

DUGDALE'S

Monasticon Anglicanum,

ABRIDG'D in ENGLISH;

WITH

Considerable Improvements.

VOL. III.

ADDITIONS to the First Volume.

St. ANDREW'S

Church, at Rochester, pag. 31.



ANDULFUS, Bishop of Rochester, upon his Advancement to that Dignity, finding the Church of St. Andrew, in that City, ill serv'd by five Clergymen, to whom it had been committed; by the Consent of King William the Conqueror, Patron of the same, and with the Advice of Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, the aforefaid Clergymen consenting, and taking on them the Habit of Religion, gather'd 60 Monks, and put them in Possession of the said Church, to serve God there for ever; settling their Maintenance out of the Possessions given to that Church, apart from his own. And further added for the Maintenance of them, of Strangers, and the Poor; as also, of Servants he appointed to serve them; as had been done by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, in that Church, the Churches of Wolewich, Darentesford, Suthun, Wilnrintun, Chiselberst, Aeilesford, Reiberesfelde, Fernet, and Sturmuth; and the Altar of St. Nicholas, which was Parochial in the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle, together with the Church of St. Margaret, depending on the same.

He also assign'd Lands, Tithes, and Possessions, apart from the Bishops, for the Monks. He also gave them out of his own Share, from *Wuldeham*, *Frendesbiry*, *Denitun*, *Suthslite*, and *Stoche*, 16 Pheasants, 30 Geese, 300 Hens, 1000 Lampreys, 1000 Eggs, 4 Salmons, and 60 Sheaves of the finest Wheat; and from *Stoches* a Hoop of Oats, and half the Fish and Eggs. And from *Lambeth* half a Thousand of Lampreys; from *Hadenham* the Value of 20 Shillings of Fish. And in case any should violate this Donation, he left the following Curse upon them, viz. That the Lord would add, that above all their other Iniquities, and unless they made Reparation, that they might be blotted out of the Book of the Living, and not written among the Just; and on the Day of just and eternal Retribution, they might undergo the Sentence of rigorous Revenge, among those plac'd on the left Hand. Amen, Amen, Amen. This done in the Year 1089.

The Charter of Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, recites and confirms that of his Predecessor *Anselm*, both of them ratifying the Donations made to this Church of St. Andrew, at Rochester. That of King Henry II does the same, and is dated at *Nottingham*, without Day, or Year.

An. 1197, the Monks of Rochester made an exchange with *Hubert*, Archbishop of Canterbury, giving him the Manor and Church of *Lambeth*, with all their Appurtenances, as well there, as in *Southwark* and *London*, saying to the Bishop of Rochester, half

the Liberty of London; and excepting a Mill against the Tower of London, and the Marsh of Gren, for the Manor of Darent, with the Church and the Chappel of Helles, &c.

HOLY TRINITY

Cathedral, at Norwich, pag. 413.

5. **M**ANY Deeds, Grants, and other Vouchers belonging to this Church, being worn out with Age, and others having been damag'd in the Scuffle with the Citizens of Norwich; John, Archbishop of Canterbury, caus'd the same to be fairly transcrib'd, in due Form, examining the same in the Presence of all Parties concern'd, upon Oath, and ratifying and confirming the Authentick Copies; in which are recited the Charters of Herebert, Bishop of Norwich, and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

6. That of Herebert, Bishop of Norwich, sets forth; that he first built the Cathedral at Norwich, and appointed it the See for Norfolk and Suffolk, placing Monks there, never to be remov'd, by the Consent and Advice of King William Rufus, his Brother King Henry, and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; and for the Maintenance of the Monks, he assign'd the Offerings and Burials in their Church, the Fair granted them by King William, the Tithes of their Manors, excepting those he had given to his Chaplains, with many Lands, Churches, Mills, &c. mention'd in his said Charter.

The other Charter above mention'd, of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirms the former of Bishop Herebert, and is dated 1281.

King Henry I, by his Charter, confirm'd to these Monks the Grant made them by Ralph Fitz-Godrick, of his Land at Neuton, with the usual Immunities.

St. PETER'S

Abby, at Gloucester, pag. 120.

7. **A**NNO 1138, King Stephen, by his Charter, confirm'd to this Church all Donations made by his Barons, and before confirm'd by his Predecessors, particularly reciting all the Lands, Churches, and other Possessions.

St. MARY'S

Monastery, at York, pag. 395.

9. **I**VO Taileboyse, whose Male Line being extinct, by the Females was Progenitor of the Families of Werke, Fauconberge, Twenge, and Beleme, gave to the Monks of this Monastery, half his Lordship of Cherkaby Stephan, and of the Church of that Town, with the Tithe; two Plow Lands, and his Tithes at Wyntun, the Churches of Cherkaby-Kindale, Everssam, and Cherkaby-Lonnesdale, with their Appurtenances, the Town of Hutton, the Churches of Bethome, Burton, and Clepcam, with some other Lands.

WHERWELL

Nunnery, pag. 258.

POPE Gregory IX, by his Bull, dated 1221, confirm'd all Grants made to these Nuns, or to be made of any Lands, Churches, or other Possessions, reciting many of the same; ordaining that the Order of St. Benedict should ever continue to be observ'd there, exempting them from paying of Tithes of their own Cattel; and granting them Liberty to receive free Women, that were not under Subjection, and desir'd to retire from the World into their Monastery; forbidding any, after Profession made, to depart without Leave of the Abbess; with other Privileges, to the same Effect, as have been seen in the like Bulls.

WALLINGFORD

Monastery, pag. 327.

Nigellus d' Aubigny gave to the Monks of St. Albans 10 Hides of Land, and the Church of West Henreth, and Lands to the Value of 30 Shillings per Annum, at Waryngforth, for the enlarging of the Foundation, without the West Part of the Church, and Gates of the Priory. Alan Clopcote, gave to the Monks of the Holy Trinity, at Wallingford, his Meadow at Clopcote, on the East Side of the Castle, before the Postern thereof. Jocelin, Bishop of Salisbury, and the Dean and Chapter of that Church, in two several Deeds, the latter of them dated 1243, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Monastery.

WILBERFOSS

Nunnery, pag. 525.

GEorge, Duke of Clarence, confirm'd to these Nuns the Grant of Jordan Fitz-Gilbert of the Church of Wilberfoss, and the Chappel of Neuton, with all their Appurtenances; as also that of Alan Fitz-Hely, of his Hall, and some Lands upon Derwent, near Catton; and this the said George says he does, as Patron of the said Church, and Founder of the Monastery, reciting the Deed of the two Donors, aforesaid.

STUDLEY

Nunnery, pag. 487.

THE Charter of the First of King Richard II, says, this Church was founded by Thomas St. Wateric, and that the Honor of Studley, of which that Church was a Part, being escheated into the Hands of his Progenitors, and of course the Advowson of that Church, he had approv'd of the choice made of Elizabeth Fremental, for Priorels there.

SANFORD

SANFORD, alias LITLEMORE
Nunnery, in Berkshire, pag. 482.

ROGER THOERY gave to this Nunnery twenty Acres of his Lordship above *Moderul*; *Roger Sanford*, the third Part of the Island at *Keniton*, between *Keniton* and *Sanford*, and by another Deed the Lands of *Begey*; *Thomas Bussel*, Ann. 1254, one Rood Land at *Sanford*, which he says, was sixteen Acres and a Half.

Robert, Abbot of *Abingdon*, and the Monks of that Monastery, confirm'd to these Nuns of *St. Nicholas*, at *Sanford*, all the Tithes of *Reyworth*, in *Berkshire*, being the Gift of *Thomas Sanford*. *Roger Quenty*, Earl of *Winchester*, remitted to them the Duty of appearing every three Weeks at his Court at *Chinnore*; *Geoffry Vancy* gave them some Land at *Lewartone*, and calls them the Nuns of *St. Mary*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Edmund*, at *Sanford*; *William Wancy* granted to them, by the Name of *St. Nicholas of Litlemore* all his Pasture of the Down of *Lewartone*, without Pupp-dich; *Geoffry*, the Son of *William* afore said, confirm'd the same.

Geoffry Tapping gave all his Land at *Lewartone*. The Bull of the second year of *Pope Innocent IV.* grants an Indulgence of ten Days of enjoyn'd Penance to all such as should for three years, from the Date thereof, contribute towards building of the Church of these Nuns.

GROSMUNT

Priory, in Yorkshire, pag. 597.

JOHANNA, the Daughter of *William Fossart*, and Wife of *Robert Torneham*, gave to the Monks of *Grosfont* one Mansion in the Forest of *Eggeton*, between *Eggeton* and *Cukelwald*, in length above the Water seven *Quarentenes*, and three and a half towards the Mountain, each *Quarentene* was twenty Perches, and her Deed expresses that every Perch in measuring them was to be of twenty Foot, so that the Brothers should there have 200 Acres about their House, with all necessaries that the Forest would afford; she also gave them the Mill at *Eggeton*, and the Fishery there, with other Lands and Possessions.

Robert Torneham afore said, in a separate Deed recites and confirms all Grants made by his said Wife *Johanna* to these Monks; and by another Deed he confirms to them another hundred Acres of Land.

CRESSEWELLE

Priory, in Herefordshire, pag. 505.

WALTER LACY gave to the House of *St. Mary* of *Cresswelle*, and to the Prior of the Order of *Grandimont*, and to the ten Brothers Chaplains residing there, and three Brothers Clerks, 204 Acres of Land, in his Wood of *Ham*, describing the extent of the same. *Peter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, Ann. 1250, having bought Lands of these Monks to

the value of 550 Marks, pass'd to them his Deed, that in case he or his Successors should be impleaded out of those Lands, the said Monks should not be oblig'd to defend them beyond the value of the said 550 Marks.

MISSENDEN

Priory, in Oxfordshire, pag. 542.

JOHANNA Pedinton; by her Deed sets forth, that *Ralph*, the Hermit, had, by the consent of her Husband *Guido Rybale*, built the Hermitage at *Musfjewell*, and the Chapel of the *Holy Cross*, and possess'd the same, which he afterwards gave to the Canons of *Missenden*, which Donation she and her Son *Thomas* confirm'd, with all that belong'd to it, being certain Tithes and other Revenues. *Albricus*, Earl of *Damarun*, confirm'd the said Grant, as did *Simon Gerardmulin*, with some Additions.

EWENNY

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of *St. Peter* at *Glocester*.

GILBERT Turberwill, by his Deed, confirms all Grants made by his Ancesters to these Monks, wherein are some Liberties, as in other the like Donations.

BLITHE

Priory, in Nottinghamshire, p. 553.

THE Bull of *Pope Honorius*, dated the 10th year of his Pontificate, confirms to the Rector and Brothers of the House of *St. John Evangelist*, without *Blithe*, all the Possessions conferr'd on them by their Founder *W. Cressy*, or others, taking them into his own special Protection, and exempting them from paying of Tithes for their Orchards, Copses, or Cattel.

William Giffard, Archbishop of *York*, making his Visitation in this Priory, Ann. 1277, ordain'd, That the divine Office should be decently perform'd there at the proper Hours, as in other Monasteries, and to that end gave them a Clock; that the Prior should rule there as was practis'd in other Monasteries; that Silence should be observ'd at the proper Times; that the Accounts should be stated before the discreetest Men of the House twice a year; that the Prior should manage Affairs of Consequence by the Advice of the Monks, and that none should utter any impertinent Words; that no Monk should appropriate to himself any part of Offerings, or presume to go out of the House without Leave; that Hospitality and Alms should be exercis'd as formerly, &c.

BUSTLE-

BUSTLESHAM

Abby, in Berkshire.

- THE Charter of the 29th of King Henry VIII, which is of a very great length, sets forth, That out of his great Devotion towards God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, he had thought fit again to found and erect a Monastery of one Abbot and thirteen Monks of the Order of St. Benedi^{ct}, in the same Place where lately had stood the Priory of *Bisbam*, alias *Bisbam Montague*, alias *Bustlesbam*, in the County of *Berks*, which Priory had been by him before dissolved; which Monastery so by him founded was to be call'd the Monastery of the Holy Trinity of King Henry VIII, at *Bustlesbam*. For the founding of this Monastery, he accordingly gave to John Cordrey, Monk of the aforesaid Order, whom he had appointed Abbot, and to the other Monks, all the Lands, Houses, Bells and other things whatsoever, which had belong'd to the said Priory so suppress'd. The Consideration for preferring the aforesaid John Cordrey was, that he being Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter, at *Chertsey*, had surrender'd the same, with all its Possessions whatsoever into the said King's Hands, who therefore made him, and his Monks, a Body Corporate, and as such, to be capable of receiving, purchasing, or performing any other Acts, which Bodies Corporate are enabled to do. That the said Abbot and his Successors might use a Bishop's Mitre. Then he descends to enumerate all the Possessions belonging before to the said Monastery which he restor'd to the said Monks, with those of *Chertsey* Abbey, and of the Priories of *Cardigan* and *Bethelhart*, or *Bethelbellard* in *Carnarvonshire*, being many Lands in several Countries in *England* and *Wales*, as also in the City of *London*, besides the Reversion of other Lands, which had belong'd to other Monasteries, and which were then in Lease for twenty one years, with all the same Privileges and Immunities as the same had been before held by the said several Monasteries, and which were altogether rated or valu'd at 661 l. 14 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum; all which he gave to the aforesaid Abbot and Monks, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and for the yearly Rent of 72 l. 1 s. 5 d. under the Title of Tenth, to be paid into the Court of Augmentations, in full Satisfaction for all Services, Dues, &c. He further exempted the said Monastery from being Visited by any Person whatsoever, except himself, and his Heirs and Successors, discharging the aforesaid Abbot from the Payment of 661 l. 14 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, as First Fruits for the same, as due by Act of Parliament pass'd in the 26th Year of his Reign, from all Ecclesiastical Livings whatsoever; with this Proviso, that the same Exemption should not extend to any other succeeding Abbots, who paying the said First Fruits, should not be liable to the Tenth yearly, valu'd at 66 l. 3 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{4}$, with a non obstante to the aforesaid Statute, or any other Law whatsoever. This Patent is dated at *Westminster*, the 18th Day of December, in the aforesaid 29th Year of the Reign of the said King Henry VIII.

HOLY TRINITY

Monastery, at Lenton, pag. 648.

KING Stephen granted to the Cluniack Monks, the Church of the Holy Trinity, at *Lenton*, at the Request of William Peverel, and his Wife and Son.

HORKESLEY

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of Tefford.

Robert Fitz-Godebold gave to the Cluniack Monks of *Tefford* all the Churches belonging to them, with all their Appurtenances, upon Condition that the Monastery of *Tefford* should send as many Monks to serve God in the Church of St. Peter at *Horkesley*, as the Place could conveniently maintain, with the Revenues of all his other Churches, mention'd in his Deed.

Gilbert, Bishop of *London*, confirm'd the Donations of Robert Fitz-Robert, and Robert Fitz-Godebold; Robert, the Son of Philip, in the like manner, recites and confirms all the Grants of his Ancestors; and Hubert, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, confirm'd to these Monks the Church of *Wiseton*.

SIBETON

Abby, in Norfolk, p. 867.

Robert, the Son of Walter de Cadome, who came over with King William the Conqueror, An. 1066, held the Manor of *Horsford*, of Robert Malet, Earl of *Cornwal*, and Lord of the Manor of *Eye*, and built on his own Ground the Church of St. Peter at *Sibton*, in the Reign of King William Rufus. John, Son to the said Robert, succeeded him in the Barony of *Horsford*; and falling sick, and calling to mind, that he had made a Vow to build a Monastery of Cistercians, on account of the many Evils he had committed, as well in time of Peace, when he rul'd the Country, as in time of War, he conjur'd his Brother, and Heir William, to perform that Vow for him, which after the Death of John, he accordingly did, and founded the Church of the Monastery of St. Mary of *Sibton*, of the Cistercian Order, on his own Land, giving his Land of *Sibton* to the same, Anno 1194, in the Reign of King Stephen. The Particulars of his Donation may be seen in his two Deeds; both of them confirm'd by Margaret Cressy, his Daughter and Heiress.

In the 28th Year of King Henry VIII, when that King suppress'd the Religious Houses, and oblig'd all he could prevail on by Threats, or other Means, to surrender the same, William, Abbot of *Sibton*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and seven of the Monks, according to the Practice then in use, surrender'd up to Thomas, Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Lord Marshal, and to Anthony Rous, Esq; and Nicholas Hare, Gentleman, their said Monastery, and all the Possessions whatsoever belonging to the same,

same, for the use of the said Duke and his Heirs, appointing *Thomas Heydon*, Gentleman, and *Robert Whinwery*, their lawful Attorney, to give the said Duke, and the other two; Livery and Seisin of the same.

HOLMCOLTRAM

Abby, pag. 881.

David, King of Scots, confirm'd the Donation, made by his Son *Henry* to the *Cistercian* Monks, of his Lands of *Holcoltram*, as also of a third Part of the same, by *Alan Fitz-Waldef*. The same was also done by *Malcolm*, King of Scots, Son to the aforesaid *Henry*. *William de la Ferte*, in the Reign of King *Richard I*, yielded up to these Monks all his Right and Title to the Waste near *Kirkebride*. *Anthony Lucy* granted them Liberty to make use of any dead Wood for Fuel, in his Wood of *Alardale*. King *John*, in the 16th Year of his Reign, gave them the Hermitage of *St. Hilda*, in his Forest of *Englewade*, with Pasture for 40 Cows, &c.

John, Bishop of *Carlile*, in the Year 1304, granted Licence to these Monks to build a Church or Chapel, in their Territory of *Arlosk*, for their Tenants and other Inhabitants, within the Limits of *Holcoltram*, and the same to enjoy all Rights belonging to a Parish Church, and the Tithes, and all other Obventions due to it as such, to be with it for ever annex'd and appropriated to them, and their Successors; leaving the decent Service and Charge of the same, entirely upon the Consciences of the Monks and Abbots, and accordingly exempting it from the Visitation of the Archdeacons, or any others. The said Church to be serv'd by a secular Priest of their choosing; to be presented to the Bishop, and by him admitted without any Difficulty; and to be by them remov'd upon any just Cause. The said Priest to be allow'd by them, for his maintenance, 4 l. per Annum, with an House and Curtilage. The said Priest to be oblig'd to have Recourse, in all Cases, where any thing is to be corrected or approv'd, to the Chapter of *Allerdale*, in such Cases as appertain'd to the Bishop's Jurisdiction, and reverently to perform such Injunctions, as he should there receive, and to pay the Bishop, in Token of Subjection, half a Mark yearly; and to the Archdeacon, when he went his Visitation, 40 Pence for Procurations, both the said Sums out of his yearly Allowance of 4 l. per Annum.

Richard Lucy confirm'd the Grant of *Hugh Morvill*, of the Church of *Burg*; as did *Johanna*, the Daughter of the said *Hugh*. *Thomas*, the Son of *Cospatrick*, gave the Farm of *Flemingby*, with all its Appurtenances, except the Land of *Waitecroft*, assigning the Bounds thereof, and Pasture without those Limits.

Cecily, Countess of *Albemarle*, confirm'd the Donation of *Cospatrick*, the Son of *Orm*, of half the Town of *Kelson*. *Gilbert Culwenne* confirm'd all Grants of his Predecessors. *Johanna*, Daughter and Heiress of *Adam Millom*, and Wife of *John Hodeliston*, gave all the Land of *Kehelay*. *Thomas Multron*, in his Deed, recites and confirms all the Grants of his Ancestors.

William, Earl of *Albemarle*, gave to these Monks a Forge at *Winefel*, Fuel from his Wood, for the use of that Forge, and a Mine at *Egremond*. The Charter of *William*, King of Scots, confirm'd to them the Lands in *Galloway*, given them by *Walter Berkley*, his

Chamberlain. *Christian*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, enjoins all Persons to maintain the Monks in their Possession of the Farm call'd *Kirkewenny*, and excommunicates any that shall disturb their Possession. *Robert*, King of Scots, for the good of his Father's Soul, whose Body lay bury'd at *Holcoltram*, remitted to the Monks the Sum of 10 l. per Annum they us'd to pay him for their Lands in the County of *Galloway*. Pope *Lucius* the 3d, by his Bull bearing Date 1185, confirm'd to those Monks all the Possessions confer'd on them by their several Benefactors, some whereof were in *Ireland*, as well as in *England*, and added such Privileges as have been often mention'd in speaking of other Monasteries.

St. MARY CROKESDEN

Abby, pag. 914.

Bertram *Verdun* founded this Monastery of the Vale of *St. Mary*, at *Crokesden*, and endow'd it with all his Land at *Crokesden*, upon Condition, that the Abby should ever remain within that Territory of his Patrimony. He added other Lands, mention'd in his Deed, as also the Churches of *Alverton*, and *Tokeby*, with their Appurtenances; the whole free from any Exactions, and enjoying his Heirs not to disturb the said Monks in the Possession thereof.

PETERBURG

Cathedral and Monastery, in Northamptonshire, pag. 70.

The History of the Foundation of this Monastery, was most curiously painted on the Glass Windows, on the West Side of the Cloister, with these English Verses explaining the same.

" **K**ING *Peada* a *Paynim*, as writing sayth,
" Got these five children of Christen Fayth.

" *Kyneburga* and *Kenefwitha*, as I reade,
" *Peada*, *Wlfer* and *Etheldred*.

" The noble King *Peada*, by God's Grace,
" Was the first Founder of this place.

" By Queene *Ermenild* had King *Wlfere*
" These twae Sonnes that yee see here.

" *Wlfade* went forth, as he was wont,
" In the Forest, the Hart to hunt.

" Fro all his Men *Wlfade* is gone;
" And suyeth, himself, the Hart alone.

" The Harte brought *Wulfade* to a Well,
" That was besides *St. Chad's* Cell.

" *Wlfade* asked of *St. Chad*,
" Where is the Harte that me hath lad?

" *Wlfade* prayeth *Chad*, that goftly leach,
" The faith of Christ him for to teach.

R r r

St.

" St. Chad teacheth *Wlfade* the fayth,
 " And words of Baptisme over him sayth.
 " St. Chad devoutly to Messe him dight,
 " And shrived *Wlfade* Christ his Knight.
 " *Wlfade* stayed with St. Chad that Day,
 " And bad him for his Brother *Rufine* pray.
 " *Wlfade* told his Brother *Rufine*,
 " How he was Christned by Chad's Doctrine.
 " *Rufine* said to *Wlfade* againe,
 " Christned also would I bee fayne.
 " *Wlfade* *Rufine* to St. Chad brought,
 " And Chad with Love of Christ him taught.
 " *Rufine* is Christned of St. Chad, I wis,
 " And *Wlfade*, his Brother, his Fader is.
 " *Werbode*, Steward to King *Wlfere*,
 " Told his Sonnes both Christned were.
 " To Chad's Cell *Wlfere* gan go,
 " And *Werbode* brought him hitherto.
 " Into the Chappell entred the King,
 " And found his Sonnes Christ worshippinge.
 " *Wlfere*, in woodnesse, his Sword outdrew,
 " And both his Sonnes anon he slew.
 " King *Wlfere* with *Werbode* tho,
 " Buried in Grave his Sonnes two.
 " *Werbode* for vengeance his own flesh tare,
 " The Devil him strangled, and to Hell bare.
 " *Wlfere* for sorrow was sick,
 " In Bed he lay a dead-man like.
 " St. *Ermenild*, that blessed Queen,
 " Councelled *Wlfere* to thrive him cleane.
 " *Wlfere* contrite shrift him to Chad,
 " As *Ermenild* his Wife him councill'd had.
 " Chad bad *Wlfere*, for his sinne,
 " Abbies to found this rewme within.
 " *Wlfere* in haste performed then
 " To build what *Peada* his Brother began.
 " The Abbot *Saxulfe*, with his Monks there,
 " Did worship to King *Wlfere*.
 " *Wlfere* indu'd, with great Devotion,
 " The Abby of *Burgh* with great Possession.
 " The third Brother, King *Etheldred*,
 " Confirm'd both his Brothers deed
 " *Saxulfe*, that here first Abbot was,
 " For anchoris at *Thorney* made a place.
 " After came *Danes* and *Burgh* brent,
 " And slew the Monks er they went.
 " Fourscore Years and Sixteene,
 " Stood *Burgh* destroyed by *Danes* teenc.

" Then *Athelwold*, the Bishop of *Wilton*,
 " Was micle vext in contemplation.
 " To build some Cloister was his intent;
 " Yet where, or how, had no revelement.
 " An Angel appeared to him, by God's lore,
 " And bad him this Place to restore.
 " St. *Athelwold* to King *Edgar* went,
 " And prayed him to help his intent.
 " *Edgar* bad *Athelwold* that work begin,
 " And him to help he would not linne.
 " Thus *Edgar* and *Athelwold* restored this Place,
 " God save it and keep it for his grace.

BERKING

Nunnery, in Essex, pag. 80.

From an ancient English Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

This is the Charche longynge to the office of Celereffe of the Monasterye of *Bar-kinge*, as hereafter followeth.

The Arrerages.

" First she must luke, whanne she commethe into
 " here office, what is owynge to the said Office,
 " by divers fermours and rente-gederers, and see
 " that it be paid as soon as she may.

Warle.

" And thenne must she receive yerly of the col-
 " lectore of *Werley*, at the fest of St. *Michell*, l. s. and
 " and of the same collectore, at the fest of *Ester*,
 " l. s.

Bulfanne.

" And also of the collector of *Bulfanne* yerly, at the
 " fest of St. *Michell*, l. s.
 " And also of the same collector their yerly, at the
 " fest of *Ester*, l. s.

Mackinge.

" And also of the collector of *Mackinge*, at the two
 " termes aforesaid, iiii l.
 " And also of the termes ther, at the said two
 " termes, l x. s.

Hockley.

" And also of the collector of *Hockley*, at the fest
 " of *Michelmesse* and *Ester*, by even portions, x. l.

Tollesbury.

" And also of the collector of *Tollesbury*, at the
 " said two festis, by even portion - - -

Wigberewe.

" And also of the collector of *Wigberewe*, at the
 " said two festis by even portion, x. l.

Gynge

Gynge at Stone.

" And also the collector *Gynge* at *Stone*, at the
" said two festis, by even portion, x. l. viii. s.

Slapton.

" And also of the collector of *Slapton*, at the said
" two festis, by even portions, viii. l.

Lythington.

" And also of the fermour of *Lythington*, at the
" said two festis, by even portion, xvi. l.

Upball.

" And also of the fermour of *Upball*, by yere,
" vi. l. xiii. s. iv. d.

Dunnesball.

" And also the fermour of *Dunnesball*, by the
" yere, lvi. s. viii. d.

Wanynges.

" And also of the fermour of *Wanynges*, by the
" yere, iv. l. x. s.

Barking.

" And also of the collector of the rentis and
" fermes of *Barking*, and *Dagenham*, to the longing
" to the said office, by the yere, xii. l. xviii. s.

London.

" And also of the Chanons of seynt *Powles* in *Lon-*
" *don*, for a yerely rent, by the yere, xxii. s.

" And of the prior and covent of seynt *Bartholo-*
" *mew's* in *London*, by the yere, xvii. s.

" And of *John Goldington*, for a yerely rent of di-
" verse tenementis at seynt *Mary-Schorehogge* in *London*,
" by yere, xxii. d. And she shuld receive yerely
" xxiii. s. iv. d. of a tenement in *fryday stret* in
" *London*; but it is not known wher it stonds. And
" she shuld receive yerely, xxx s. of the rent of *Ty-*
" *bourne*; but it is not paid.

The Issues of the Larder.

" And also she must be charged with all the
" oxskynes that she selleth; and of all the in-
" wardes of the oxen; and with all the tallowe that
" she selleth, comming of hyr Oxen; and also of
" every messe of the beofe that she selleth: and all
" these be called the yffues of the Larder.

The foreyn receyte.

" And also yf she sell oney hey, at oney ferme
" longynge to her Office, she must charge herselfe
" therwith, and is called a foreyn receyte.

" Some *totalis* of all the said charche-----

Beyinge of Creynys.

" Wher of that parte of the said some sche must
" purvey yerely for three quarters maltes for the
" tounes of *St. Alburgh* and *Christmasse*, eche of
" them xii bushel, and than must sche pay to the
" brewer of eache toun xx d. And then must sche
" purvey for a quarter and seven bushels of where
" for pitaunce of *William Dune*, *dame Marwte Love-*
" *land*, *dame Alice Merton*, *dame Marwte the Kinges*
" *Daughter*: And for *ruffeaulx* in *Lenton*, and to
" bake with elys on schere Thursday. And then
" must sche pay to the Baker for baking of every
" pitaunce vi d. And also sche must purvey for two
" bushel of greyne peepe for the covent in *Lenton*
" every yere. And then sche must purvey for one
" bushel of greyne beanes for the covent agent
" *Miffomer*.

Beyinge of flore.

" And sche must purvey for xxii good oxen by the
" yere fore covent.

Providence for Advent and Lenton.

" Also sche must purvey for two cadys of heryngs
" that be rede for the covent in Advent: and for vii
" Cades of red herynge for the covent in Lenton;
" and also for three berel of white herynge for the
" covent in Lentyn: And also sche must purvey for
" xii C. lib. almondes for the covent in Lentyn,
" and for xvi salt fish for the covent in Lentyn,
" and for xiv or ellys xv salt salmones for the said
" covent in Lentyn: and for three peces and xxiv l.
" fyggys: and one pece reysenez for the covent in
" Lenton: and also for xxviii l. ryse for the covent
" in Lenton: and for viii galons mustard for the co-
" vent.

Ruscheaw sylver.

" And also sche must pay to every lady of the
" covent, and also to the Priorisse, to two celereffe
" and kechener, for their doubles, for their ruscheaw
" sylver, by evi. times payable in the yere to every
" lady, and doubill at eche time ob. but it is paid
" nowe but at two times, that is to say, at *Ester*
" and *Michelmes*: also sche must pay to every lady of
" the covent, and to the said four doubles, to eche
" lady, and double ii d. for their cripsis and crum-
" cakes alway payd at *Shroftyd*.

Anniversaries.

" And also sche must pay for v anniversaries,
" that is to say, *sir William Vicar*, *dame Alys Merton*,
" *dame Marwte the King's Daughter*, *dame Marwte*
" *Loveland*, and *William Dun*; and also to purvey
" for xii gallons of good ale for the pittance of *Wil-*
" *liam* at the day of Anniverfary.

Offerings and wages and gystes of the Sellaris.

" And also sche must pay in offring to two cello-
" refes by yere xii d. and then shall sche pay to
" steward of Household, what tyme he brynght home
" money from the courtis, at eche tyme xx d. and
" then shall sche gyve to the steward of Household
" at Christyimes xx d. and to my ladys gentyllwo-
" man xx d. and to every gentelman xvi d. and to every
" yeman as it pleaseth her for to do, and gromes in
" like case; and then must sche bye suger loofe for
" my lady at Christmas; and also sche must pay
" to hyr Clerk for his wages thirteen shillings four
" pence: to hir yoman cook twenty six shillings
" eight pence: and she shall pay for a gown to her
" grome coke and her poding wief, by the yere,
" ii s.

Pitance of the covent.

" And also sche must purvey for iii casse of mul-
" ton for the covent, for the pitaunce of *sir William*
" *Vicar*: also sche must purvey for a pece of where,
" and iii gallons melke for firimete on seynt *Alburgh's*
" daye: Also she must purvey iv bacon hogis for
" the covent, for pitance of *dame Alys Merton*, and
" *dame Marwte the King's daughter*, at ii times in
" wynter: and sche must by vi greys, six soweys
" for the covent, and also vi inwardys, c. egges to
" make white podings, also bred, pepir, saferon for
" the same podinges: also to purvey iii gallons gude
" ale for besons. And also to purvey marybones to
" make white wortys for the covent: and then must
" sche purvey at seynt *Andrewestid* a pitaunce of
" fyfche for my lady and the covent: and then must
" sche pay at *Shoftyde* to every lady of the covent,
" and

“ and to iv doubles for ther cripis, and for ther
 “ crumcakes to every lady and doubill ii d. and
 “ thanne must sche purvey for my lady Abbes
 “ against Shroftyd viii chekenes : also bonnes for
 “ the covent at Shroftyd : also iiii galons melke for
 “ the covent the same tyme : and yen must sche
 “ purvey for every sonday in Lenten pitaunce fische
 “ for the covent : and also to be sure of xx stubble
 “ elles and lx schafte eles to bake for the covent on
 “ shere thursday : and also one potel tyre for my
 “ ladye Abbes the same day, and two galons of rede
 “ wyne for the covent the same day : and also to
 “ purvey three galons of good ale for the covent
 “ every weke in Lenten, and to have one galone red
 “ wyne for the covent on Ester even : and also to
 “ purvey for three casse of multon for the covent,
 “ for the pitaunce of *William Dun* : and also to pur-
 “ vey for every lady of the covent, and v double
 “ to every lady and double di. gose delivered at
 “ the fest of the Assumption of our lady.

Eysilver.

“ And also sche must pay to xxxvii ladies of the
 “ covent for ther eysilver fro Michelmes tyll Allhal-
 “ low daye, to every lady by the weke, i d. ob.
 “ and then to every lady by the weke fro Allhallow
 “ day till Advent, i d. ob. q. and then to every
 “ lady by the wege fro Advent sonday till Childer-
 “ mas day, i d. q. and then to every lady for the
 “ same eysilver be the weke fro Childermas unto
 “ Asch-wednesday i d. ob. q. and then fro Ester unto
 “ Michelmasse to every lady be the weke i d. ob.
 “ and then must sche pay to eche lady for the eysil-
 “ ver for eche vigil falling within the yere ob. and
 “ then must sche pay to the priorie eche weke in
 “ the yere, except Lenten xxxii. egges, or elles ii d.
 “ ob. q. in money for them every weke, except iiii
 “ weke in Advent in the wheche sche shall not pay
 “ but xvi. egges be the weke : and also sche must
 “ pay to the said priorie for every vigil fallinge
 “ within the yere viii egges, or elles, ob. dim. q.
 “ and iiii part of q. in money for the same.

Beyinge of Butter.

“ And then must sche purvey for fest butter of
 “ seynt *Alburgh* for xxxvii lades, iiii doubles, that is
 “ to said, the prioressse, ii celereffys, and the kechen-
 “ er, to every lady and double i cobet, every disch
 “ contenyng iiii cobettes : and then must sche pay
 “ to the said ladys and doubles for the storyng but-
 “ ter by v tymes in the yere, that is to wite, in
 “ Advent, and iiii tymes after Christmas, to eche
 “ lady and double at every ob. and also sche must
 “ purvey for the said lades and doubles for the fest
 “ butter at Ester and Whitsontide, lyk as sche did
 “ at seynt *Alburghs* tyde : also sche must purvey for
 “ the said lades and covent, and the said iiii dou-
 “ bles, and the Priory for ther fourtynht butter fro
 “ Trinitie sonday unto holy Roude daye, that is to
 “ seyde, to every lady, double, and priory, at eche
 “ fourtynht betweene the said two festes i cobette
 “ butter, iiii cobetts making a disch : and also sche
 “ must purvey to the said ladys with their doubles
 “ to the fest butter of Assumption of our lady, to
 “ every lady and double i cobet butter.

Hyringe of Pastur.

“ And then must sche be sure of pasture for her
 “ oxen in tym of yere, as her servants can enforme her.

Mowing and making of beye.

“ And also to see her heybe mowe, and made in
 “ time of the yere, as yeryng requeryth.

Costys of reparations.

“ And thanne must sche see that all manner of
 “ Houses within her office be sufficiently repayed
 “ as well withought at hyr fyrmes, manners, as
 “ within the Monastery.

*This ys the forme of brening of the Celereffe beofe, first
 the clerke shall enter into her boke as followeth.*

“ The saturday the xx daye of September she an-
 “ swereth of iiii or v messes remayning in store of
 “ the last weke before, and of lxiii messes of beofe
 “ comyng of an oxe slayn that same weke ; and also
 “ sche must answere of iiii. xx. messes of beofe by
 “ hyr boughte of the covente, of that they leste be-
 “ hynd of their lyvere paying for every Messe j. d. ob.
 “ las in all by j. d. ob. *Summa* cxlvij messe, theroff
 “ delyvered to eche Lady of the covent for iij dayes
 “ in the weke iij messe of beofe, that is sondaye,
 “ tewesday, and thursday : and thanne shall sche
 “ pay to the priory for the seid iij dayes vi messes of
 “ beof, for eche day ij messe : and yf there fall no
 “ vigill in the sayd iij Days, and whene there falleth
 “ a vigill in any of the iij seid dayes, for that day sche
 “ schall pay no beof : and the next saturday she must
 “ loke what beof, every household will have, and
 “ hereafter must sche purvey her beofe in the market :
 “ for she shall fley but every fortnight an yf sche be
 “ a good huswyff.

The levery of red Herynge in Advent.

“ First sche schall delyvere to each lady of the
 “ covent every weke in Advent for monday and
 “ wedynsday, for eche day to every lady iij herings,
 “ and to every priory every weke in Advent for the
 “ sayd ij days viij heryngs.

*The Levery of Almond, Ryffe, Fyggs, and Reyffons in
 Lenton.*

“ First to my lady Abbessse in Almonds for Advent
 “ and Lentteyn, iij. l. and to every lady of the
 “ covent for Advent and Lentten ij. l. Almonds, and
 “ to the prioressse ij. celareffes and kechenere for
 “ their doubell to each doubell ij. l.

Riffe.

“ And eche lady of the covent for all the Lentten
 “ D. l. ryse, and eche of the said iij double to eche
 “ double for all the Lentten D. l. ryffe.

Fygges and Reyffons.

“ And eche lady of the covent for every weke in
 “ Lenton, j. l. fyges and reyffons, and eche of the
 “ said iij doubles every weke in Lentton j. l. fyges
 “ and reyffons, and to the priory every weke j. l.
 “ fygs and reyffons.

Levery of Herynge.

“ And to every lady of the covent for every day in
 “ the weke in Lentton iij herings rede and white, that
 “ is every lady xxvii heryngs be de weke, and to
 “ the priory be v. days in the weke, each day iij
 “ herings of the said v. days, that is, monday,
 “ tewesday, wedynsday, thursday, and saturday ;
 “ and the sonday they recevy fische, and for the
 “ fryday fygs and reyffons.

Levery of salt fische.

“ And to every lady of the covent in Lentten
 “ eche other weke one messe salt fisch, and to the
 “ prioressse, ii celareffes and kechenere for the doubles
 “ eche other weke in Lentten, to eche double i
 “ messe salt fisch : and to the priory eche other
 “ weke

" weke in Lentten, to eche double i messe salt
" fysch ; and to the priory eche other weke in Lent-
" ton ii messe salt fysch, every salt fysch conteyning
" vii messe.

Levery of salt Salmon.

" And to every lady of the covent in Lentten eche
" other weke i messe of salt Salmon : and in like-
" wyse to eche of the said iiiii doubles i messe
" salmon ; and in lykewyse eche other weke to the
" priorye ii messe of salmon yeldyng ix. messe.

The levery of Sowse.

" Be it remembred that the celereffe must se that
" every lady of the covent have hyr levery of
" sowse fro my lady Abbesse kychen at Martynmesse
" tyme ; and every lady to have three thynges ; that
" is to sey, the cheke, the ere, and the fote, is a
" levery ; the groyne and two fete ys anodyr leve-
" ray, soe a hoole hoggs sowse shall serve three
" ladyes. And thanne must sche have for three
" doubles in lyke wyse, to every double three
" thyngs ; and the three doubles be the priorisse,
" the high celereffe, and the kychener ; the under
" celereffe schall not have of double : and then
" must gyff to every lady and double aforefaid of
" sowce of hyre owne provisiōne two thyngs to
" every lady ; so that a hoole hogg sowse do serve
" four ladyes.

Pitaunce Porke.

" Also sche must remember to ask for the covent
" at my lady Abbesse kychin at Martynmesse pi-
" taunce porke for every lady one messe, an for
" four doubles, that is to sey, the prioreffe, two ce-
" leriffes, and the kychener, to every double one
" messe : and then must sche purvey pitaunce porke
" for the covent, wheche longeth to hyr owne
" office, for to doo at two tymes in wynter, and that
" is, ones for dame *Alis Merton*, and another for
" dame *Mawte* the King's daughter, at eche tyme to
" every lady one messe, and eche double one messe ;
" and every hogge shall yelde xx messe.

Pitaunce Mutton.

" And also sche must aske for the covent, at my
" lady Abbesse kychin pitaunce mutton three times
" in the yere, between the Assumption of our lady
" and Michelmasse, at eche tyme to every lady one
" messe, and to the priorisse, the high celereffe,
" and to the kychener for three doubles, for every
" double one messe, and every mutton shall yelde
" xii messe. And then must sche purvey for pi-
" taunce mutton for the covent wheche longeth to
" hyr owne Office to doo at two tymes in the yere,
" that is, ones for Sir *William Vicar*, and another
" tyme for *Williame Dune* ; to every lady and double
" beforefaid, one messe mutton at eche tym, every
" mutton yeldyng xii messe.

Soper Eggs.

" And the under celereffe must remember at eche
" principal fest, that my lady sytted in the frayto-
" ny ; that is to wit, five tymes in the yere, at
" eche tyme schall aske the clerke of the kychen
" soper eggs for the covent, and that is, Estir, Wyt-
" fontid, the assumption of our lady, seynt *Al-*
" *burgh*, and Cristinmasse, at eche tyme to every
" lady two Eggs, and eche double two egges, that
" is, the priorisse, the celereffe, and the kychener.

Rusheaulx in Lenton.

" Also sche must remembir rusheaulx in Lenton,
" that my Lady Abbesse have viii of the ----

Levery of Geesse and Hennes.

" Also to remember to aske at the kychyn at seynt
" *Alburghs* tyme, for every lady of the covent halfe
" a goose, and, for fix double for every double dim.
" goose, that is, the priorisse, two celereffe, the
" kychener, and two chaunteresse. Also to aske for
" the said fest of seynt *Alburgh*, of the said clerke
" for every lady of the covent, on henne, or elles a
" coke, and for ix doubles, to eche double a henne,
" or elles a coke, and the be iii prioreffes, the
" chaunteresses, ii celeriffes, the kychener, and the
" ii freytouresses.

Leveray Bacon.

" Also to remember to aske the levery Bacon for
" covent alweye before Cristmasse, at my lady
" abbesse kechyner, for every lady of the covent
" iiiii messe, and to iii doubles, to eche double iiiii
" messe, and that is, to the prioreffe, the celeryffe,
" and the kychener ; and sche shall understand that
" a flytch of bacon contenigh x. messe.

Levery of Otemeale.

" Also to remember to deliver every lady of the
" covent every moneth in the yere, at eche tyme
" iiiii dishes of Otemelle. Deliver it to the covent
" coke for rushefols, for palme fundaye, xxi pounce
" figgys. Item, delyveryd to the seyde coke, on
" sherthurday viii pounce ryse. Item, delyveryd to
" the seyde coke for sherthurday xviii pounce almans.
" Memorandum, that a barrell of herring shuld con-
" tene a thousand herrings, and a cade of herryng
" fix hundreth, fix score to the hundreth.

BEVERLEY

Monastery, in Yorkshire, pag. 171.

*The Charter of Privileges granted by King
Athelstan, to St. John of Beverly, in the
year of our Lord 925.*

" YAT witen alle yat ever been
" Yat yis charter heren and seen.
" Yat I ye King *Adelftan*
" Has yaten and given to seint *John*
" Of *Beverlike* yat sai now ;
" Tol and *Theam* yat wit ye now.
" Sok and *Sake* over all yat land
" Yat is given into his hand,
" On ever ilks kinges qai,
" Be it all free yan and ay ;
" Be it almoufend, be all free
" Wit ilke man and eeke wit mee.
" Yat will I (be him yat me scop)
" Bor til an Ercebiscop,
" And til ye seven minstre prestes
" Yat serves God ther saint *John* restes.
" Yat give I God and saint *John*,
" Her before you ever ilkan.
" All my herft corn in eldeel
" To uphold his minstre weel.
" Ya four threve (be heven kinge)
" Of ilka plough of *estriding* :
" If it swa betid, or swa gaas
" Yat ani man her again taas,
" Be he baron, be he erle,
" Clare, preft, parson, or cherel ;

S f s

Na

" Na be he na yet ilke Gome,
 " I will forsaye yat he come.
 " (Yat wit ye weel or and or)
 " Til saint *John* mynstre dor ;
 " And yar i will (swo Crist me red)
 " Yat he bet his misdred,
 " Or be he cursed son on on
 " Wit all yat servis saint *John*.
 " Yif hit swa betid and swa es,
 " Yat ye man in mansing es :
 " I say you over fourry daghes,
 " Swilke yan be-sain *John* laghes
 " Yat ye chapitel of *Beverlike*
 " Til ye scirif of *Everwike*
 " Send yair writ son anon,
 " Yat yis mansedman becan.
 " Ye scirref yan say i ye,
 " Witouten any writ one me
 " Sal minen him (swo Crist me red)
 " And into my prison lede,
 " And hald him (yat is my wilt)
 " Till he bet his misgilt.
 " If men reises newe laghes
 " In any oyer Kinges daghes,
 " Be yay fromed, be yay yemed
 " Wit yham of ye mynstree demed
 " Ye mercy of ye misdeed,
 " Gif i saint *John*, swo Crist me red,
 " Yif man be cald of limes or lif,
 " Or men challenges land in strif
 " Wit my Bodlack, wit writ of right
 " Ywil saint *John* have ye might.
 " Yat man yar for nought fight in feeld,
 " Now yet wit staf no with sheeld :
 " Bot twelve men will i yat it telle
 " Swo fall it be swo heer ibelle.
 " And he yat him swo werne may
 " Overcomen be he ever and ay.
 " Als he in feld war overcomen,
 " Ye cravantise of him be nomen,
 " Yat yat I God and saint *John*
 " Her before iow ever ilkon.
 " If man be founden slan i drunkend,
 " Sterved on saint *John* rike, his aghen men
 " Withouten swike his akhen balilifs make ye fight,
 " Nan oyer coroner have ye might :
 " Swa milkel fredom give i ye,
 " Swa hert may think or eghe see.
 " Yat have I thought and forbiseen
 " I will yat yer ever been
 " Samenyng and mynstre lif
 " Last follike witouten strif.
 " God help alle that ilk men
 " Yat helpes to ye thowen. *Amen.*

R I P P O N

Monastery, in Yorkshire, pag, 172.
The Charter granted by King Athelstan to St.
Wilfrid of Rippon.

" W Y T all that es an es gan
 " Yat ik King *Adelstan*
 " As gyven als frelith as I may
 " And to ye capitell of seint *Wilfrai*,
 " Of my free devotion,
 " Yair pees ar *Rippon*
 " On ilke side ye kyrke a mile
 " For all ill deeds, an ylke agyle
 " And within yair kirke yate
 " At ye stanyat *Grithstole* hate.
 " Within ye kirke dore and ye quare

" Yair have pees for les and mare,
 " Ilkan of yis stedes sal have pees
 " Of *Frodmortel* and ill deedes,
 " Yat yair don is, *To!*, *Tem*,
 " With iren, and with water deme,
 " And yat ye land of seint *Wilfrai*
 " Of alkyn geld fre sal be ay.
 " At na nan at langes me to
 " In yair *Herpsac* sal have at do.
 " And for ik will at yai be save
 " I will at yai alkyn freedome have :
 " And in all thinges be als free
 " As hert may thynke or eygh may see
 " At te power of a kinge
 " Mafts make free any thyng.
 " And my seale have i sat yerto
 " For I will at na Man it undo.

B A T H

Cathedral and Monastery, in So-
merfetshire, pag. 184.

" I T apperith in the booke of the Antiquities
 " of the late Monastery of *Bath*, that King
 " *Ofric*, in the yere of our Lord 675, *Theodore* then
 " being Archbishop of *Cantwarbyri*, did erect a
 " Monastery of Nunnes at *Bath*, and *Bertane* was
 " the first Abbatisse thereof.

" It apperith by a Charte that one *Ethelmod*, a
 " great man, gave, by the leave of King *Ædelred*, in
 " *Theodore* the Archbishop of *Cantwarbyris* time, lands
 " to one *Berneguid* Abbatisse of *Bath*, and to one
 " *Fulebure*. The booke of the Antiquitie of the
 " Abby of *Bath*, makith no great mention of any
 " great notable doying of *Offa* King of the *Merches*
 " at *Bathe*.

" The Prior of *Bath* told me, that after the
 " Nunnes time there were secular Chanons in St.
 " *Peter's* Church at *Bath*. Peradventure *Offa* King
 " of *Merches* set them there, for I have read that
 " *Offa* did a notable act at St. *Peter's* in *Bath* : or else
 " the Chanons com in after that the *Danes* had racyd
 " the Nunnery there.

" *Eadgar* was a great doer and benefactor to St.
 " *Peters* at *Bath*, in whose time, Monks were yn
 " *Bathe*, and syns, except *Alfarus* Erl of *March*, that
 " was a scourge of Monks, expellid then for a tyme.

" *John*, a phisitan, born at *Tours* in *France*, and
 " made Bishop of *Wells*, did obtaine of *Henry I.* to
 " sette his Se at *Bathe*, and soe he had the Abbay
 " lands gyven unto hym, and then he made a Monke
 " Prior there, dividing the old possessions of the
 " Monastery with him. This *John* pull'd down the
 " old Church of St. *Peter* at *Bath*, and erected a new
 " much fairer, and was buried in the middle of
 " the Presbyteri thereof, whos image I saw lying
 " ther a nine yers sins, at the which tyme, all the
 " Chirch that he made lay to wast, and was onroffed,
 " an weds grew about this *John* of *Tours* sepulchre.
 " This *John* of *Tours* erectid a palace at *Bath*, in the
 " South-west side of the Monastery of St. *Peter* at
 " *Bath*; one great square tour of it, with other
 " ruines, yet appere. I saw at the same tyme a
 " fair great Marble tumber ther of a Bishop's of
 " *Bath*, out of the wich they sayid that *Oyle* did
 " distille, and likely, for his Body was embaumed
 " plentifully. Ther were other divers bishops bu-
 " ried ther.

" *Oliver* King, bishop of *Bath*, began of late dayes
 " a right goodly new chirch at the west part of the
 " old chirch of St. *Peter*, and finished a great part
 " of

" of it. The residue of it was syns made by the
 " Prior of Bath, and especially by Gilbert the last
 " Prior ther that spent a grete summe of mony in
 " that Fabrike. Oliver King let almost all the old
 " Chirch of St. Peters in Bath to go to ruine: the
 " walls yet stand.

POLLESWORTH
Monastery, in Warwickshire, p. 197.

" IN the Wolde tyme the londe of Englonde was
 " departyde abowt in mony kings; for ----
 " one kinges toward the West, that had the name
 " Egbricht, that was king of the countyes of War-
 " wyke, Worsetur, Colchestur, Arforte, Salysbery, Stafford,
 " Darbyshire, Chiefturshire, Lancasturshire.

" This Egbricht the kinge had on Son his Eyre
 " that had the name Arnulfe, and a Dowhter that had
 " the name Edith. This Arnulfe the Son of the kinge
 " was a lepur and taken with many fore syknyfles
 " that he himself migh uneth meve: wherefore the
 " kinge his fadur an his lords made right great sor-
 " row and fowhten meydifions all abowyt, and no-
 " thinge aveyled. Bott at the last there came a
 " boschoppe, from Hyreland towards the kings
 " cownte, that spoke with the kinge Egbricht,
 " and counsylede him, that he shuld send his
 " Son Arnulfe that was taken with so many syck-
 " nyfles into Hyreland to a wholly lady a Nune that
 " was the dowgtur of a kinge of Cunocke, and was
 " callyd Modwen, that heylyd all manner of syknyfles
 " of folke that to her came. And the kinge Egbricht,
 " did after his coufill to send his sone Arnulfe into
 " Hyreland to sent Modwen that him reseyyd full
 " gladly, and hylde him with hur a yere and more
 " in Hyreland, and him heylyd by the grace of Gode
 " of all manner of syknyfles and sende him agyne into
 " Englonde to his fadyr kinge Egbricht on the ferist
 " chyld in all the world. And the kinge Egbricht
 " send to sent Modwen that and she wold come into
 " Englonde to him hee wold gyffe to hure londs and
 " tenements with the wech she hurself might make
 " on Abby, for hur and hur sisters: and sowne after
 " thys sendynge the king of Hyreland, and theyse of
 " Hireland fowgton togedur an ich one of them dy-
 " stryde, and flewe odor, soe that the howys of
 " sent Modwen in Hyreland was bronyd and dystride
 " and all the country about, for the wych
 " cause sent Modwen toke with hur two of hur sisturs
 " and came into Englonde to kinge Egbricht and fonde
 " Arnulfe that shee hadde helyde the kings sone one
 " of the feytyft Kneytys of the worlde, and the
 " kinge Egbricht for the wollenefle that was in sent
 " Modwen betoke to hure his dowgtur Edyth to norych
 " and to kepe, and to informe hur aftur the reule of
 " sent Benett, and aftur to veyle his doughter of the
 " boschoppe of Chestur, and gaffe to the seyde sent
 " Modwen a dwellynge place in the forest of Ardurne,
 " that was callyd Trensale there where sent Edyth and
 " sent Lyne and sent Ofsythe were dwellyng togedur;
 " levinge wholly live, and sone aftur sent Modwen
 " send to the kinge Egbricht by Arnulfe his sone that
 " he wold come at the leyft every yere on tyme for
 " them to vesityt, and that he wold gyffe to his
 " dowgtur Edyth londes and tenements and a dwell-
 " ing place worwithe sche and her sisturs might be
 " susteyned God to serve; for mony dowgters of
 " good folke were veyled in her company, and they
 " had not worwyth they might be susteyned.
 " Wherefore the kinge Egbricht made for to make a
 " dwellyng place not far from Trensale there where

" sent Modwen dwelled undyr a revar that was callyd
 " Ancur upon a depnes of watur that was callyd
 " Poll and Worth, that is a worde of wold Englysh that
 " is as much as to say as wonyng: so that this Poll
 " and Worth was callyd Pollesworth: and there the
 " kinge foundyt an Abbey in the honor of our lady,
 " and gaffe to the seid sent Edyth his dowgtur and to
 " hur systurs certyn londys and tenements for them
 " to susteyne at all deyes ond so werin in the wold
 " tyme and yet been callyd in a booke that that is
 " callyd Domisday. There were all the wolde townes
 " in Englonde byn namyd, so as the Abbey of Pollyf-
 " worth with the apurtenauns namyd the lond
 " of sent Edyth without odyr thinge there namyd.
 " Then made king Egbricht to make his said dowhter
 " Abbys of Pollysworth, and from that tyme the seyde
 " sent Edyth unto the conquest of Englonde of William
 " Bastorde fro abbys to abbys were the possessions of
 " ther howys holden fre and pure and perpetuall all
 " deyes to them to holde.

" Bot when William the Bastard came into Eng-
 " lond and conquest the londe after that he had
 " fleyne Harrold the kinge of Englonde, and the great-
 " est party of the folke of this lond, so made hee to
 " seyt a Parliament at London, and ordeyned there
 " Pees to make in his londe: and to may that Pees
 " he gaffe diverse londs and tenements to the folke
 " that him served: among the which there were
 " two knights swarn bredur, to the weche the kinge
 " gove, that is to wytt, to sir Richard Marmyon the
 " castyll of Tomworth, and the forren londys with-
 " out and the Town of Tomworth that was in the
 " tyme of the Conquest a wolrich at the water wend:
 " and soe hee fleyde in the grace of the kinge that
 " he him granted the towne of Tomworth and all
 " the home that is called Wygginton-home the terme
 " of his live. And for that that the aforeseyde
 " abbey of Pollysworth was within the pursute of the
 " londys that the king him had gyffyn, so put out
 " the seyde sir Roborte and schasyd away the abbys
 " Ofsyth and all the Ladyes of the howys of Pollyf-
 " worth out of theyre abbey, so that the seyde abbys
 " and hur nunns the went unto the cell of Woldbyry
 " and dwelled there well nigh a yere. And the
 " tothyr swarne brodyr of sir Robert Marmyon was
 " callyd Monsieur Gallere of Somerville, to whom the
 " kinge gave Wychynore and Barton with apurtnauns,
 " so that hit happannyd within a years aftur that the
 " seyde sir Robert Marmyon made a greyte gadyringe
 " at his Castill of Tomworth of yourlys and Barons
 " and made to send for his swarne brodyr Monsieur
 " Gallere of Somerville that he schulde come to him,
 " an when the dey of the fest was passyd and schon
 " went to there reyft and the lord Marmyon was
 " leyd in slepyng, so thire came byfore him that
 " him was avysed a nunne with a croyse in her
 " honde and seyde to hyme, yeld to me and to my
 " sisturs my londys and my tenements, the wech the
 " king Egbricht my fadir me gaffe, or you shall have
 " an evell End, so schall you goe into Hell. And
 " for that you ne schuld this thinge forgeyte; the
 " seyde lady him smote undyr the side with the
 " poynt of hur croyse, so vanished away, and the
 " seyde Robert cryde with a right feyrefull cry, and
 " continually cryde as a woyde man unto they
 " Lordys that arboryd en his Castyll, and his swarne
 " brodyr of Somerville came unto him, and he seyde
 " to them the venture that was befallen to him by
 " slepyng, and they foundon on his shetys bloody of
 " the syde of him that was woundit be the croyse,
 " as if hee had been at a mortall batyll, for the
 " wich wonde he might have no rest. Warfore they
 " made him to be confesyd of a Pryst, and sethyn
 " to avow to restore to seynt Edyth and bringe again
 " to

" to the seyde ladys what that he had of them
 " takynne and borne away. And when he had
 " makyn the avow his pennys seyffed, and they
 " made him to lye in a new beyde, and he slepyd
 " anon, and when hee wakinnyde hee feyld no man-
 " ner of grevans. And the wonde that he had in
 " his side of the croyse of sent *Edyth* was all woll
 " without blemych, for why the seyde sir *Robert*
 " *Marmyon* and all the odyr greate lordys that were
 " at the gedyryng leght upon their horsen on the
 " morrow betyme, and soe went they unto the cell
 " of *Woldbyrre* and broght agyn the Abbys *Osyth* and
 " hur fisturs unto their abbey of *Pollysworth* an ref-
 " towryd unto them there londys and tenements
 " that he had of them unto the leyft alpurth of
 " godys that he had takyn from them, and preyd
 " them of pardon an obfolition: and moreover he
 " preyed them that hee and his sworne brodyr of
 " *Somervile* myght be bredur and myntenars of there
 " howys from that dey furth, and that hee and his
 " heyrys might be byrreyed there, and his brodyr
 " of *Somervile* and his heyrys, for why sir *Robert*
 " *Marmyon* chayse his bereying place for him and his
 " heyrys in the chapitur of *Pollysworth*, and Monsieur
 " *Galtere* of *Somervile* his berryinge for him and his
 " heyrys in the clowster, so that the *Marmyons* and
 " the *Somerviles* have their bereynges before namyd,
 " for there frendys byn byrreyed in the quere, and in
 " the choppyll of our lady, an so indured sir *Robert*
 " *Marmyon* and *Somervyle* as avowes of the howys all
 " the tyme of the live of *William* the Bastard, *William*
 " his sone that was kinge, after that he was crownyd
 " kinge so hylde hee a Parlement at *London* and cha-
 " lynchyd diverse of his Barons there foundations and
 " thereavowes of all the howson in *Englond* of religion
 " there were they haddon croyses, ne that the seyde
 " howson might not be put from the crone. Then
 " he preyde to his lordys that his crone might be
 " restoryd of that that was wrongfully takyn away
 " in the tyme of his fodyr *William* the Bastard, and
 " grantyd was by all the lordys then to the seyde
 " kinge *William* and to his heyrys that all the how-
 " son of religion there where the had don croyses be-
 " longyd to the kinge and to his heyrys as avowes
 " of the seyde howys, and that the seyde kinge and
 " his heyris schulde have the avoydons and the van-
 " tagyuns if it were without a pleyt unto the pleyt
 " were reseyyvyd of the kinge. And soe in this man-
 " ner the lord *Marmyon* put fro the foundation and
 " the avoery of the howys of *Pollesworth*, and all the
 " grettist lordys of the lond in the same maner from
 " there avoreys there where the haddyn croyses: but
 " that tyme there was nothing spokyn of the croyses
 " of whyte Monkys for that that there was not at that
 " tyme in this lond but few howson of that reli-
 " gion, and never the wodyr hyt was foundun that the
 " were not Abbots perpetual, bot at the will of their
 " covynt reasonabull. And for that this law and
 " custome is not in the croysys of whyte monkys all
 " be they of the foundation of the kinge himselfe
 " or of odyr lordys, nothinge ne have they to doe,
 " ne to take away any thinge in the tyme when the
 " whyte abbots dyne or beyng put done. And in
 " the same maner it is in the croyses of white Cha-
 " nons that the kinge ne non odyr lorde hath no-
 " thinge with them to medyll in the tyme of the a-
 " voydons of the abbot of that seyde Religyon.

H O R S H A M

Priory, in Norfolk, p. 414,

" IN the time of King *Henry* the first, the sixth
 " yeare of his reigne, That *Robert Fitz-Walter*
 " and *Sibill* his Wife, with one assent, moved with
 " godly Charitie, purposed them to visit the places
 " of *Peter* and *Paul*, that by them and other holy
 " Saints ther, which they were disposed to visiten
 " with a great devout mind, that they, by there
 " merits might have remission of their sins and after
 " that they might deserven to come to the blisse of
 " heaven: it befell that ther pilgrimages so done,
 " as they turned home againe, it came to there
 " minds, by counsel, that they should visit an holy
 " place of Saint *Giles* in *France* with other holy Saints
 " in the way: and so they, joyfull and merrie, by
 " the help of God and the Saints, as they turned
 " home againe into their owne countrith, it befell
 " upon a day by an infortune, when they should
 " come from the said holy place of Saint *Giles*, they
 " were espied of *Brigants*, and theeves that laine in
 " caves and dennes with strength, and waited upon
 " them; and forasmuch as they were stronger then
 " the said pilgrims, they fell upon them and robbed
 " them and put them in prison, and fettered them
 " with strong Irons: And after it was shewed to
 " the Lords and Barons of the said cuntrye, that
 " such a deede was done to the pilgrims that went
 " to *Rome*, anone they raised a certaine people, and
 " went with strength to the Castell and laid siege
 " thereto, and made a promise that they should not
 " go thence unto time they had taken the said
 " theeves, and that the said Pilgrims were restored
 " again to all their goods. And in the mean time, as
 " they were, they prayed devoutly to God an to the
 " holy Virgin Saint *Faith*, to help them out of
 " prison: And annone after by a vision, Saint *Faith*
 " appeared unto them, and through help of God
 " loosed their fetters, and brought them out of Pri-
 " son and there fetters with them, which remaine
 " within this place at this day, and sith set them in
 " the right way to the abby of *Couches* in *Fraunce*,
 " where Saint *Faith* lyeth shrined: And when the
 " Abbot of *Couches* heard of this greate miracle, and
 " that they were coming towards the place, he and
 " his brethren with procession and greate solemn-
 " ties received them into the said place, and ther
 " they made ther prayers, and offered up there
 " fetters with greate devotion to God and to Saint
 " *Faith*, and weare had into the place, and the said
 " Abbot and his Brethren refreshed them with greate
 " cheare, and there they rested by the space of
 " twelve dayes, and reade the life of Saint *Faith*,
 " and the miracles that God shewed for her ther
 " daily and houerly. And anone came tydings un-
 " to them, that they should send againe into the
 " cuntrye there as they were robbed, and they
 " should be restored againe to all their goods that
 " were had from them; and so they weare, where-
 " of they were both glad and merry. And so then
 " he made a faithfull promise an a voughe to God
 " and to Saint *Faith*, That as soone as they came in-
 " to *England* into there owne countrieth unto there
 " owne manner of *Horsford*, that they should do e-
 " dify there a Monastery in the worship of God and
 " Saint *Faith*, and that it should be a cell to the said
 " abbey of *Couches*, and by the assent of the abbot
 " and brethren there the foresaid *Robert Fitz-Walter*
 " brought with him twayne Monkes of the said
 " house, of the which one was cleped *Bernard*, and
 " the

" the other was cleped *Girard*. And soone after
 " that they were come home they began their first
 " foundation upon a certain ground called at this
 " day *Kirkescrofte*, and the worke that was made in
 " the day fell down on the night, and then it was
 " thought that God and Saint *Faith* were not pleas-
 " ed it should stand there; wherefore they thought
 " by their better advice to edifie the said monastery
 " upon the ground and place where it is now at this
 " day. And when it was finished and ended and
 " endued with certain livelihood and entitled to her
 " name, the foresaid Monkes weare set in this said
 " house, here to serve God and Saint *Faith*, to pray
 " for them and all their heirs without endes. And
 " the foresaid *Robert Fitz-Walter* wrote a Letter to
 " bishop *Herberd*, that time being bishop of *Norewich*,
 " to have it confirmed and dedicate in the worship
 " of God, and of the glorious Virgin and Martir
 " Saint *Faith*; and so it was done indeed, and after-
 " wards the heirs of the said founders given more
 " livelihood thereto. And so it was increased by
 " them and other devout people: on whose souls
 " almighty God have mercy. Amen.

LEOMINSTER

Priory, in Herefordshire, p. 421.

" THE Toune of *Leominster* is meetly large and
 " hath good buildings of tymbre. The an-
 " tiquitie of the towne is most famous by a Mona-
 " stery of Nunnes that *Merwaldus* King of the *Merches*
 " built there, and endowed it with all the Land
 " thereabout, saving only the lordship now caullid
 " *Kingsland*. And it is supposed of clerkes that the
 " old name of the towne tooke beginning of the
 " Nunnes and was caullid in welch *Llanlienny*, id est,
 " locus, vel, sanum monialium, and not of a lyon that
 " is written to have appeared to K. *Merwald*, upon
 " which vision he began (as it is said) to build this
 " Nunnery. Other Kings of the *Mercians* immedi-
 " atly following King *Merewald* were benefactors un-
 " to it.

" Sum say that the Nunnery was afir in the
 " *Danes* warrs destroyed, and that afir a college of
 " *Prebendaries* sett there. The certenty is known
 " that they abbay of *Shaftesbury* had rule at *Lemster*,
 " and possessed much lands there, an sent part of the
 " reliques of St. *Edward* the Martyr to be adored
 " there.

" King *Henry* the first annexed the lands of *Lemster*,
 " to his Abbey of *Reading*, and there was a cell of
 " Monks instituted at *Lemster* by the Abbots of
 " *Reading*.

" Ther is but one paroch chirch in *Leominster*, but
 " it is large, somewhat darke and of an ancient build-
 " ing, insomuch that it is a grete likelihood, that
 " it is the church that was somewhat afore the con-
 " quest. The chirch of the priorie was hard joyn-
 " ed to the Est-end of the paroch chirch, and was
 " but a small thing.

" Som say that the Monks of the priorie sayd,
 " that they had the skuls of *Merewald* and *Ethelmund*
 " *Kinges* of *Merches*, but Master *Helvit* told unto me
 " that the body of King *Merewald* was found in a
 " waul of the old chirch of *Wenlok*. This is quoted in
 " the *Monasticon* from *Leland's Itinerary*. vol 4.
 " fol 177.

SHIRBURN

Monastery, in Dorsetshire, pag. 423.

" THE Bishops of *Sarum* sete was a long time
 " at *Shirburne*. Syns Monks were set there
 " for chanons. The body of the Abbay chirch de-
 " dicated to our Lady servid on tille a hunderithe
 " yeres syns for the chise paroch chirch of the town.
 " This was the cause of the abolition of the paroch
 " chirch there. The monks and the townes menne
 " felle at variaunce bycause the townes mentooke pri-
 " vilege to use the Sacrament of baptime in the
 " chapelle of *Alholows*, whereupon one *Walter Gallor*
 " a stout bocher dwelling in *Shirburne* defacid clené
 " the font stone, and afyr the variaunce growing to
 " a playne sedition, and the townes menne by the
 " mene of an erle of *Huntendune* lying in those quar-
 " ters and taking the townes menses part, and the
 " bishops of *Salesbyri* the Monks part; a prest of
 " *Alhawlois* shot a shat with fier into the toppe of that
 " part of St. *Mary* chirch that divided the est part
 " that the Monks usyd from that the townes menne
 " usyd; and this partition chancing at that time to
 " be thakkid in the roffe was set a fier, and conse-
 " quently all the hole chirch, the lede and bells
 " meltid and defacid. Then *Bradeford*, abbate of
 " *Shirburne*, persecuted this injurie, and the townes
 " men were forcid to contribute to the reedifying of
 " this chirch. But after this time *Alhalowes* chirch
 " and not St. *Maries* was usyd for the Paroch chirch.
 " All the est part of St. *Mary* chirch was reedified
 " yn abbate *Bradefords* tyme, saving a chapelle of our
 " Lady an old pece of worke that the fier came not
 " to by reason that it was an elder building.

" There were of antient time buried two Kings
 " sonnes to *Ethelwolph*, King of *West Saxons*, yn a
 " place behinde the highe altare of St. *Marie* chirche,
 " but there now be no tumbes, nor no writing of
 " them sene.

" A noble man caullid *Philip Fitzpayne* was buryid
 " and his wife with hym under an arch on the north
 " side of the presbyterie. This tumb was of late
 " defacid.

" *Peter Ramesunne*, next abbate savinge one to
 " *Bradeforde*, building a *fundamentis* at the west
 " part of St. *Marie* chirche. The porche of the south
 " side of the body of St. *Mary* chirche ys an antient
 " pece of worke and was not defacid with fyer, by-
 " cause it stode with a far lower rofe than the body
 " of the chirch did.

" The cloyster of the abbay on the north syde of
 " the chirch was buildyd by one abbate *Frithe*. This
 " abbate was not very long afore *Bradefords* tyme.
 " *Myer*, the last abbate of *Shirburne*, saving one, made
 " the fair castel over the conduit in the cloister,
 " and the Spouts of it. The hedde of this water
 " is in a pere of the toune, and is caullid *New-Welle*.
 " The chapter house ys antient, and in the volte of
 " it be payntid the image of bishops that had ther
 " sete at *Shirburne*. One saint *John* a noble man
 " lyith in the chapitre house. *Ramesune* Abbate
 " sette a chapele caullid our Lady of *Bow* hard to the
 " south side of the old Lady chapelle. Ther is an
 " old arch of a gate at the est southest end of St.
 " *Mary* chirch, as a tokyn that of old tyme the close
 " of chanons or monks was enwallid about.

WROXHAL

Priory, in Warwickshire.

" THIS place, with the demeanes, call our of
 " the Lordship of *Hatton*, which is helde of
 " the erledom of *Warwick*, an like as the Lordship
 " of, that is to say, *Hatton* is returned and annexid
 " to the stok that it cam out of, that is to sey, *War-*
 " *wicks*, likewise is our patronage and foundation;
 " and therefore, as now we take the erles of *War-*
 " *wick*, as for our founders.

" About the Conquest time *Richard* Lord of *Har-*
 " *ton* and of *Wroxhale* was for his tenure homager
 " to *Henry* erle of *Warwick*. This forseyd *Richard*;
 " by *Alice* his wife had two sonnes *Heur* and *Reginald*.
 " This *Heur* had two Wives in his tyme; and by
 " *Margaret* had he a sonne and heire, called *William*;
 " and two daughters, whose names, as it is deemed,
 " were called *Cleopatra* and *Edith*.

" This Knight *Sir Heur*, the Son of *Sir Richard*,
 " was a man of grete stature, and bear the same
 " Armes, that the *Montforts* of *Henley* beate, with
 " the difference of a fesse of gules in the *Montforts*
 " scotchin that is of peeces bendye, by the which it
 " is to deeme, that *Richard* Lord of *Hatton* aforeseid
 " should be namyd *Montford* and come lyneally of
 " the *Montforts* of *Normandy*; and at ther coming
 " into *England* be proutid to divers lordships, as
 " some to *Henley*, *Charlecote*, *Wellefoun*. And this
 " *Richard*, by the erle of *Warwicks* gift to *Hatton* and
 " *Wroxhale* with their appurtenances, and for lak of
 " issu, or by forfeit, or such other cause, all is re-
 " turned again to the erles of *Warwick*.

" In this *Sir Heur*'s dayes was the Holy-land con-
 " quered by christen people out of hethen mens do-
 " minacion by sore werres, in the which this *Sir*
 " *Heur* was takin prisoner, and kept among hethen
 " pepull with gret durance of prisonment, the space
 " of seven yeres. He there wery of his tribulaci-
 " on remembrid himselfe how his parish church
 " was of *Saint Leonard*; and also calling to minde
 " the grete miracles that God had shewid monye
 " time and ofte for the merites of that glorious
 " confessor, made his complaynt piteously to
 " *Saint Leonard* leying fore him, that he had of
 " tender age had grete devotion unto him, and
 " bound him wilfully unto his servise the dayes of
 " his life, and as for a homage to him custom-
 " able on his day with grete gladnesse spiritually and
 " bodily fedd pepull plenteously both poore and
 " riche, marveyling therefore, seying he was takyn
 " prisoner in Gods quarrell, whether he that was
 " so great with God would not as well pray that
 " good Lord that is almighty, to deliver him as well
 " as other, promitting as of his part to continewe,
 " if he might safely come home in the good dedes
 " before rehersyd. This done, in short space after,
 " in his slepe *Saint Leonard* apperid to him in black-
 " monkes habite full plesantly comforting him, and
 " bidding him rise and goe home, and to Gods wor-
 " ship found at his Chirche a place of Nunnes of
 " *Saint Benets* oder. With that the Seynt vanished
 " away, and the Knight wakened and remembred
 " his Vision, and tooke it for a dreame. In short
 " space after, he had another vision, according in all
 " pointes to the same, whereof he studied gretely
 " and increased his devotion to God and *Saint Leonard*,
 " with a full hope of deliverance: And not long to
 " but *Saint Leonard* apperid to him wakeing under
 " the manner aforeseyd. The Knight joyfull with
 " weping and spiritual gladnes, made his vow to

" God and the Seynt there present, to fulfill the
 " charge enjoyned to him at his power, and sodeynly
 " with his cheyness he was fet in *Wroxhale* wood, at
 " the est end of the chaneell that now ys, fast by his
 " own mannor; he beyng there bound and fore-
 " grown the thicke of the wood, mervayld where he
 " was: and as it hapned, there came by him a herde
 " of a shepherd of his own, and of the gresly sight
 " of him the man was sore fearid, and charged him
 " in Gods name, to tell him what he was. The
 " Knight of the *English* speech gretely comfortid,
 " seyde he was a man as he was, and bade him not
 " fear of him, but come bodily to him. By this
 " meanes either of them comforted by other, fell in
 " talkyng togedyr: The knight askyd him, what
 " lordship that was that they were in: He seyde,
 " *Wroxhale*. Then askyd he him, how his lord and
 " lady fared, and their Children and of their gy-
 " ding: Then he answerid and seyde, The lord was
 " and long time had byn prisoner in *Hethens*, and
 " saving only his diseafe that could not be remedy-
 " ed but only by Gods help, both his lady and his
 " children fared well, and well worthlye were for
 " their vertues conversation both to God and the
 " world. Then told he him what almes was done
 " daylie with devout prayers for the Lords welfare
 " in hope of speciall succour, to be had of God
 " and of our Lady and other Saints to whome many
 " vows were made. The knight hering this was
 " gretely rejoyced in his heart and heartily thanked
 " God, our Lady, and *Saint Leonard*. Then bade
 " he the man bid the lady come to him with her
 " children. The man went to the Lady, as he
 " desired, and informed her of such an unknown
 " man there lying and desiring to speke with her.
 " She, without any strangenesse, with her children,
 " came to him, and feared of the griffye sight of
 " him, and knew him not. He then, as sone as he
 " might come to it, drew out half a ring and took
 " it to the Lady, and seyde he was her Lord, and at
 " her departyng broke that rynge between them and
 " bad her put it to her part: that done, both parts
 " cloyd togedyr, and by miracle fastned togeder
 " as well as ever it was. Then for joy the Lady
 " swounded, the children weepyd, and other ser-
 " vants losed him, and some cheered the Lady and
 " her children, and so by processe they entred into
 " the chirche, and there thanked God, our Lady
 " and *Saint Leonard*; and there openly he declared
 " the manner of his delivery, and what his charge
 " was, and how he had made his vowe to fulfill it.
 " After that, he went to his mannor with his lady and
 " his children, which mannor as the days was on
 " the knap by the poole south-west from our place.
 " And not long to, he pursuing to fulfill his vowe
 " and promise, desired heartily of God, our Lady
 " and *Saint Leonard*, to know by revelation the set-
 " ting of the place. His prayer was heard, and
 " stones without mans hand were pitched in the
 " ground; and there as the Altar stands now, was
 " the place where he by miracle was fet on the first.
 " And in the same churche, among our reliques, is the
 " ringe aforeseid, and part of the cheynes that
 " he was bound with; the other part is in the bells
 " and the bells are hallowed. And this good Lord
 " our founder made two of his daughters nunnes in
 " this place, that were *Cleopatra* and *Edith*; and the
 " first priorisse, the hight *Ernborow*. She dyed
 " the ----- day of -----

" And for to have good information of religion,
 " our founder had hither to teach us, a lady of the
 " house of *Wilton* besides *Salisbury*, whose name was
 " *Edith*; and she dy'd xv Martij. Our founder
 " himself dy'd the xix of Marche, and he lyeth
 " buried

" buried in our quire, under a marble stone, under
" the east dore of our close quire.

" His mother *Alice* dyed the fourth day of *June*,
" and is buried in our church yard. And his wife
" *Margaret* made her Nunne with us and dyed the
" xv of *May*: she had a broder hiht *Reginald*.

" And aftir our founders decease, his sonne and
" heire hiht *William* did inherite his livelehode.
" He had a broder call'd *Richard*; and this *William*
" dyed the ----- day of ----- And he by his
" wife *Margerie*, or *Milifent*; for he had two wives,
" and two sonnes *Heve* and *Richard*.

" This *Heve* was Lord aftir his fadir, and had
" two wives, *Harwise* and *Milifent*, and dyed xvij
" of *December*. His second wife hiht *Milifent*, and
" she dyed the ----- day of ----- And for
" lake of issu, the heritage after his decease fell to
" his broder *Richard*, who dyed the ----- day of
" -----; of whose blood, as some writing
" within us sheweth, the *Clintons*, lords of *Maxstole*,
" were descended.

" Item, In one place we have prioreffe names set
" togeder, likely to deme, that aftir that forme of
" writing they succeeded eche other, and under this
" order they be written, *Eruborow*, *Helin*, *Sabin*,
" *Helin*, *Mawd*, *Emme*, *Mawd*, *Cecelie*, *Ida*, *Amice*,
" *Abtor*, *Annis*, and *Sibil Abtor*, she was made pri-
" oreffe the v day of *April*, the xvij. yere of the con-
" secration of *Godfry Giffard*, Bishop of *Worcester*,
" the yere of our Lord 1284. This I see in the Bi-
" shops Register.

" Dame *Cleopatra*, the founders daughter, Lady
" of this place dyed the xxvj day of *Fevevel*.

" Dame *Alice Craft*, sometime nunne and lady of
" this place, poore of worldly goods, but riche
" of vertues, desired heartily of God and our Lady,
" that she in her dayes might see here a Chappell of
" our Lady. To that intent she prayed oft time:
" And on a night time there came a voice to her,
" and bad her in the name of God and our Lady,
" beginn and performe a Chappell of our Lady.
" She remembred her thereof, and thought it but
" a dreame, and toke noe heed thereof. But not
" long to, another night following, came the same
" voice to her againe, and gave her the same charge
" more sharplye. Then she wakened and be-
" thought her, and fell in a grete weping, for she
" had not wherewith to make it, and as soone as
" she might she came to her prioreffe dame -----
" and informid her of all the processe, but she set
" little by it, and seyde it was but a fantasie, and
" she dryve it off as for tyme. But at last our

" Lady apperid to the same dame *Alice Craft*, blam-
" ing her why she was negligent in fulfilling her
" commandement, and so vanished away from her.
" Then she in grete feare came and told the prioreffe:
" Then askyd she what she had towards it. And
" she seyde xv. d. Then said the Prioreffe, though
" it be little our Lady may encrease it full well:
" and then she gave her leave to set upon it.

" Then this Dame *Alice Craft* gave her self to
" prayers, and besought our Lady to give her know-
" ledge where she should build it, and how much
" she should make it. Then she had by revelation
" to make it on the north side her church, and
" there she should find markyd the quantity. This
" was in harvest between the two feasts of our
" Lady: And on the morrow earlye she went unto
" the place assigned her, and there she found a cer-
" teyne ground covered with snow, and all the
" churchyard else bare without snow; and there the
" snow abidde from foure of the clocke in the morning
" untill noone. She glad of this, had macons ready
" and marked out the ground, and built the chappell
" and performed it up. And every saturday whilst
" it was building she would say her prayers in the
" allyes of the church-yard, and in the playne pathe
" she should and did finde weekly, sylver sufficient
" to pay her workmen, and all that was behooful to
" her worke, and no more.

" This good Lady, Dame *Alice Craft*, dyed the vii.
" calends of *Fevevel*, on the morrow after the con-
" version of saint *Paul*; and she is buried under a
" stone in the same chappell afore the dore, entring
" into the quier. She, as beseming of her bones,
" was a woman of grete stature. There was a young
" Lady bury'd in the same grave, and there we see
" her bones.

CLIVE

Monastery, in Somersetshire, p. 532.

" Here after followeth the trewe lyne petigrewē,
" and names, aswell of the descent and con-
" sanguinitie of the right honorable founder of the
" Monastery of our blessed Ladey the Virgin, and
" seynt *Laurans* of *Rewisby* in the countie of *Lincolne*,
" as of the trewe lyne, petigrewē, names and descent
" of the consanguinitie of the founder of the Mona-
" stery of our seyde bleffyd Ladey the Virgyn of *Clyw*,
" in the countie of *Somerset*.

William de Romare toke to his
wyff *Luce* then beyng Countas
of *Lincolne*, and had issue be-
tween them.

Luce, Countas of *Lintoln*, espoused
and married and toke to husbāde
William de Romare and had issue
between them

William eldest son of the seid *William Ro-
mare*, and of *Luce* his wyff, the which
William the son dyed without issue before
his fader.

William youngest son of *William de Romare*
and of *Luce* his wyff, toke to his wyff *Philippe*
daughter of *Hubert de Burgo*, erle of *Kent* and
chancellour of *England*: and had issue

REVESBY

REVESBY

Abbey, in the county of Lincolne, found founded and the founderys name.

" **T**His William de Romare founded the seid Abbey
" and Monastery of our blessed Ladey the Vir-
" gin, and seynt Laurans of Rewisbye aforeseyde, in
" the countie of Lincolne, the heith yere of the reigne
" of King Stephyn late Kyng of Engelande, and is
" tumbled and lyeth beryed in the seyde Monastery
" ther, before the high Aultar and these versis fol-
" lowing be wrettyn uppon his seyde tumber.

" *Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare, comes*
" *Lincolniæ fundator istius monasterij sancti*
" *Laurencij de Rewisby.*

" This seyde William, eldest son of the forseid
" William de Romare, and of the sey Luce his wyff,
" dyed without issue, in the lyff of the forseyd
" William de Romare his fader, and is tumbled and
" beryed in the forseid Monastery of Rewisbye afore-
" seid, and lyeth there in the north side of the for-
" seid tumber of the forseyd William de Romare, his
" faide fader: and these versis following be there
" writyn upon the tumber of the seide William eldest
" son

" *Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare filius*
" *Willielmi comitis Lincolniæ, qui ante patrem*
" *obiit sicut Deus voluit.*

CLYVE

Abbey, in the countie of Sumerfet founded, and the founders name.

" **T**His William, youngest son of the forseid Wil-
" liam de Romare, and of the said Luce hys wyff,
" found the Abbey and monastery of our seid
" blissed Lady of the Cliff, in the forseid countie
" of Sumerfet, in the nyenth yere of the reigne of
" King Richard the first, late King of England, and
" by the hondes and over-sight of oone Hugh then
" Abbot of the forseyd Monastery, and Abbey of
" Rewesby, the which stalled and made then first
" Abbot of Cliff aforeseid, oone Raff, as hit ap-
" pearith by old wretyngs in the seide Abbey of Cliff:
" And this seide William, youngest son died, and is
" tumbled and beryed in the forseyd Monastery and
" Abbey of Rewisbye, and lyeth ther in the south side
" of the tumber of the forseide William de Romare,
" his seide fader; and theis versis following be
" wretyn appon the tumber of this forseyd William
" the yongest son.

Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare filius
Luciæ comitissæ Lincolniæ fundator monasterii beate
Mariæ de Clyve.

STOKE-GLARE

Priory, in Suffolk, p. 535.

This Dialogue betwix a Secular asking, and a Frere answering at the grave of Dame Johan of Acres shewith the lineal descent of the Lordis of the honoure of Clare, fro the tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the same Honoure, the yere of our Lorde 1248, unto the first day of May the yere 1356.

" **W**HAT man lyeth here? sey me sir Frere.

" No man. What ellis? It is a woman.

" Whos doughter she was, I wolde lese here?

" I wol you tell sirliche as I kan;

" King Edward the first, aftir the conquest began;

" As I have lernyd was her fadir;

" And of Spayne borne was her modir.

" What was hir name? Dame Johan she hight

" Of Acris. Why so declarid wolde he?

" For there she sey first this worldes light,

" Borne of hir modir, as cronicles tell me:

" Wherefore in honoure, O Vincent! of the,

" To whom she had singular affection

" This chappell she made of pure devotion.

" Was she ought weddid to ony Wight?

" Yea sir. To whom? If I shulde not lye,

" To Gilbert of Clare, the erle by right

" Of Gloucestre. Whos son was he? Sothly

" Another Gilbertis. This genealogye

" I desire to know: wherefore telle me.

" Who was his fadir? yf it plesse the.

" This Gilbertis fadir, was that noble knyght

" Sir Richard of Clare; to sey al and sum

" Which for a Freris love that Giles hight;

" And his boke clepid, *De regimine principum*,

" Made first Freres Augustynes to Ingelonde cum,

" Therein to duelle: and for that dede,

" In heven God grant joye to mede.

" But laterally, who was, telle me,

" This Richardis wife, whom thou preisest so?

" The Countesse of Hereforde and Maulte hight she,

" Which whan dethe the knotte hadde undoo

" Of temporal spousaile betwixe hem two,

" With divers parcels encrecid our fundation,

" Licke as our monumentys make declaration.

" Of the first Gilbert who was the wife?

" Dame Maulte, a Lady full honourable;

" Borne of the Ulsters, as sheweth ryfe

" Hir armes of glasse in the easte gable,

" And, for to God thei wolde be acceptable,

" Her lorde and she with an holy entent,

" Made up our chirche fro the fundament.

" Now to Dame Johan turne me ageyn,

" Latter Gilbertis wife, as to forne seid is,

" Which lyeth here: Was she bareyn?

" Nay sir. Sey me, what frute was this?

" A branche of right great joy, I wis.

" Man, or Woman? A ladie bright.

" What was hir name? Elizabeth she hight.

" Who

" Who was her husbände ? Sir John of Burgh,
 " Eire of the Ulstris : So conjoynd be
 " Ulstris armes and Gloucestris thurgh and thurgh,
 " As sheweth our wyndowes in housis thre,
 " Dortur, Chapter-house, and fraiture, which she
 " Made out the grounde, both plancher and wall.
 " And who the rose ? She all one did al.

" Had she any issue ? Yea fir fikerly.
 " What ? A doughtir. What name had she ?
 " Liche hir modir ; Elizabeth sothely.
 " Who evir the husbände of hir might be ?
 " Kyng Edwardis son the third was he :
 " Sir Lyonel, which buried is hir by,
 " As for such a Prince, to simpilly.

" Lefe be any frute this Prince mighty ?
 " Sir yea, a doughtir, and Philipp she hight,
 " Whom Sir Edward Mortymer weddid truly,
 " First erle of the Marche, a manly knight,
 " Whos son fir Roger by title of right,
 " Lefte heire anothir Edmonde ageyn :
 " Edmonde left noone, but deide bareyn.

" Right thus did cese of the Marchis blode
 " The heire male : Whither passid the right
 " Of the Marches londis, and in whom it stode
 " I wolde sayne lerne, yf that I might.
 " Sir Roger Myddle erle, that noble knight,
 " Tweyn doughters lefte of his blode royal ;
 " That ones issue deid ; that othris hath al.

" What hight that ladie whos issue had grace
 " This lordships tatteyne ? Dame Anne I wis,
 " To the erle of Cambrige and she wife was,
 " Which both be dede, God graunte hem blys.
 " But hir son Richard, which yet liveth, is
 " Duke of York by discent of his fadir,
 " And hath Marchis londis by right of his modir.

" Is he sole or married this Prince mighty ?
 " Sole, Godforbede ! it were grete pitee.
 " Who hath he weddid ? A gracious lady.

" What is hir name ? I thee praie telle me ?
 " Dame Cicily fir. Whos doughtir was she ?
 " The erle of Westmerlond, I trowe, the yengest,
 " And yn grace hir fortunede to be the hiest.

" Is there any frute bitwix hem two ?
 " Yea fir, thonks be God, ful glorius,
 " Male or female ? Sir bothe two.
 " The nombir of this progeny gracious,
 " And the names to know I am desirous,
 " The order eke of birth telle, yf thou kan,
 " So I will evir be even thyn owen man.

" Sir aftir the tyme of longe bareynesse,
 " God first sent Anne, which signifyeth Grace,
 " In token that all her hertis hevynesse
 " He as for bareynesse wolde fro hem chace.
 " Harry, Edward and Edmonde, eche in his place
 " Succedid ; and aftir tweyn doughttris cam
 " Elizabeth and Margarete, and aftirward William.

" John aftir William nexte borne was,
 " Which bothe be passid to goddis grace :
 " George was next, and after Thomas
 " Borne was, which sone aftir did pace
 " By the pathe of dethe into the heavenly place.
 " Richard liveth yet : but the last of alle
 " Was Ursula, to him whom God list calle.

" To the Duke of Excestre Anne married is
 " In her tendir youthe : But my lord Herry
 " God chosen hath to enherit heven blis,
 " And lefte Edward to succede temporally, (sothly)
 " Now erle of Marche ; and Edmonde of Rutland
 " Counte bothe fortunabil. To right high marriage
 " The othir foure stonde yit in their pupilage.

" Longe mote he liven to Goddis plesaunce,
 " This high and mighty Prince in prosperite,
 " With virtue and victorie God him avaunce
 " Of al his enemyes, and grante that he
 " And the noble Princeesse his wife may see
 " His childres children or thei hens wende
 " And aftir this outelary, the joy that nevir shal end.



ADDITIONS

TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

St. PAUL's Hospital, in Norwich, p. 461.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
P. 43.



JOHN, Bishop of Norwich, having made the Visitation of his Diocese, was desir'd by the Prior and Monastery of the Holy Trinity, in Norwich, to make them an Authentick Copy, or Duplicate of all the several Grants made to the Hospital of St. Paul in that City by the Bishops his Predecessors, the Kings of England and other good Christians, in consideration of the Dangers the Originals might be liable to, and of the Insult not long before offer'd them by the Citizens of Norwich, wherein many of those Original Writings had been damag'd, which he granted, and had the same Copies made in his own Presence, with all due form of Law. The said Original Deeds, all exemplify'd at large by the said Bishop, were as follows, viz.

The Convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich gave to their Hospital the Ground on which it stood, with their Tithes of *Morsbam* and *Blikelinger*, with the Lands of *Sprouston* and *Fosse*.

44 Another Deed of the same ordains, that those who had Lands of the said Hospital, from the said Prior and Monks of the Holy Trinity, should hold the same for ever, as long as they liv'd according to Law, and paid their Rent. *Richard*, Archdeacon of Norwich, gave to it the Churches, Lands and Tithes of *Ormesby*; *Adam de Rellofago* confirm'd the same. *Eborard* Bishop of Norwich granted indulgence of forty Days enjoyn'd Penance to such as should devoutly visit the said Church of St. Paul, at the Summer Feast of that Saint, during eight Days, with offerings of Alms. *Morellus Morley* and his Wife *Emma* were admitted into the Brotherhood of the Monks of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, to partake of the spiritual Advantages of that Monastery, in consideration whereof they gave to the Hospital of the

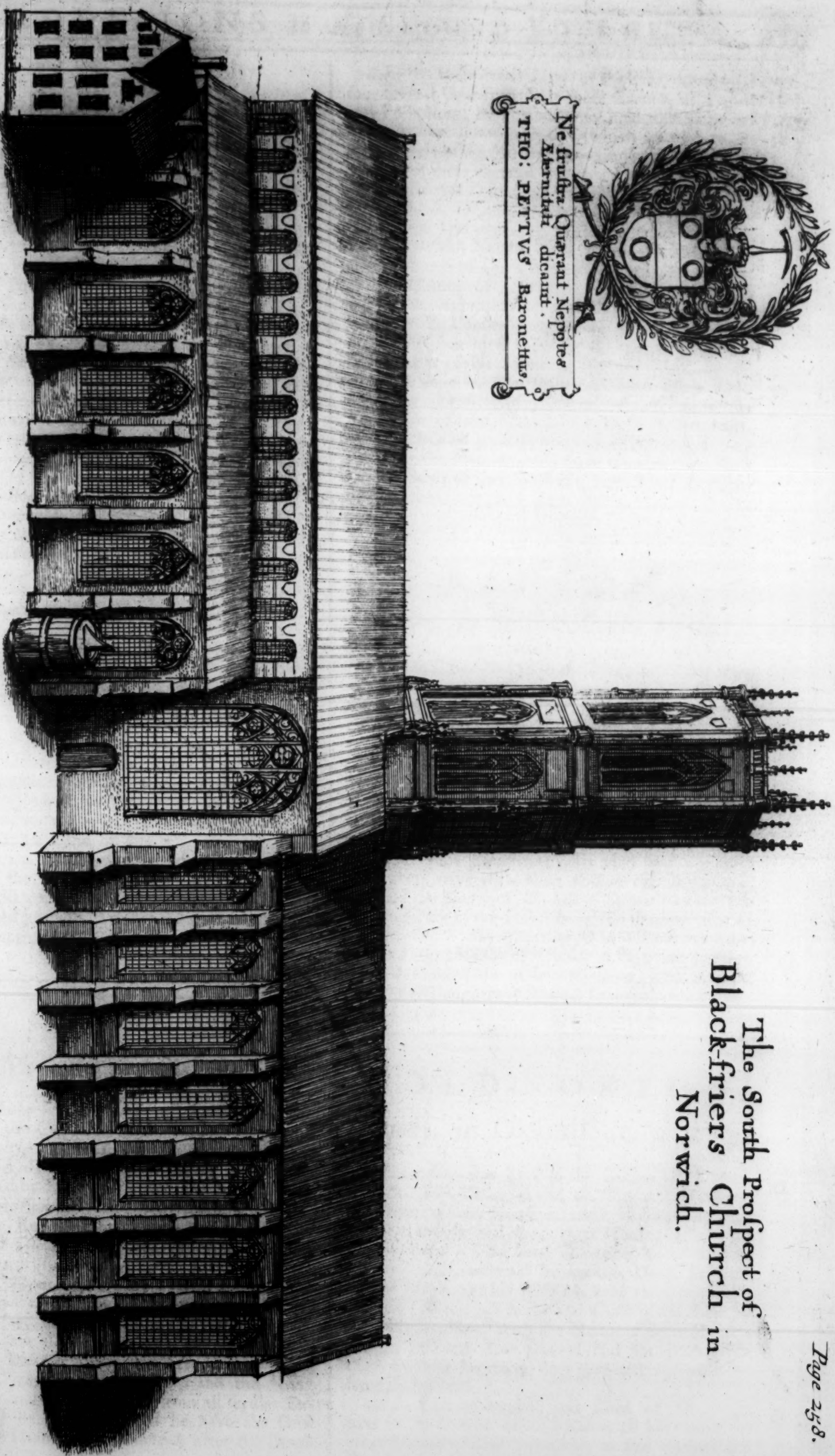
Holy Trinity two Parts of their Tithe at *Fileby*, and restor'd to them the Land there that was in Dispute. *Thomas*, Bishop of Norwich, confirm'd to the said Hospital several Churches and Tithes mention'd in his Deed; and King *Henry I.* gave to it three Pence a Day. The aforelaid Bishop, having taken the Authentick Copies of all these Deeds, confirm'd the same by his Authority, anno 1301.

T W Y N E H A M

Monastery in Hampshire, p. 177.

ANno 1150, *Henry*, Bishop of Winchester, and *Hilarius* then Dean of Christ-Church, at the request of Earl *Baldwin* and his Son *Richard*, brought Canons Regulars into this Church, and appointed a Prior; ordaining that the secular Canons then there should hold their Benefices during their Lives, serving as before, and being subject to the regular Canons, but at their Deaths the Prebends to fall to the Regulars; and as for the Parsons of the Churches and Chapels belonging to Christ-Church, they were to possess the same as long as they behav'd themselves legally; but when they dy'd, none of their Kindred to be put in, as it were by Inheritance, but their Revenues to go to the Canons Regulars, and they to take care that the said Churches and Chapels were decently serv'd; saving the Right of the Bishop of Winchester. He farther confirm'd all the Possessions of that Church, particularly the Churches of *Bolra*, *Hordulle*, *Milnesford*, *Sopley*, and *Torley*, with their Chapels of *Brokeherst*, *Lymeton* and *Holeherst*.

The South Prospect of
Black-friers Church in
Norwich.



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St. BRIGET's,
Vulgarly BRYDEKIRKE, in
Cumberland, p. 152.

Waldeve, the Son of Earl Cospatrick gave to this Church the Town of Apeltun, and all the Lands adjoining to it, as also the House of St. Briget. Alan, Son to the said Waldeve, confirm'd the said Grant, and added the Tithe of the Mill of Broctun. They gave the same to Athelwold, Clerk. The same was again confirm'd by Ælicia Rumely, the Daughter of William, the Son of Duncan. Thomas, the Son of John, Sheriff of Cumberland, and other Knights of that Country, testify'd that Richard Racin, Steward to W. de Forz, Earl of Albemarle, appear'd before them in the year 1221, with a Request from the said Earl, that all Services and Exactions due from the Town of Apeltun, should for the future be requir'd of the said Earl and his Successors.

The abovenam'd Ælicia Rumely by another Deed gave to the Canons at Gysburn the Church of Bridekirk, in Alredale; and by a Third, the Church of Derebame.

W O R S P R I N G
Convent, p. 272.

William Curtenay, in his Letter to J. Bishop of Bath, declares, that he design'd to found a House of Canons of St. Augustin at Worspring, in his own Lordship, where the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr stood, to the founding of which House he had given all his Land of Worspring, for the Religious Men there serving God, with some other Revenues, and the Church of Worley, promising if the Bishop would consent to his building of the same, that he would provide all things for the Maintenance of those Canons.

W O R M L E Y
Monastery, p. 261.

JOHN Baskerville, the Son of Walter Baskerville, gave to the Canons of St. Leonard of Piony all his Land of Stanley, in the Manor of Wormley, with the Buildings and all other Appurtenances; which Grant was confirm'd by Nicholas Wormley, the Son of Walter Map, Lord of Wormley. King Edward I. in the fourth Year of his Reign granted his Licence to Robert Staunton and Gilbert Talbot, to give several Lands to these Canons of Wormley.

Stephen de Ebroicis gave half a Rood Land in his Manor of Leonhals, for the Canons yearly to perform an Anniversary for himself and his Wife Elizabeth. Robert Boter gave to the aforesaid Church of St. Leonard, and to Brother Edwyn, the first Hermit there, all his Land lying between Schirnhurst and the Rivulet coming from Wormley, free from all secular Exactions, and by another Deed he gave the same Land to the Canons of St. Leonard, after the Death of the aforesaid Hermit.

Roger de Mortuomari, Lord of Wyfreton, confirm'd Dugd. four several Grants made to these Canons, of Lands Vol. 3. and Possessions, by Persons who held the same of P. 50. him. Gilbert Talbot gave 50 s. which he us'd to receive yearly of his Mill at Cokton, towards the Maintenance of these Canons.

King Edward I. granted his Licence to the said Gilbert Talbot, to assign over the Advowson of the Church of Credenbulle to the Canons of Wormsley. Gerard Eylefford, Knight, gave them the Advowson of the Church of King's Pewne; Stephen de Ebroicis, that of the Church of Leonhals. P. Bishop of Hereford, anno 1262. appropriated the Church of Wormsley, of which the Canons were before Patrons, to their proper use, provided they should not defraud the said Church of due Service.

John Bromwyche, John Eylesford, Knights, and Philip Kolgot gave one Acre of Land at Almaly, with the Advowson of the Church and Right of Patronage. Busilia de Bourbul gave 60 Marks Sterling, to purchase Land for the Maintenance of one Canon to say Mass for the Souls of her Husband, herself and all faithful departed.

R A N T O N

Priory, in Staffordshire, p. 941.

ROBERT Fitz-Noel gave the Place call'd St. Mary des Ezars to the Canons there serving God under the Rule of the Church of Human, describing the Boundaries thereof; as also twenty Roods of Land at Cuceston, and the Mill of Clanesford, with one Rood of Land there; Robert Lord Stafford confirm'd the Founder's Donation.

The same Founder Robert Fitz-Noel, by another Deed, gave to those Canons the Church of Tetford, and his Son Thomas Noel confirm'd all his Father's Grants. This Robert was descended from one Noel, who came over with King William the Conqueror, and had the Manor of Elinbale. Thomas Noel was the Son and Heir of the said Robert, and Father of Alice and Johanna. Alice was marry'd to William Harecourt, and had the Manor of Elinbale in Partition. From them descended Sir Robert Harecourt, who marry'd Anne, the Daughter of Thomas Lymeryke.

C O L D - N O R T O N

Priory, in Oxfordshire, p. 276.

William Fitz-Alan gave to the Canons of St. Mary, St. John Evangelist and St. Giles at Cold-Norton, the Manor of their House for their Habitation, with all the Lands he had about their House, and at Hyde and Ratcumbe. The same Donation he afterwards repeated and confirm'd by another Deed. Reginald, Earl of Bologn, and his Wife Ida, anno 1201, confirm'd to these Canons 348 Acres and a half given them by their Predecessors, with the Manor of their House; and in case any Part thereof had not been given them by their Ancestors, they gave and confirm'd the same themselves.

Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and Lord of Tonebrugge, gave to the Canons of Cold-Norton all his Manor of great Roulondright, in Oxfordshire, to find Canons and Chaplains to serve in a Chapel he was to build, and say Mass for the Souls of himself and his Relations. This

Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. This Deed, dated the forty fourth Year of King Edward III. Hugh Croft, Esq; quitted to King Henry VII. all the Right, Claim and Title he might have to the Foundation and Patronage of the Monastery of Cold-Norton, and all the Lands and Possessions belonging to the same.

By Inquisition taken the twenty second Year of K. Henry VII. it was found, that John Wotton, late Prior of the Monastery of Canons Regulars of Cold-Norton, in Oxfordshire, had been seiz'd of the aforesaid Priory, Monastery, House and Church in the said County; as also of the Manor of Cold-Norton, Six Messuages, Two hundred Acres of Arable, One thousand Acres of Pasture, Sixty Acres of Meadow, Twenty Acres of Wood, 9l. 13s. 4d. yearly of several Lands therein nam'd; and the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Stepyl-Aston, annex'd to the said Priory; and the aforesaid Prior so seiz'd, held all, as above, of the King in Capite, as pure and perpetual Alms. That the said Priory and Church of Cold-Norton, with all the Premises, were Time out of Mind, of the Foundation and Patronage of the King, and the Priors always chosen by the Convent of Canons. And farther, that the aforesaid John Wotton, late Prior there, and seiz'd as aforesaid of all the Revenues belonging to the same, dy'd, so seiz'd, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, in the Eleventh Year of the King, without any Convent of Canons, and without any one Canon of the said Priory, profess'd in the same: And accordingly the Succession of the said Priory was totally ended, dissolv'd, extinct and determin'd; whereupon the said Priory, Rectory, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and other things aforesaid, with their Limbs and Appurtenances, ought, and do revert to the said King and his Heirs, as their Escheat, and appertain to the said King and his Heirs for ever: And besides, that the said Priory with all the Premises were worth 50 l. per Annum, over and above all Reprises.

DERLEY

Abby, pag. 232.

57. Robert Saucheverel, An. 1271, claiming the Advowson of the Church of Bolton, and alledging that it had been wrongfully taken from him by the Abbot of Derley, the Difference was adjusted in this manner: That the said Robert acknowledg'd that Church of Bolton to be a Chapel belonging to the Church of St. Peter at Derby, and quitted his Claim to the said Abbot; yet so, as that the said Robert should provide a proper Chaplain to serve the said Chapel, and the Abbot should admit him at his Request, and he should have for his Maintenance, Three Plow Lands, Nine Sellions or Ridges, and Twelve Shillings yearly Revenue at Bolton. The Chaplain for his Service, was to receive the small Tithes at Bolton, and the Abbot gave the said Robert Twenty Marks for this Composition.

58. John London, Peter Ingram, and John Cornere, Burgeses of Derby, confirm'd to this Monastery the Place on which it was founded, being all the Tenure at Little Derley, and the Patronage of the Church of St. Peter, at Derby, with all their Appurtenances, given to those Canons by Hugh, Dean of Derby, whose Deed they knew had been burnt in a Chapel, with other Writings and Goods. Ralph Fitz Stephen, the King's Chamberlain, gave the Lands of Pentrick and Rippeley; repeats the same in another Deed, and

with an Addition of those of Ulkertborp and Chillewel, acknowledging they had a Right to them before him: And in a third, gives them the Churches of Pentriz and Winnefeld. By a fourth, he gave all the Land of Wainsrif to the Poor of the Holy Hospital of Jerusalem. Whereupon, a Controversy arising about that same Land between the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, and the Canons of Derley, the latter granted the same to the former to be held of them; for which the Hospitallers were to pay to the Canons five Shillings per annum, concluded An. 1121.

Henry Luy gave the Lands of Rippeley and Pentriz, Nineteen Plow Lands at Chillewel, and Five at Anelege. Hubert, the Son of Ralph abovemention'd, the Advowson of the Church of Scardeclif. Alamund Massey, the Lands of Aldewerk and Servelledale. William Peverel, the Church of Bollifovere, confirm'd by his Wife Avicia. Roger Buron, the Mill at Horseley, with the Place of the Mill of Stanwood.

Robert, Earl of Ferrars, in his Deed, says he founded a Religious House at Derby, with the Consent of the Kings Stephen and Henry II, and plac'd Canons in it, giving them Part of his Lands and Revenues, and recites the Particulars; and by another Deed, the Tithe of all the Revenue of Derby, with the third Part of a Meadow, confirming all Donations made by the Burgeses. William, Earl of Ferrars, confirm'd the Grant of the Church of Bollesovere; and Hugh Ferrars confirm'd all Grants of Robert Ferrars, William Ferrars, his Grandfather, and William Ferrars, his Father, Earls of Derby.

Walter, Bishop of Coventry, also confirm'd many Donations mention'd in his Charter. The Burgeses of Derby charg'd their Successors not to disturb the Canons of St. Helen for Little Derley which they had given them, declaring, that those who should go about to infringe the same, would be as guilty as if they went about to murder their Souls. This Grant of Little Derley was confirm'd by Richard, Bishop of Coventry.

BREDON

Monastery, pag. 41.

William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, conferr'd on these Canons the Church of St. Hardulphus of Bredon, with all its Appurtenances; and the Chapels of Worthington and Staunton, and several other Possessions.

KNIGHTS TEMPLES, pag. 564.

Thomas Saunford gave to the Brothers Templers, for a Supply to the Holy Land, and for maintaining of a Chaplain to say Mass for the faithful departed, in the Church of Bustlisham, all his Land at Saunford, with the Advowson of the Church of Blebyry, confirm'd by Adam Pyriton.

Queen Maud gave them all her Land at Coveley, confirm'd by King Stephen. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the Church of Spenes, confirm'd by a second Deed. William Vernon, the Land and House at Eremn, for founding of an House of Templers. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, ratify'd that Foundation.

The same was done by Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, who also mentions the Gift of the Land of Milneford

Milneford by *Hugh Wedwill*. *Ralph Maskarel*, by his Deed, confirm'd the Donation of the House of God of *Eremne*, made by his Brother *William* to the House of the Temple of *Solomon*, viz. the Land of *Melesfort* as held by his Grandfather and Unkle; that of *Querne*, or *Kerne*, in the Isle of *Wight*, as mention'd in the Deed of *Roger Hall*; that of *Chelke*, or *Chalk* in *Wiltshire*, with the Mill, &c. as in the Deed of *Walter Chelke*, and the Chapel of *Broke*, as in his own and his Brothers Deeds; on Condition that the said Brothers should acknowledge those Alms of him and his Heirs: Wherefore if it should happen that he would restore himself to the House of the Temple aforesaid, the said Brothers should receive him upon this Condition; saving one Saltpit at *Nordfont*. *William Vernon*, Earl of *Devonshire*, confirm'd all the Donations made by *William* and *Ralph Maskarel* to the Temple of *Solomon*. *Henry Alney* gave to the *Knights Templers* his Chapel of *Sibbeford*, one Rood of Land, with the Meadow and a Croft near the Church Yard, and his Men or Tenants gave another Rood and ten Acres, with common Pasture.

STANLEY Priory, in Gloucestershire.

Theobald, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, confirm'd to the Canons of *St. Leonard of Stanley*, the Donations of the Churches of *Eston*, *Comberley*, *Osteword*, *Camme*, and *Erlingebam*, and a Prebend that had belong'd to *Bernard*, Chaplain at *Berchelay*, with all the Alms the said *Bernard* had there.

SHELFORD Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

BY Inquisition of the fourteenth of *Edward II.* it appear'd, that in a Plea at the Assizes, before *Hugh Bigod*, Justice of *England*, in several Counties, in the forty second Year of King *Henry III.* it had been taken into Examination, whether the Priory of *Shelford* had been founded by the Predecessors of *William Bardolf*, or the Predecessors of *Adam Everingham*; and which of them was the rightful Patron thereof; Both of them alledging, that the said Priory had been founded by their Ancestors, and that they had presented a Prior to the same, who had been accordingly install'd. The Prior of that House was call'd and ask'd, which of them he claim'd for his Patron, and said, he did not perfectly know, because he held Lands in Fee of both the Predecessors of the said *Adam* and *William*; and at the same Time, produc'd a Deed under the Name of *Ralph Haunselyn*, Predecessor of the said *William Bardolf*, testifying, that the said *Ralph* had founded the Priory of *Shelford*, and endow'd it; as also another Deed under the Name of *Robert Cauz*, Predecessor of the aforesaid *Adam*, testifying, that the said *Robert* had given to his Monks at *Shelford*, all the Land of *Shelford*, &c. He also produc'd a Deed, testifying, that the aforesaid *Ralph Haunselyn*, and *Robert Cauz*, had joyntly possess'd those Monks of the said Possessions in Fee. Hereupon, the Jury found that the said Priory had been founded by the aforesaid *Ralph Haunselyn* the Predecessor of *William Bardolf*, and that therefore the said *William* was the true Pa-

tron, and accordingly the same should remain to him and his Heirs, and *Adam* to be fin'd.

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SANDELFORD Priory, in Berkshire.

Stephen, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Diploma, recites and confirms the Deed of *Geoffrey*, Earl of *Perche*, the Founder of this Priory, who endow'd the same with the Church, and all the Land of *Sandelford*, therein describ'd; besides thirteen Marks Sterling to be receiv'd yearly of the Mills of *Nywebirie*, from his Bailifs, one Mark every four Weeks.

66.

ASSEBUGGE Monastery, in Buckinghamshire.

Edmund, Earl of *Cornwal*, Son to *Richard*, King of the Romans, gave to the Rector of the good Men, the Brothers of the Church founded at *Afferrugge*, in Honor of the precious Blood of *JESUS CHRIST*, for the maintenance of twenty Brothers Clerks, whereof thirteen at least to be Priests, his Manor of *Afferrugge*, with *Pitbelestome*, and all other its Appurtenances; also the Manors of *Little Gatefdene*, and *Hamelhamstede*, excepting the Advowson of the Church, with all other Privileges and Immunities belonging to the said Manors, in Houses, Buildings, Homages, Fealties, Wards, Reliefs, Harriots, Scutages, and all other Services, as well of Free Men as Villains, and the Villains with the Villenages, Chattels, and Followers, Courts, Cottages, Orchards, Gardens, Woods, Plains, Meadows, grazing Grounds, Ways, Paths, Ditches and Hedges, Waters, Pools, Fishponds, Lakes, Mills, &c. saving to himself and his Heirs, the Advowson of the Church of the Manor of *Hamelhamstede*, and his Warren there; but if the said Brothers should take Hares in the said Warren, they should no way be attach'd or amerc'd for the same; and if their Servants or Tenants committed any Offence fineable, the Fine should belong to the Rector and Brothers. He also allow'd them common Pasture in his Wood of *Berchamestede*, call'd *Le Frythe*. That they, and their Tenants, should be exempt from all Suit of Courts, Hundreds, Francpledge and all other Exactions; that they and theirs, might buy and sell in his Honor of *Walingford* without paying any Toll, and be free in all his Lands from Toll, Portage, Stallage, Passage, Lestage, and all other Exactions, as also, from Scutage; and that neither he, nor his Heirs, nor their Officers, should any way intermeddle in their Revenues, Possessions, &c.

67.

68.

The same *Edmund*, Earl of *Chester*, by another Deed, gave to the Brothers aforesaid, the Manors of *Cestreton* and *Ambresdon*, in *Oxfordshire*, with the Advowsons of the Churches of the same, &c.

69.

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BRADSOLE

Monastery, pag. 245.

THE Charter of King John, dated the first Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Donations made to these Canons *Premonstratenses* of St. Radegundis, at Bradsole. Thomas, Earl of Perche, ratify'd the Grant made by his Father Geoffry of all his Lands at Bradsole, as also the Donation of Stephen, his Knight, of the Land of Edfredecomb.

70. Robert Polton gave the Manor of Polton. King John gave the Church of St. Peter de Riveria, and his Place and Court of the said Manor, to build there the Abby, which had been at Bradsole.

71. Bernard de Criollo granted his Manor of Combe, with the Mills, &c. for the Maintenance of Five Canons, to perform the divine Office for the Souls of himself, his Predecessors and Successors. The Barons of Hee notify'd to the Abbot of Bradsole, that there was a Place among them call'd *Blakewose*, once subject to the House of Lavendene, where were then Five Canons and a Lay Brother, which Place could not maintain them, and they being remote from the Eye and Assistance of their Pastor, wander'd about the Country, to the Scandal of their Order; which having been represented to their Chapter, they had bestow'd that Place on his Church of St. Radegundis, on Account of its Poverty and Nearness. The Abbot of St. Radegundis recall'd, and brought those Brothers of *Blakewose* under Obedience, repair'd their Houses, paid their Debts, and considerably mended the Place. At length, War wasting the Country, that Place was reduc'd to nothing, which the House of St. Radegundis again retriev'd; the said Barons therefore exhort the Abbot of St. Radegundis not to lose the Possession of *Blakewose*, which had always thrive under his Monastery, and been spoil'd by that of Lavendene.

72. Hubert de Burgo conferr'd on the Canons of Bradsole the Church of Porteslade. Hamon Creveceur, the Advowson of the Church of Alcham, and the Chapel of Manregge. Hubert de Burgo, the Church of St. Leonard of Alderton, to their own Use, for the building of the Church of St. Radegundis, and when that Work was finish'd, then to fall to the Use of the Sacristan of the same to furnish Lights for the Church for ever.

STANLEY

Priory, pag. 622.

Hubert Fitz-Ralph confirm'd to the Canons of St. Mary of the Park of Stanley, the Donation of William Grendon, of all his Land at Okebroke; the same was again confirm'd by Serlo Grendon. Maud de Salicosa Mara, the Daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, once Seneschal of Normandy, gave to these Canons *Premonstratenses*, all her Lordship in the Town of Alwoldestone, excepting the Services of her Free Men, and the Peasants, with their Cottages, Followers and Tenements.

The Catalogue of Abbots of this Place is as follows: 1. F. Walter de Sentenay, the first Abbot, a most religious Man, rul'd Thirty one Years and a Quarter. 2. William, rul'd Two Years and a Half, and was then made Abbot of *Premonstre*, and the Pope's Chaplain. 3. John Grauncorth, belov'd of God

and Man, Nineteen Years, and Thirty nine Weeks. 4. Hugh of Lincoln, Thirteen Years and Three Quarters. 5. Simon, Five Years and Eleven Days. 6. Laurence, Sixteen Years and a Quarter. 7. Richard Normanton, who was a Dilapidator, and burdensome to his Successors, the first Time rul'd Eight Years wanting Ten Days. 8. John of Lincoln, Six Years. 9. Richard Normanton, the second Time, One Year, and Thirty eight Weeks. 10. John Horsley, Twenty seven Years, Forty five Weeks, and some Days, and being spent with Age, resign'd. 11. John Wodhouse, Fifteen Weeks. 12. William Horsley, Twenty one Years, and Forty one Weeks. 13. Roger Kyrketon, Three Years, and Twenty eight Weeks. 14. William Boney, Forty two Years, and Thirteen Weeks. 15. Henry Monyasche, Thirty nine Years, and Eleven Weeks. 16. John Spondon, Thirty three Years. 17. John Stanley, Twenty two Years. 18. Richard of Nottingham, a Man adorn'd with many Virtues, Nineteen Years. At what Time these Abbots began, or when the last here mention'd dy'd, does not appear by the Catalogue.

CROXTON

Priory, in Leicestershire, pag. 603.

AVicia Romely, gave to this Priory two Plow Lands and all her Demesne at *Wulveswong*. Jordan Furches, one Plow Land, with all his Demesne at *Wulveswong*, and all his Tillage there. Robert de Ganth, one Plow Land, with all his Demesne at the same Place. And Master Achard, one Plow Land.

LEYSTONE

Abby, in Suffolk, pag. 606.

King Henry II. gave to Ranulph Glanville, the Manor of Leystone and Upton which belong'd to it, and the said Ranulph bestow'd the same on the Canons *Premonstratenses* to found their Monastery, and serve the Church of St. Mary there. And to this Donation, he added the Churches of St. Margaret at Leystone, and of St. Andrew at Aldingebam. At their Foundation, the said Canons promis'd, that they would neither Purchase, nor take upon Mortgage, nor Rent any other Land, but what was freely given them in Alms; and that they would not take from any of the Men then left in that Town, or their Successors, any of their Tenements, but permit them to enjoy what they had in Peace.

Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Diploma recites the Confirmation Charter of the first Year of King Richard I, and gives his Sanction to the same.

Roger Glanville gave to these Canons the Church of Middleton, confirm'd by Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. William de Valeines the Church of Culfou, confirm'd by William Verdune. Pope Lucius took this Abby into his Protection, confirm'd all its Possessions, exempted the Canons from paying Tithes for their own Cattel, with other usual Privileges.

REGHAM

REGHAM

Abby, in Suffex, p. 636.

William Bugele gave to the Canons of Ottebam, afterwards translated to Begebam, all the Land he had between Pevenes and Heilebam, they paying half a Pound of Pepper yearly, by way of Acknowledgment to the Lord of the Fee, in Lieu of all Customs and Services.

DURFORD

Abby, in Suffex.

78 Henry Hofat confirm'd to the Canons of Durford, all the Donations made to them by his Father Henry, their Founder, being the Land and Mill of Durford, the Land, Chapel, and Tithe of Standen, with other Possessions; for which, the Canons were to say Mass every Day at the Chapel of the Holy Cross, for the Faithful, as also Five Shillings yearly for the Lamp. He also confirm'd the Land given them at Winton, by his Wife Clemencia, for which they were daily to say a solemn Mass of St. Mary, at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin. Besides which he confirm'd to them several Donations of his Men, being those who held Land of him.

79 The Charter of King Henry II. without Date, recites and confirms all Donations. Another of the same King confirms to the Lepers of Herting, founded by Henry Hofat, a Fair of three Days, at Midsummer. Henry Hofat aforefaid gave to the Canons of St. John Baptist, at Durford, the Church of St. Bartholomew at Rogate, for their own use. Henry, Bishop of Chichester confirm'd to these Canons the Gift of the said Hofat, of the Land where their Monastery stood.

80 Seffrid, Bishop of Chichester, confirm'd to them the Lands given by the Hofats and Others; William Percy, those of his Grandfather Jocelin, at Tolliton; and 81 Geoffery Mandevill, Earl of Gloucester and Essex, all the Donations of his Predecessors.

STIXWOULD

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 29th of Henry VIII. sets forth, That he had thought fit to found a Monastery of Premonstratensian Nuns, in the same Place where the Monastery of Stixwould, in the County of Lincoln, suppress'd by Parliament, had stood, for them to perform the divine Office there, for him and his Queen Jane, whilst they liv'd, and for their Souls when dead; which Monastery he did accordingly found to last for ever, and to be call'd The New Monastery of King Henry VIII. at Stixwould. Therefore that this Foundation might have full Effect, he granted and gave to Mary Missenden, Profess'd Nun of the aforefaid Order, by him appointed Priorefs of the New Monastery, and to the Nuns to be profess'd there, for ever the Place, Land, Ground, Site, Enclosure, and Compass of the said Old Monastery at Stixwould, with all the Houses, Buildings,

Cloisters, Church, Belfry, Church-yard, Bells, Church-stuff, Jewels, Chattels, and all other Things and Utensils, to the said Old Monastery formerly appertaining, for the said Nuns to perform the divine Duties, and support the usual Alms and other pious Works. He also made the said Nuns a Body corporate, under the Name of the Priorefs and Convent of the New Monastery of King Henry VIII. at Stixwould, and as such to be capable of receiving any Possessions, of having a common Seal, and of suing and being sued.

He farther granted to them, the old Monastery of Stixwould, with its Appurtenances, all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, and Patronages of Churches, Chapels, and Chantries, Portions, Pensions, Tithes, Offerings, Knights Fees, Fairs, Markets, Wakes, Court Leets, Views of Francpledge, Liberties and Customs, as any way had appertain'd to the old Monastery of Stixwould, on the 4th of February, in the 27th Year of his Reign, viz. the Manors of Stixwould, Horsington, Dunnington, Fereby, Horstow, Hundelby - Hallmat, Hundelby - Grange and Besewynthorp; likewise the Rectories or Churches of Waynflete, Hunnyngton, Hundely, and Levyngham, with all Things thereunto belonging, as the same had come to his Hands, on Pretence of the Act of Parliament begun the 3d of November, in the 21st Year of his Reign. All which Premises were extended to the Yearly Value of 152l. 10s. 7d. and no more, to be held of him and his Successors in Capite, as the 20th Part of one Knight's Fee, and for the yearly Rent of 15l. 5s. 1d. to be paid unto the Court of Augmentations, that being the true Tenth of the aforefaid Manors, Rectories, &c. the said Rectories or Churches to be to the proper Uses of the said Nuns, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, or any other. Dated the 9th of June, of the Year aforefaid. Witness'd, among others, by Thomas Cranmer, then Archbishop of York, and by Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal.

BRACKLEY

Hospital, in Northamptonshire, pag. 376.

ROBERT, Earl of Leicester, founded this Hospital for the Relief of the Poor, in Honor of St. John Evangelist, giving one Acre of Land at Brabole, for building of the same. His Son Robert confirm'd the same, and the Donation of the Church his Father had there, enjoying the Chaplains there to pray for him, his Predecessors and Successors. Both the Father and the Son gave other Parcels of Land, with the usual Immunities, for the Maintenance of the Poor, and of the Brothers who were to have Charge of them.

Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, confirm'd the Grant of his Daughter Maud, Countess of Winchester, of three Roods of Land at Brochampton, in the County of Gloucester. Hugh Bishop of Lincoln confirm'd the Donations of the two Roberts aforefaid, as did King Henry III. in the 12th Year of his Reign, all Grants made to this Hospital, recited in his Charter.

DOVER

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DOVER

Hospital, in Kent, p. 423.

THE Charter of the 12th of King Henry III. recites and confirms all Donations made to this Hospital of St. Mary, at Dover, by Simon Wardun, of his Messuage, a Fishpond, and 100 Acres of Land at Wardun, with the Services and Acknowledgments of several Tenants, viz. of one, 19 Pence, 5 Hens, and 60 Eggs; of another, 13 Pence, 4 Hens, and 5 Eggs; of another, 29 Pence, 6 Hens, and 75 Eggs; of another, 25 Pence, 4 Hens, and 100 Eggs; of another, 21 Pence, 4 Hens, and 50 Eggs; also the Mill and the Saltpit at Hardres. The same King Henry, in the same 12th Year of his Reign, by another Charter, confirm'd the Gift of Hubert Burg, Earl of Kent, of the Manor of Rivere; in a Third of his 13th Year, he says, this Hospital was founded by the said Hugh Burg, who had conferr'd the Patronage on him; and therefore he granted, that when there happen'd to be a Vacancy of the Master, the Brothers should choose another, to be admitted by him, or, in his Absence, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, without any Difficulty; and that no Baliff, or other, should presume to touch any thing belonging to the said Hospital, during such Vacancy, but that all should be at the Disposal of the Brothers.

- 87 By a Fourth Charter of the 13th Year of his Reign, the same King grants to the aforesaid Hubert Burg, the Manor Estbrigge, with Licence to dispose of the same to any religious House; by a Fifth of his 15th Year, he confirms to this Hospital all the Lands and Houses given to it by William Wiggebale, at Scapey, and 100 s. per annum of the Manor of Dersyngbam; by a Sixth of his 19th Year, he gives to it the 10th of the Profits of the Port of Dover; by a Seventh of the same 19th Year, the Church of St. James of Wardun, in Scapey, or Sheppey; and by an Eighth of his 31st Year, he confirms to it all the Manor of Homchilde, of the Gift of the aforesaid Hubert Burg.

NEWTON

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 899.

- 88 THOMAS, Archbishop of York, adjusted the Difference between Edmund Lichfield, who pretended to be Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen of Newton in Holderness, in the Diocese of York, and Edmund Percy, who had got Possession of the said Hospital given him, in the following manner, viz. That the said Edmund Percy should continue his Possession, as Master of the said Hospital, and he and his Successors to pay the aforesaid Edmund Lichfield, during his Life, 100 s. yearly, in the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Acon, London. The said Edmund Percy to remain quietly possess'd of all that belong'd to the said Hospital, and the said Edmund Lichfield to renounce all Claim and Title to the same, dated the Year 1400, with other Particulars of no Moment, being only relating to those two Persons, and approv'd and ratify'd by the Dean and Chapter of York, and by the Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital.

RIPPON

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 380.

BY Inquisition, taken at Rippon, the 10th Year of King Edward III. it was found, that there ought to be for ever in the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, of that Town, according to the Foundation, two Chaplains to perform the divine Service. Also, that if any begging Clergymen, or other needy Persons, should happen to travel or stray by the said Hospital, they should be therein reliev'd one Night, with Food and a Bed, and be gone in the Morning; whereas during the time that Nicholas Molyns had been Master, one of the said Chaplains had been by him suppress'd, and no Poor Person had any Relief there, but they were sent empty away. As to distributing of Alms, that on the Day of St. Mary Magdalen yearly for ever, there ought to be given to every poor Person coming one Loaf worth a Half Penny, the Quarter of Corn being worth 5 s. and one Herring, and that the said Charity had been taken away during all the Time of the said Nicholas Molyns; but instead thereof he gave to the Poor that came on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, one Sautser full of Beans, or Meal; but most of the Poor had nothing of the same. And farther, that as for the small Acts of Charity, which should have come from the Hospital, there were none, because the said Nicholas was seldom there, though he ought to be resident, so that all the said Things were subverted by the said Nicholas Molyns, the Master.

WELLE

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 461.

WAS founded by Ralph Nevil, Knight, Lord of Middleham, at Welle in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in Honor of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael the Archangel, and All Saints, call'd St. Michael's Hospital, for the Increase of the Divine Worship, the Maintenance of poor miserable Persons, and other pious Works, with the Consent of Edward King of England. The said Founder endow'd it with the Capital Messuage of Welle, call'd Houd, six other Messuages, and the Church, and twelve Plow Lands in the Territory of Welle, besides several other Possessions mention'd in the Founder's Deed. The Master of the said Hospital was to maintain in it two fit Priests, cloath'd like him in Black Caffocks of Stuff, with black Cloath Cloaks, and twenty four Poor and Sick Persons, always in the same House; and the said Master and Priests daily to say the divine Office devoutly together, and three Masses one after another.

KYPPIER

Hospital, in the County Palatine of Durham.

Ranulphus, Bishop of Durham, built this Church in Honor of God and St. Giles, in the Year 1112; and for the Maintenance of a Priest to serve the same, and

and of the Poor to be maintain'd in the Hospital of his founding annex'd, endow'd it with the Town of Caldecotes, with all its Appurtenances, a Mill at Milneburn, and two Garbs of his Lordships of Newbotel, Houghton, Wermuth, Rethope, Esington, Seggefelde, Schireburn, Quendon, Newton, Cestre, Westyngton, Boldon, Clyvedon, Twycham, and Riton.

91 Hugh, Bishop of Durham, confirm'd the above Donation, with some Additions; and by another Deed gave the Town of Clyfton, with a Sheaf of Corn of each Carucate in the Lands belonging to his Bishoprick, and the Tenth of all Lands not before till'd. Ralph Epplindon gave one Carucate at Epplindon, each Plow Land thereof to consist of 15 Acres, and 20 Acres over and above of his other Lands; 92 Gilbert Hamsard, all his Land at Aymundestone; Walter Wuton, all his Land of Frosterle; John Romsey, 65 s. per annum, of his Half of the Town of Claxton; Robert Corberth and his Daughter Sebilla, the Town of Hunstanworth; and by another Deed quits his Claim to the Land between Knoledenburn and Derwent. Hugh, Bishop of Durham, gave them the Lands of Quittcleys and Swyneleys.

93 Robert, Bishop of Durham, gave a Tenement at Cawcok: Ralph Mundavill, one Sheaf of Corn of every Carucate at Stotfold; Gibber, the Chamberlain, gave the Brothers of this Hospital leave to make their Mill Dam on his Ground; William Herz, two Plow Lands, at Claxstone; Quenilda, the Wife of Richard Lokes, 12 Acres of Land at Medmesly. Anno 1291, it was agreed between the Monastery of Durham and the Hospital of St. Giles at Kypier, that the said Monastery should quit all Claim to the Tithe of Corn at Clifton; and that the Brothers of the Hospital, in return, should pay two Shillings yearly, on the Altar of St. Oswald, at Elvete, on the Feast of that Saint, and remit to the said Church of St. Oswald, for ever, two Sheaves of Wheat, which us'd to be paid to the said Hospital.

94 Henry Lyghtfot gave to this Hospital all his Land at Bernecrok. The Owners of the several Lands lyable to the same, agreed to pay to this Hospital yearly nine Shillings in Lieu of the Sheaf of Corn mention'd above to have been given by the Bishop of Durham, of each Carucate of Land in his Diocese. Stephen the Chaplain gave all the Land he had in St. Giles's Street, at Southcrof, with the Buildings, &c.

STOKE

Hospital, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

William, Archbishop of York, an. 1332. confirm'd a Deed made by John Chanfon, Master of this Hospital, two Chaplains and a Clerk, by which they conferr'd on it 40 Acres of Land, and a Revenue of 30 s, got by their own Industry, and the Assistance of Friends, obliging future Masters and Chaplains to say, or cause to be said, every Year, 60 Masses, at the time therein appointed, for which the said Master, or other Person saying the same, was to receive 5 s. for his own proper Use; every Chaplain at his admission to take an Oath, that he would see the same perform'd, or else not to be admitted; and that they might not plead Ignorance, this Injunction to be read once every Year in St. Leonard's Chapel; and if the Master should neglect saying, or causing the said Masses to be said,

he should forfeit the said 5 s. for two Years, the same to be apply'd to the Use of the House. Dated 1332. Vol. 3. Page.

St. GILES'S

Hospital, near Maldon, in Essex.

95 IT was found by Inquisition, 4 Hen. 4, that the Kings of England had founded this Hospital, and that the Keeper or Master thereof, for the Time being, was to have towards the maintenance of the Leprous Burgers of the said Town, the Forfeitures of Bread, Ale and Fish, that was not good and wholesome in the said Town of Maldon; and that whensoever the Keeper or Master of the said Hospital should fail of performing or maintaining as aforesaid, then the said Hospital with all its Rights should devolve to the Kings of England, for them to bestow the keeping, or dispose of the said Hospital, as they should think fit; and that King Richard II. had given the keeping of the said Hospital to one Robert Mansfeld, and that the said Persons had for three Years before the Inquisition taken, omitted the maintaining of the Lepers and Care of the Chapel, and maintain'd neither during that Time, as his Predecessors had done, and therefore the said Hospital had been taken into the King's Hand. However, this Cause being thought insufficient, the King directed his Escheator to release the said Hospital, and not to concern himself any farther therewith.

GINGES

Hospital, in Essex.

96 Michael de Capra, and his Wife Robesia, and their Son William, gave to this Hospital of St. Leonard at Ginges, one Hide of Land about that Church, with grazing, and Tithes, and Fuel.

BURCESTER

Hospital, in Oxfordshire.

KING Edward III. in the 29th Year of his Reign, granted Licence to Nicholas Jurdan of Burcestre, Hermit, Keeper of the Chapel of St. John Baptist of Burcester, to build an Hospital there, of the same Invocation, and to acquire for the same a Revenue of 100 Shillings, for the Maintenance thereof.

CALC

Priory, in Derbyshire.

97 MAUD, Countess of Chester, gave to the Canons of Calc, the Land at the Quarry of Rependon, near Trent, with the Advowson of the Church of St. Wicstan, of the same Place, and all its Appurtenances; on condition that a Monastery should be erected there, as soon as Opportunity would serve, as the

Dugd. the Head to which *Calc* should be subject. Her Son
Vol. 3. *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*, confirm'd her Donation; reciting
Pag. all the Particulars thereof.

ARUNDEL *Hospital, in Suffex.*

98 KING *Richard II.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 20s. paid into the Hamper Office, by *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, granted him Licence to give and assign four Messuages and two Tofts, with their Appurtenances at *Arundel*, which were held of him in Burgage, to the Master and Chaplains of the College of the *Holy Trinity*, at *Arundel*, for an Hospital call'd *Mayfenderwe* (rather *Maison Dieu*, or *House of God*) to be there new built, for an Habitation for the Poor.

FOSS-GATE *Hospital, at York.*

JOHN, Archbishop of *York*, anno 1373, made the following Regulation. First, He ordain'd that there should always be an Hospital in the Street call'd *Foss-Gate*, in Honor of our Lord *JESUS CHRIST* and of the blessed *Virgin Mary*. That there should be a discreet Chaplain, of good Repute, to govern the said Hospital, and manage the Revenues thereof; knowing how to rule the same, and faithfully expend its Income to the use of poor and miserable People. He to be call'd Keeper or Master of the said Hospital, and to be presented by Master *John Roucliff* and his Heirs upon every Vacancy, to the Archbishop, or there being none, to the Dean and Chapter of *York* to receive Institution, within a Month after the Death of his Predecessor; and in case the said Chaplain be not presented within the Month, then the Right of Presentation to devolve to the Mayor of *York*, for another Month; and if he shall neglect, then to the Official of the Court of *York*, and he failing, then the Archbishop, or if none, the Dean and Chapter of *York* to present to the aforesaid *John Roucliff* and his Heirs. Every Keeper of the Hospital, at his Admission, to take an Oath, that he will promote the Interest of the said Hospital, and obviate all Damages to the best of his Power, and be accountable to the Archbishop, or Dean and Chapter, aforesaid, yearly; and in case the administering of this Oath be omitted, then his Institution and Induction to be void. In case the said Keeper shall be guilty of Dilapidation, or any way misapplying the Revenues, or suffering any other Damage to accrue to the said Hospital, unless he make the same good within a Month, he to be remov'd from that Place, without any Noise or Course of Law, and a fitter to be put into it. And in case of Suspicion, he might be suspended from the Management of the Temporalities, till Matters were clear'd. In the said Hospital were always to be thirteen Poor and Infirm Persons, and two poor Clergy-men, teaching School, each of them to have Four Pence a Week of the Keeper, who was conjur'd to lay aside all Favour and Affection in admitting of the Poor; and if any of the Brothers, Sisters, or Benefactors of the said Hospital should come to Poverty, and desire a Place among the Poor in due

season upon a Vacancy, then such to be preferr'd before any others. The Master to be allow'd out of the Revenues of the Hospital for his own Maintenance ten Marks a Year, which was thought sufficient for him, and therefore he was to apply no more to his own Use; but what was over and above, besides the Maintenance of the Poor, to be justly laid up to increase the Revenues of the Hospital. And when the said Revenues should arise to six Marks per annum, above the aforesaid Expences, then the Master, or Keeper, to be oblig'd to receive another fit Chaplain, at the nomination of the aforesaid *John Roucliff* and his Successors; and he to receive for his Maintenance, of the Master, the said six Marks per annum. The said Chaplain together with the Keeper, to be oblig'd to reside continually in the Hospital, and at his Admission to swear to observe this Regulation. If it should afterwards happen that the Revenues of this Hospital should increase, then the Number of the Poor to be advanc'd in proportion to the Revenue. The said Keeper and Chaplain daily to say the Office of the Dead, and three times a week the seven Penitential Psalms, with the Litany, as also to say Mass daily for the King, their Founder *John Roucliff* aforesaid, &c. If the said Master, or Chaplain should happen to be twice convicted of Incontinency, or any other notable Crime, then he to be remov'd, and a fitter chosen in his Place.

WHITTINGTON'S *Hospital, in London.*

JOHN *Coventre*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors of the last Will of *Richard Whittington*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and several times Mayor thereof, in their Deed for founding of this Hospital, set forth, That *Richard Whittington*, Merchant aforesaid, who had during his Life time been bountiful to the Poor, had on his Death Bed strictly charg'd them, his Executors, with the erecting of an Alms-House for the perpetual Maintenance of the Poor. They therefore having first founded a College of Priests and Clergymen, to say Mass for the said *Richard* and his Wife *Alice*, in the Church of *St. Michael Royal*, in *London*, where they lay bury'd; and then pursuant to the said Will, had there founded an Alms-House for thirteen poor Persons, to live and be maintain'd in the same, seated on a piece of Ground bought for that purpose in the said Parish of *St. Michael*. The establishing and regulating of the said House to be as follows.

With the Consent of King *Henry VI.* *Henry*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and all others concern'd, it was ordain'd, That there should be always thirteen poor Persons maintain'd in this Hospital, of one, or both Sexes, according to the Discretion of Governors appointed. One of the said thirteen above the rest in Power and Respect, to be call'd Tutor, to take Care of the Oeconomy of the House, cherish Peace among his Companions, and give good Example, and the other poor Persons to obey him in all Things lawful. The said House to be always preserv'd with all Conveniences, as it then was, and to be call'd *The House of God*, or the *Alms-House*, or *Richard Whittington's Hospital*, for ever; and the said *Richard* and his Wife *Alice* to be for ever reputed the First and Principal Founders thereof. The Lord Mayor and his Successors to be Supervisors of the said House, and the Wardens of the Company of *Mercers* and their Successors to be Conservators of the same.

Every

Every poor Person in the Alms-House to have a Cell, or a little House to himself, with a Chimney, necessary House, and all other Necessaries for him to lye, and give himself to divine Contemplation; and all of them to be still, without Noise, or disturbing their Companions, reading, praying, working, or decently employing themselves. The Tutor to make an Inventory of the Goods, and to give the Supervisor and Conservators a just Account of his Management. Upon the Death of the Tutor, another to be chosen within Twenty Days by the Conservators of the House; and if they shall not perform it within the said Twenty Days, then the Election to devolve to the Supervisor. The Executors reserving to themselves, as long as any of them liv'd, the Disposal of all Things belonging to the said House, and after their Decease, to be in the Conservators and Master for the Time being, that is, the Master upon the first Vacancy, to choose One poor Person, and then the Conservators, the Six following; and so alternately, he One, and they Six; and upon every Vacancy, one to be chosen to fill the same within Fifteen Days; and either the Master or the Conservators failing to fill the said Vacancy, within the Fifteen Days appointed, then the filling of the same to belong to the Supervisor. The poor to be admitted, to be humble, destitute of other Support, chaste, of good Repute, those who had the Election, being conjur'd to admit of none but such.

No Freeman of the *Mercers*, or of any other Company, who ought to be maintain'd by the said Companies, to be admitted into this Hospital; but poor Citizens of *London*, and particularly of the *Mercers* Company, whom the said Company was not oblig'd to maintain, and poor infirm Clergymen, and Inferior Servants of the aforesaid College who had behav'd themselves well, to be prefer'd before all others. The Tutors of the House, after sufficient Tryal, to admit such of the Poor, as they should find fit, to any Employments in the House. The Tutor and poor Persons always to have the Seats appointed them in the said Church and College, and they to be oblig'd to be daily there at Mattins, Mass, Even Song, Complin, and other Canonical Hours, and offer up their Prayers for the Souls of *Richard Whittington*, his Wife *Alice*, &c. Each of them also at rising and going to Bed to say on his Knees a *Pater* and *Ave*, for the Souls of the said *Richard* and *Alice*; and at other times, when they shall be at Leisure, to say for the said Souls Three, or at least Two Psalters of the glorious Virgin *Mary*, viz. thrice Fifty Angelical Salutations, with the Lord's Prayer Fifteen times; likewise that they all daily, after Mass, or Complin, meet at the Tomb of the said *Richard Whittington* and his Wife *Alice*, and there say the Psalm *De profundis*, for their Souls, if they know it, and those who do not, to say devoutly Three *Paters* and Three *Aves*, with the Creed, and then the Tutor, or one of the eldest of the Poor, to say aloud in *English*, *God have mercy in our Founders Souls and all Christen*, and the other Poor to answer, *Amen*. The said Tutor and Poor always to reside in the said Alms-House, and to dine and sup there; and to abstain from vain and idle Words at Table, and if they will talk, to divert themselves with such Things as are profitable.

The Garments of the Tutor and Poor, to be modest, of a dark Colour, and low priz'd Cloth. The Tutor never to be absent from the House Twelve Days in a Year, or any of the Poor one whole Day, without Leave. When the Tutor went abroad, he was to appoint one to supply his Place till he return'd. The infirm to be diligently attended. The Tutor and Poor to have one common

Chest, and a common Seal, and in that Chest to keep the Seal, Charters, Deeds, Privileges, Writings, and Treasure of the House; the Chest to be kept in a private Place, and to have Three Keys, unlike, to as many Locks, one to be kept by the Tutor, another by the eldest Companion, and the third by another to be chosen by the Wardens of the *Mercers*; and no one to have all three, or two of the said Keys, nor to seal any Thing with the common Seal, without leave of the Superior and Conservators; and the Treasure above the daily Use, to be carefully kept in the said Chest. No Tutor or poor Person any way to squander the Estate of the said House, but rather endeavour to improve the same. The Tutor and Poor weekly to receive certain Pensions for their Diet, Cloathings, and other Necessaries, viz. The Tutor 16 *d.* and each of the other Poor, 4 *d.* It is so in the *Monasticon*, but I believe it should be 14 *d.* per Week, and to be content with the same, and not beg elsewhere. No Leper, Madman, or other labouring under any intolerable Distemper to be admitted; and if any of those already admitted should fall into any such Distemper, he to be remov'd to another Place, and allow'd 14 *d.* per Week, and reckon'd One of the Thirteen Poor of the House. If any of the said Poor, after his Admission, should by any means arrive to be worth five Marks a Year of his own, he to be put out of the House, and another taken in his Place. If any of them happen to come to be worth under five Marks yearly, the one half thereof to be put into the Chest for the publick Good, and he to be content with his former Pension and the other half of his own, or else to be expell'd. All Statutes not contrary to these, which might afterwards be made by the Supervisor and Conservators, to be observ'd by the Poor, and all Doubts to be resolv'd by them.

No poor Person under the Tutor to lie out of the House, without just Cause; none to be incontinent, a Drunkard, Contentious, nor a Frequenter of Taverns, or unlawful Assemblies, or Sights; and if any happen to be guilty of such Crimes, to be twice reprov'd, or to forfeit his Allowance, and the third time to be expell'd: But if any one should be convicted of wasting the Revenues of the House, or being a publick Fornicator, or Adulterer, or guilty of any other heinous Crime, then to be expell'd the first Time. The Faults of the Tutor to be chastis'd, after the Death of all the Executors, by the Supervisor and Conservators, by taking away his Pension for a Week, or more or less Time, according to the Crime; or by removing him from his Place, if incorrigible. These Statutes to be read quarterly in the Presence of the Tutor, and other Poor of the House, and a Copy of them to be there kept, for them to peruse when they think fit. The Tutor and other poor Persons intreated to entertain brotherly Charity among themselves, and to serve God as directed. Dated *An. 1424*, being the third of King *Henry VI.*

RUTHYN

Hospital, in Denbighshire.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted her Licence to *Gabriel Goodman*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Westminster*, to erect an Hospital at *Ruthin*, for one Preacher and twelve Poor, to continue there for ever, and be call'd, *CHRIST'S Hospital at Ruthin*: And

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Dugd. And for the better Preservation of the same, she or-
 Vol. 3. dain'd, that there should always be a President and
 Pag. a Guardian of the said Hospital, and its Revenues; and she appointed the Bishop of *Bangor*, for the Time being, President; and *Eubolus Thelocal*, Master of Arts, and Preacher, for the first Guardian; and the said President, Guardian, and Hospital of *Ruthin*, to be a Body Politick, by the Name of, *The President, and Guardian of CHRIST's Hospital at Ruthin*, and to be capable of purchasing, suing, &c. and they to have a common Seal for their publick Affairs. She also empower'd the aforesaid *Gabriel Goodman*, during his Life, to choose the Guardian and Poor of the said Hospital, when there should be Occasion, and to expell any of them, and put others in their Places, and to make Statutes and Rules to be observ'd by them, and appoint their several Allowances, and all other Things requisite for the said Hospital; and the President and Guardian, to have leave to hold any Lands or Possessions whatsoever; and all Persons and Bodies Politick to bestow any such on the said Hospital, not exceeding the yearly Value of 100*l.* and all such Revenues, to be expended on the Maintenance of the Guardian and Poor aforesaid. Without Date.

DROGHEDAGH

Hospital, in Ireland.

107. *U*Rfus de Swemele, Founder of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, without the West Gate of *Drogheda*, endow'd the same with all the Revenues he had in *Ireland*, for the Maintenance of the wretched and infirm, and of all others that should stand in Need of that Charity; and particularly, he granted to it Forty Acres lying together where the House was founded, all the Land of *Kilnier*, and several other Parcels mention'd in his Deed. The Keeper to be chosen by the good Men of *Drogheda*, and to be call'd Keeper, and not Prior.

SEMPRINGHAM

Priory, in Lincolnshire, p. 791.

THE Master and Canons of *Sempringham* declar'd, by their Deed, that they and theirs, in the Place call'd *Mirmaude*, the Gift of *Ralph de Hauvill*, were subject to the Bishop of *Ely*, notwithstanding all their Privileges.

ELLERTON

Priory, in Yorkshire, pag. 821.

108 *G*ilbert, second Master of the Order of *Sempringham*, *John* the Prior, and the Canons of *Ellerton*, by Deed, declar'd themselves oblig'd for ever to maintain Thirteen Poor in the Hospital of *Ellerton*, as had been agreed between them and *William Fitz-Peter*, the Founder; wherefore, if they should ever fail of maintaining the said Poor, the Archbishop of *York* might compel them to the same.

St. JOHN of JERUSALEM
Hospital, in the Suburbs of London, pag. 505.

Philip and Mary, King and Queen of *England*, being desirous to appear by their Actions, as well as by Style and Title, Defenders of the Faith, and being possess'd of the Revenues of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, taken away from that Order by King *Henry VIII.* and descended to them by Inheritance; and considering that the said Order had renounc'd the World, and devoted themselves to defend Christendom against Infidels, resolv'd to restore the said Order in *England*, desir'd Cardinal *Pole* the Pope's Legate in this Kingdom to establish the same, which the said Cardinal accordingly did, erecting it again by the Name of *St. John at Clerkenwell*, as it was before the Dissolution, and appointed the Prior and other Officers of that House. The King and Queen therefore approving of the same, incorporated the said Prior and Hospital by the Name of *St. John of Jerusalem in England*, with Power to sue, plead, purchase, &c. as a Body Politick, and to hold Lands and any Possessions purchas'd or granted them, in like Manner, and to have a common Seal, &c. And they farther gave them all the Capital House and Ground of the said Hospital, at *Clerkenwell*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Gatehouse, as also all that Church, Houses, Buildings, Barns, Stables, &c. within the said Capital House and Ground, and all the Wood call'd *Grete St. John's Wood*, near *Maribone Park*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and all other Lands, Tenements, Gardens, &c. that were in the Possession of the Brothers of the said Hospital before the Dissolution. Also all Utensils, Hangings, Iron, Lead, Glass, &c. Likewise all the Manors and Lordships of *Purflete*, *Wytham*, *Temple-Rodon*, and *Chingeford*, in *Essex*, &c.

BUTLEY

Priory, in Suffolk, pag. 245.

King *Henry VII.* in the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign, gave to the Priory of *St. Mary* at *Butley*, the Monastery, House, Church and Priory of the Blessed Virgin at *Snape*, and all Things any way belonging to the same, as Lands, Churches, &c. the same to be united and consolidated to the said Priory of *Butley*.

NEWINTON-LONGVILLE

*alien Priory, in Buckinghamshire,**A Cell to the Abby of St. Faith of Longville, in Normandy.*

Walter Gifford, Earl of *Buckingham*, confirm'd to this Monastery many Lands and Tenements given to it by his Father *Walter Gifford*, by himself and his Wife *Ermenger*, with great Privileges in his Forest of *Waddon*, &c.

DUNMOW

DUNMOW

Priory, in Essex, pag. 78.
Of the Bacon in Dunmowe Priorye.

" Robert Fitz-walter, living long belov'd of King Henry, the son of King John, as also of all the Realme, betook himself in his latter dayes to prayer and Deeds of Charity, and great and bountifull Almes to the poor, kept great Hospitality, and reedified the decayed prison of Dunmowe, which one Joga, a most devout and religious Woman, being in her kinde his Ancestor, had builded. In which prison arose a custome, begun and instituted eyther by him, or some other of his successors, which is verified by a common proverbe or saying, viz. That he which repents him nor of his marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a yeer and a day, may lawfully go to Dunmowe and fetch a Gammon of Bacon. It is most assur'd, that such a custome there was, and that the Bacon was delivered with such solemnity and triumphs, as they of the Priory, and Townsmen could make. I have enquired of the manner of it, and can learne no more, but that it continu'd till the dissolution of that House, as also the Abbies. And that the party, or Pilgrim for Bacon was to take his oath before Prior and Covent, and the whole Town, humbly kneeling in the Church-yard upon two hard pointed stones, which stones, some say, are there yet to be seen in the Priors Church-yard. His Oath was ministred with such long Process, and such solemn singing over him, that doubtless must make his Pilgrimage (as I may terme it) painfull: After, he was taken up upon mens shoulders, and carryed, first, about the Priory Church-yard, and after, through the Town, with all the Fryers and Brethren, and all the Townsfolke, young and old, following him with Shouts and with Acclamations, with his Bacon borne before him, and in such manner (as I have heard) was sent home with his Bacon; of which I finde that some had a Gammon, and others a Fleeke, or a Flitch; for a proof whereof I have from the Records of the House, found the Names of three several Persons, that at several times had it.

Memorandum; Quod quidam Stephanus Samuel, de AYSTON parva, in Com. Essex, &c. WHICH BEING IN LATINE ENTER'D INTO THE BOOK BELONGING TO THE PRIORY, I HAVE THUS ENGLISHED:

Memorandum, That one Stephen Samuel of LITTLE-AYSTON, in the County of Essex, Husbandman, came to the Priory of DUNMOWE on our Lady Day in Lent, in the seventh yeer of King Edward IV, and required a Gammon of Bacon, and was sworn before Roger Bulcott then Prior, and the Covent of this place; as also before a Multitude of other neighbours, and there was delivered to him a Gammon of Bacon.

Memorandum, That one Richard Wright of BADBOURGE, neere the City of NORWICH, in the County of NORFOLK, Yeoman, came and required of the Bacon of DUNMOWE, namely the 27th day of April, in the Twenty third Yeer of the reign of King Henry VI, and according to forme of the Charter, was sworne before John Cannon, Prior of this Place and the Covent, and many other neighbours, and there was deliver'd to him the said Richard, one Flitch of Bacon.

Memorandum, That in the yeer of our Lord 1510,

Thomas le Fuller, of COASHAL in the County of Essex, came to the Priory of DUNMOWE, and on the eighth of September, being Sunday, in the second yeer of King Henry VIII, he was, according to the forme of the Charter, sworn before John Tils, then Prior of the House, and the Covent; as also before a multitude of neighbours, and there was deliver'd unto him the said Thomas a Gammon of Bacon.

HEREBY IT APPEARETH THAT IT WAS ACCORDING TO A CHARTER, OR DONATION, GIVEN BY SOME CONCEITED BENEFACITOR TO THE HOUSE; AND IT IS NOT TO BE DOUBTED BUT THAT, AT SUCH A TIME, THE BORDERING TOWNES AND VILLAGES RESORTED, AND WERE PARTAKERS OF THEIR PASTIMES, AND LAUGHT TO SCORNE THE POOR MAN'S PAYNES.

The Form of the Oath is before at the Priory of Dunmow, as here quoted, at pag. 79.

STONE

Priory, in Staffordshire, p. 126.

The Copy of the Table, that was hanging in the Priorie of Stone at the time of the suppression of the same, in the 29th yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Henry.

" ALL manner of men that lust for to here,
" How this Monasterie was founded here.
" Read out this Table, that here it is written,
" And all this matter so may ye witten.
" Saint Armemild that good woman
" Saint Wolfald's mother, this place first began.
" Who soe lust to witt what wise, and why,
" Read over this other Table that here it is written by.
" All the whole matter, there shall ye finde,
" In the life of Saint Wolfade, and nothing left behinde.
" But who that --- Canons began here first to dwell,
" In this present Table here shall you here tell.

" In the time of the Conquest was the Ld. of Stafford
" Baron Robert, which here was chief Lord;
" And in his life time befell such a rase,
" That two Nunns and one Priest lived in this place.
" The which were slayne by one Enysan;
" That come over with William Conquer-than.
" This Enysan slue the Nunns and Priest alsoe,
" Because his sifter should have this church thoe.
" But for the offence he did to Saint Wolfade,
" His sifter soon died, and himself great Vengeance (had;

" And when Enysan this cruel dede had doon,
" Then blessed Baron Robert bethaught himself soone
" To Killingworth anon that he would goe,
" And tell Geffry of Chinton there of this woe,
" Which was in the Castle of Killingworth then (dwelling,

" And was Chamberleyn to first Henry the King,
" And founder of that Castle, and Abby alsoe,
" Which counseled this blessed Baron Robert tho'
" To restore, and helpe Saint Wolfad's house again,
" And make Canons there insteed of the Nunns that (Enysan had slayne.
" So through Baron Robert and Councel of Geffry (yn fere

" Canons were thus first founded here.
" And for love, and devotion that Baron Robert had
" He fate here Canons to serve in worship of Saint (Wolfad,

" And he sent a Canon after to Roome alsoe,
" To Canonice this matter of Saint Wolfade tho;
Z z z And

Dugd. " And let make this Shrine, that now is here
Vol. 3. " In worship of Saint *Wolfade*, and his broder in fere.
Pag. " And from *Stafford*, in Pilgrimage with great de-

(votion
" To visit the shrine, to *Stone* hither he came
" And loved Saint *Wolfade* so entirely,
" That this Church he made all new to edify.
" And when that he had builded this place,
" Then he dyed as God's will was,
" In the entry of the Cloyster he was buried sekerly,
" And *Avice de Clare* his wife lyeth him by.

" After this blessed *Robert*, came *Nicholas* his sonne,
" Which to this place had greate devotion ;
" And to this place did many benefit sekerlie,
" As by his Charters appeareth apertlie.
" After this blessed founder died, and whent to blife,
" And before the Chapter house door buried is.
" And *Maude Moolte* his wife lyeth him by
" On whose soules our Lord God have mercie.

" After this *Nicholas*, then *Robert* his sonn
" Was founder there, by heritane and succession,
" And mainteined this place worthily, with all his
(might
" As a blessed founder, and God's true Knight,
" And when he died, as God's will was,
" He bequethed his body into this place,
" By *Nicholas* his Fader, in the Cloyster to lye
" Before the Chapter house doore, and *Avice* his
(wife him by.

" After this blessed Baron *Robert* was laid on beyre
" Then was *Harvey* his sonne, Lord and founder here.
" Which to this place did benefits many one,
" And augmented the lifelode, and possession anon.
" And when it pleased God, he died, and went to
(blisse
" And in the Chapter house there, buried he is.
" Thidder he bequethed his body sekerly,
" And *Millyfant* his wife lyeth him by.

" After this *Harvey*, cam *Harvey* his sonn,
" And was founder there, by heritage and succession;
" Which many blessed deeds here did, and made
" For great love he had to Saint *Wolfade* :
" And when time came that he should dye,
" He bequether his body here to lye.
" In the Sextir he was buried tho,
" And *Parnel* his Wife by him also.

" After he was buried in this mannere,
" Then was *Robert* his son founder here,
" Which for great love he had to Saint *Wolfade*
" This Church and the Canons from *Killingworth* free
(he made,
" And granted to the Prior of *Killingworth* full power
" To give licens of Election of Priors here.
" Thus he discharged this place, and made it free,
" And bequethed his body buried here to be,
" Before Saint *John Baptist* Auter fikerlie
" And his two wives *Jone* and *Jone* lye him bye;
" And eyther side one I wis,
" And himself in the middest buried is.

" After this *Robert* came his son *Nicholas*
" And after his father here founder was,
" To Saint *Wolfade* he did great honour,
" And was to this place full gracious Governour.
" He bequethed, at deathe, his body
" Before the high Awter seere for to lye.

" After this *Nicholas*, *Edmond* his son also
" And of this place was founder thoe,

" And loved Saint *Wolfade* so intirely
" That he sojourned in this place fikerlie,
" And many blessed benefits he did here,
" As it openly by his Charters doth appear :
" But after, through the counsel of a Frier Minor,
" Which was that Lorde Confessor,
" When he should be dead he bequethed his body
" To *Stafford* in the Fryer mynors, for to lye,
" But *Margaret* his blessed wife, y wys
" Before the Alter of *Tysbo* buried is.

" After this *Edmond*, came *Raufe* his son than,
" Earl of *Stafford* that worthy Man,
" And the worthiest, that ever was
" And was here founder then of this place ;
" To this place great love he had,
" And worshipped much the Martyr Saint *Wolfade* :
" He appropred the Church, and made lye to this
(place,
" And many a blessed dead he did, through God's
(grace.

" And at *Tunbridge*, he is buried sekerlie,
" And Dame *Margaret* his wife lyeth him by,
" And his brother Sir *Edward Stafford* y wys
" In this Church, in St. *Peter's* Ile, buried he is ;
" And Sir *Thomas* of *Stafford*, his son also,
" In the same Ile is buried, a little his Fader fro.

" After this Earl *Raufe*, that blessed man,
" Came Earl *Hugh* his sonne, and was founder than ;
" He loved this place full well also,
" And over Pilgrimage to *Hierusalem* can goo.
" In his coming homeward, at *Rodes* sekerly
" There it hapned him to die ;
" And bequeathed his bones to be buried here
" At *Stone* before the high Auter here ;
" *John Hinklay*, that was Squire with him, thoe
" Brought hither his hart, and bones alsoe.
" In a fayre Tombe before the high Auter he doth
(lye,

" And Dame *Philippe* his wife lyeth him by.
" That daughter to the Earl of *Warwick* was,
" And by her husband lieth in the same place.

" After this Earle *Hugh*, came *Thomas* his son also
" And was founder of this place tho.
" He dyed at *Westminster*, and bequeathed his body.
" In the North side of this Quier by his fader to lye.

" After this *Thomas* cam his brother *William*
" And so was founder of this place than ;
" Which, ynneage at *Plaisbe*, died y wys,
" And by his Grandfather *Raufe* buried he is.

" After this *William* came Earl *Edmond* his brother
(y wys
" That was full of beauty, and blessedness,
" A full gracious founder he was to this place,
" And mentained it worthely, through God's grace:
" He died at the battel of *Shrewsburie*
" On St. *Mary Madelens* even sekerly,
" The year of our Lord one Thousand and four
(hundred and three,
" And is buried at *Stafford* as you may see,
" In the Fryer *Austins*, in the Quier,
" In a Tomb before the high Auter.
" And Dame *Anne* his wife y wys
" In *Launthorine* Abby buried shee is,
" And his Brother Sir *Hugh* the Lord *Bouchier*
" Is buried in the South side of this Quier,
" Besides his Father Earle *Hugh* as you may see
" In a fayre new tombe here buried is hee.

DORCHESTRE

DORCHESTRE

Abby, in Oxfordshire, p. 197.

John Leland's Account of it.

" IN the Towne of *Dorchester* I mark'd these notable things: the Abbay of Chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a Bishops seate. *Remigius* translated it to *Lincolne*: *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln* re-erectid there an Abby of black Chanons, yet the Chirch berith the name of the prebend Church. There was buried, as it is sayd, the bodie of *S. Birine* Bishop there, and there yet remayn'd the Image of freestone that lay on the tumber of Bishop *Aschewine*, as appearith by the Inscription. There be buried in the Quire, beside divers Abbates, a Knight on the southe side with an image Crois-leggid, whose Name is there out of remembrance. There lyeth at the foote of him one *Stoner* a Juge sometime, as it apperith by his habite, in the reign of *K. Edward* the Third. Ther lyith on the North side of the quier, a Knight whome the late Abbate tooke to be one of the *Segraves*; the Image was of Alabaistre, but after the Abbate told me that he heard of late one say, that ther was one *Holcum* a Knight buried in the body of the Chauncelle. Afore the quier doore lay a gentelman caullid *Ways*.

" Ther lye in the South Isle of the quier three of the *Draytons* gentlemen, one hard by another, under playne marble stones. Mr. *Barentine* hath part of these *Draytons* lands. There lyeth at the head of these *Draytons* one *Gilbert Segrave* a gentelman under a flat marble. The body of the Abbay Chirch servid a late for the Paroche Chirche. Syns the suppression one ----- a grete rich man dwelling in the Towne of *Dorchester*, bought the Est part of the Chirch for cxi pounds, and gave it to augment the Paroche Chirche.

St. THOMAS MARTYR
of ACON's

Hospital, in London, pag. 412.

An Act of Parliament 23 Hen. 6. for incorporating this Hospital, &c.

" ITEM, Another Petition was exhibited to the same Lord the King in the present Parliament by the aforesaid Commons for the Master and Brothers of the Hospital House of *St. Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in the City of *London*, in these words,

" To the full wise and discrete Commons in this present Parliament, mekely shewen *John Neel* Maister, and his Brethren of the House or Hospital of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in the Citee of *London*; that where oon *Thomas* the Son of *Thebald* of *Helles*, an *Agnes* his wife, sifter of the said *Saint Thomas*, gafe and graunted to the Maister and Brethren at that tyme being of the Hospital of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Canterbury* of *Acres*, alse the londe with th' appurtenances, that some tyme was *Gilbert Bekkitis*, fader of the said *Saint Thomas* the Martyr, Archiebishop of *Canterbury*, yn the whiche londe the said Martir was borne; to make there a Chirche in the worship of God almighty and the blissed Virgin *Mary* and

" of the said glorious Martyr, whiche londes be yn the Paryshe of *Saint Mary* of *Colechirche* yn *London*; Vol. 3. to have and to holde to thayme, and theire successours in free, pure, and perpetual Almes for ever more. And afterward the noble Prince Kyng *Henry* the third, progenitour of our soveraigne Lord, that now is, the fifty second yere of his regne, by his Lettres patentes graunted to the Maister and Brethren of the said Hous or Hospitalle, at that tyme beyng, and to their successours, by name of Maister and Brethren of the Hospital of *S. Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* yn the Citee of *London*, yn larging of the said grounde the messis and the Place, with the appurtenances yn the Citee aforesaid, lieng between the Chirche of *Saint Olave*, and the place where *S. Thomas* was borne; to have and to holde, to theyme and their successours for ever more, in pure and perpetual Almes; and how that there hath ben yn the said Hous or Hospital alway sithyn a Maister and Brethren professyd yn the rule of *Seint Austin*, after the Statutes and Ordinaunce of the said House or Hospitall, and Prestis end Clerkys there doying divine service yn the worship and pleasir of God and of oure Lady and of the said glorious Martir; and at this time bien to the nombre of xii, or moo; and howe that by infortune and mys governance the said House or Hospital hath be yn old tyme despoilled, and gret part of their evidences lost and destroyed, to the full gret hurt of the said House or Hospital, and like to be disheritaunce thereof hereafter, withoute graciouse remedie hadde yn this behalf.

" Please hit your full wise and worthi discretions, at the reverence of God, to pray the Kyng oure soveraigne Lord, that hit please his noble grace, to the worship of God, his blissid moder our Lady *Saint Mary*, and of the said glorious Martir *Saint Thomas*, yn supportacion and sustentance of divine service, yn the said Hous, or Hospitalle, by the assent of the Lords spirituall and temporell, and by the authority of this present Parliament, to ordeigne, establishe an approve, the Maister and Brethren of the Hous or Hospitall of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in the Citee of *London* be called and repute, and by that name may enplete and be enpleted, onswere and be answered in all manner of Courtes as well spirituall as temporell, and they by that same name mowe be perones able to purchasé londes and tene-ments of all manere of persons, and take them of giffe, as well of our soveraigne Lord his heires, as of any other persone, to have to theyme and their successours for ever more; and that the have thaire commyn Sealle; and whensoever it happen the said house, or Hospitalle hereafter to voide by Deth, cession, resignacion, privacion, or any otherwise, that the Brethren of the said House or Hospitall professyd for the time beyng, without delay, and without any suyt of any licence of our Lorde King, or of his Heires mowe chese oone of theyme self or an other to be Maister of the said House or Hospitalle, and him to the ordinarie of the same house or Hospitalle, or to any other persone, having the ordinary jurisdiction, present; as hit hathe ben used aforetyme; and he the said persone so presentid yn due forme to admitte.

" And also to do write to the Archedecon of *London*, for the tyme being, to induct the said persone so chosen, yn corporell possession of the said house, or Hospitalle; and also without any charge of any pension, or corrodie at the praier of the Kyng our soveraigne Lord, oute of the said house or Hospitalle

Dugd. " talle yn any wise to be graunted, confideryng that
Vol. 3. " ther was never more graunted therein aforetyme;
Pag. " but that the said Maister and Brethren of the said
 " house or Hospitell, and there successours, agenst
 " the Kyng our soveraygn Lord and his Heires and
 " successours of alle manere pensians and corrodyes
 " be quyte and discharged for evermore by th' au-
 " thoritie abovesaid: And also to graunte, ratifie,
 " conferme, and approve the estate and possession
 " of the said now Maister and Brethren, yn the
 " londes, places, tenements and possessions above
 " reherfed, and all other possessions by what name
 " soever hit be afore this tyme by oure soveraigne
 " Lord or his progenitours, or any other persone
 " yevyn, graunted, or devysed to the saide nowe
 " Maister and his successours, or to any of his pre-
 " decessors and successours, or by the said Maister
 " or any of his predecessours yn any wyse recovered,
 " and alle this to graunt to the seid now Maister and
 " Brethren to have to theyme and their successours
 " for ever more: Savyng to everyh of the Kynges
 " lieges other then to theime and their heires
 " which any londes or tenements of fee simple to
 " the seid house or Hospitalle, or the Maister and

" Brethren of the same, by whatsumever name the
 " seid house or Hospitall, or the Maister and the
 " Brethren of the same have ben called afore this
 " time, have yeven, devysed, assigned, or graunted
 " their title, right and intereste, if they any have
 " yn the londes and tenements abovesaide: and
 " they shall pray God for the prosperitee of the
 " Kyng our soverayne Lord, and of alle his liege
 " people; and this for the love of God, and in the
 " way of Charitee.

*Which Petition being read, heard and more fully under-
 stood in the said Parliament, by the Advice and Assent
 abovesaid, the same was answer'd as follows.*

" The Kyng, by th' advyse and assent of the
 " Lordes spirituall and temporell, and the Commens
 " in this his noble roialme of Ingelonde, beyng in
 " this present Parliament, and be auctorite of the
 " same Parlement, hath graunted this Petition, and
 " alle thyng conteyned in the same petition; and
 " wille and graunteth be the advyse, assent and
 " auctorite abovesaid, that it be doone in alle poyntz
 " as it is desired by the same Petition.

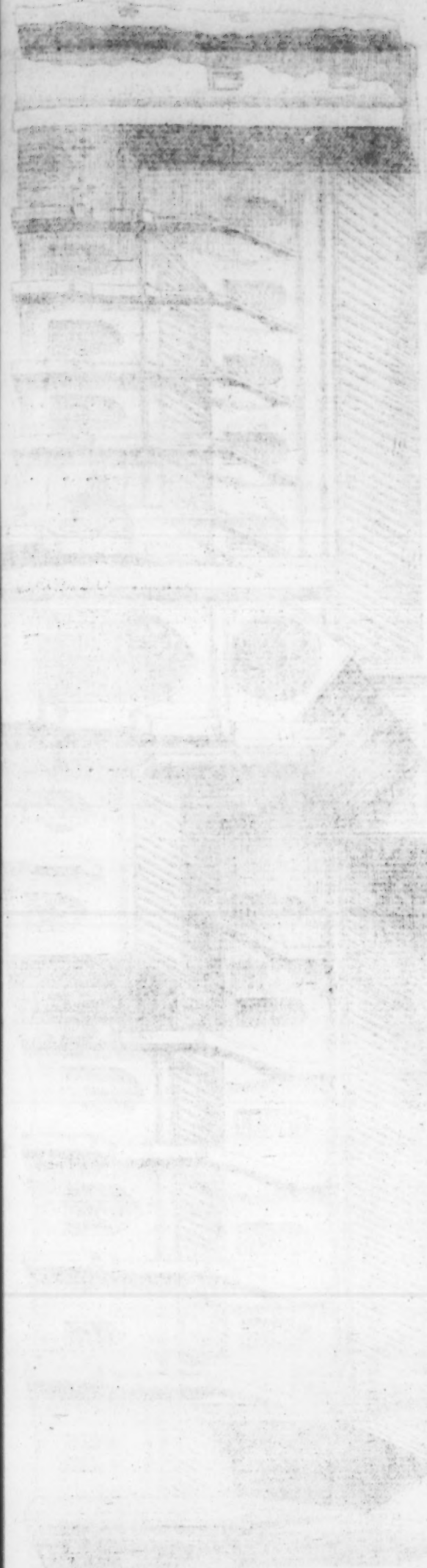


Cathedral

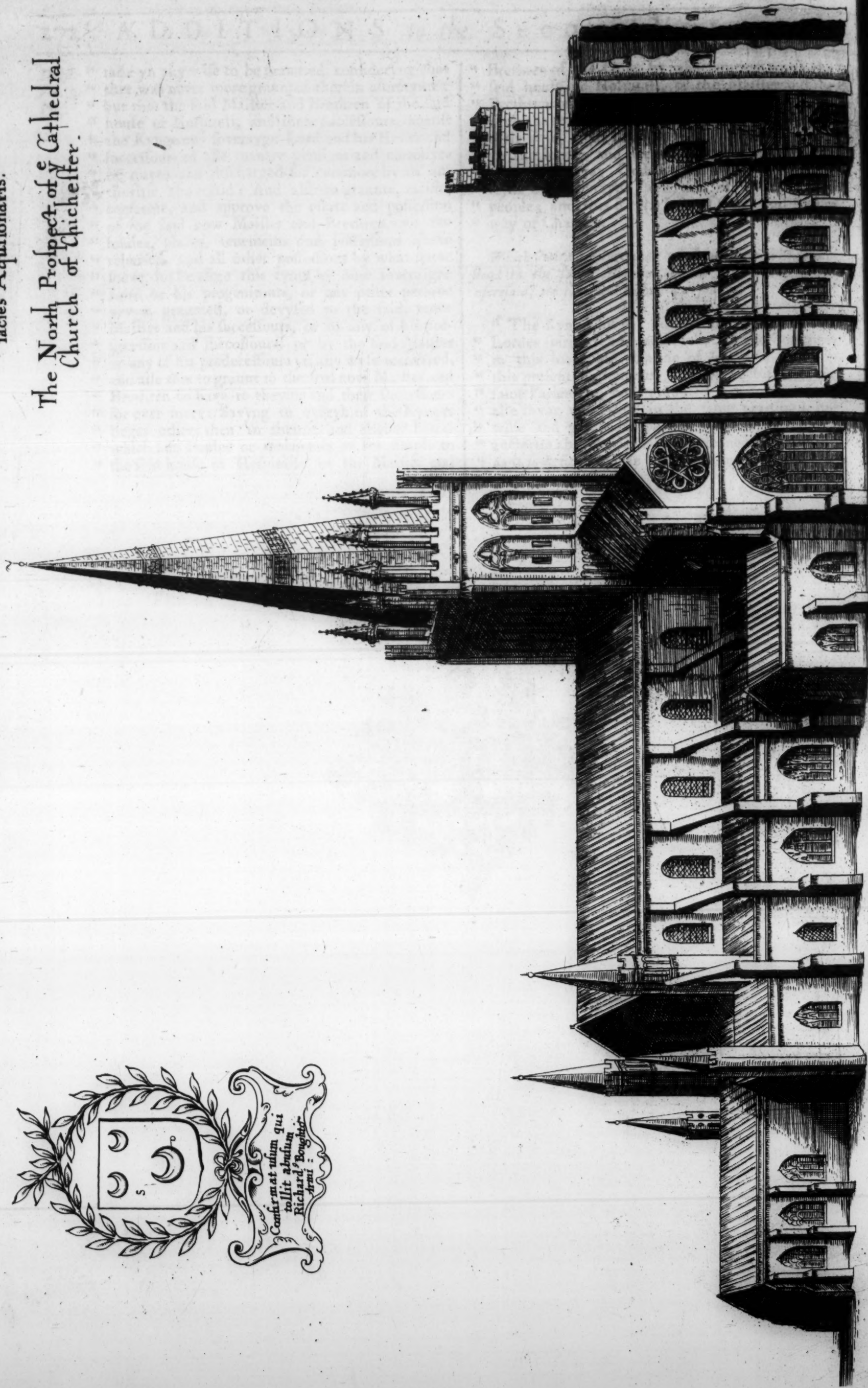
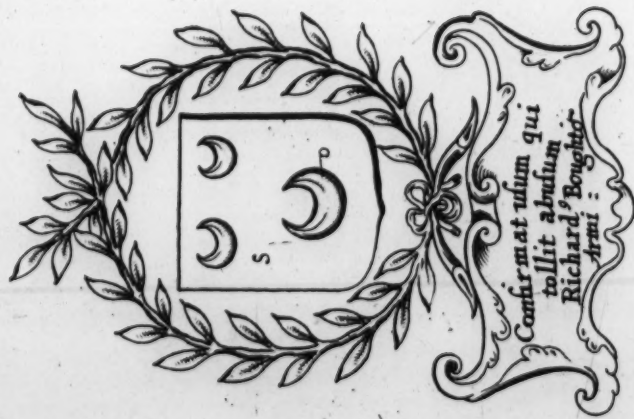
1844

Vol. III

1844



The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral
Church of Chichester.



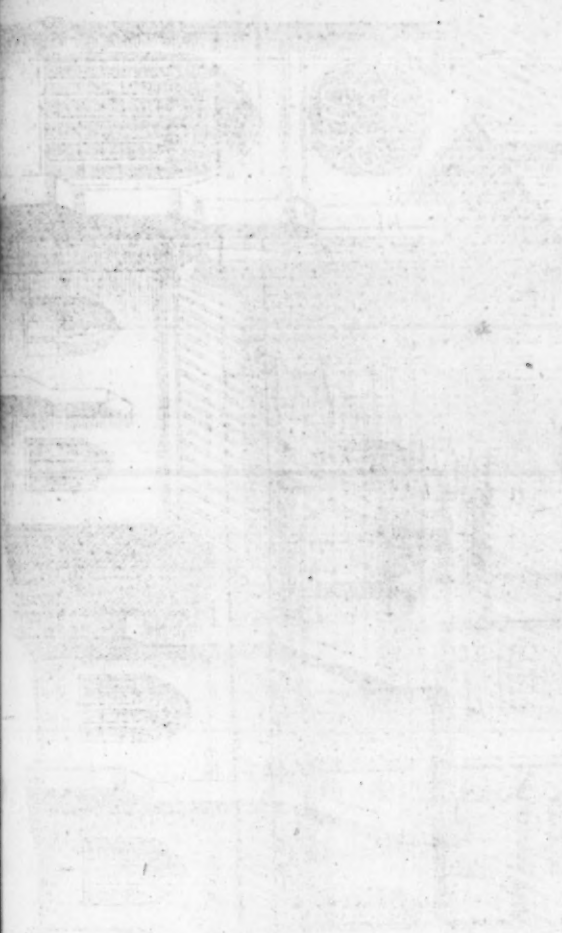
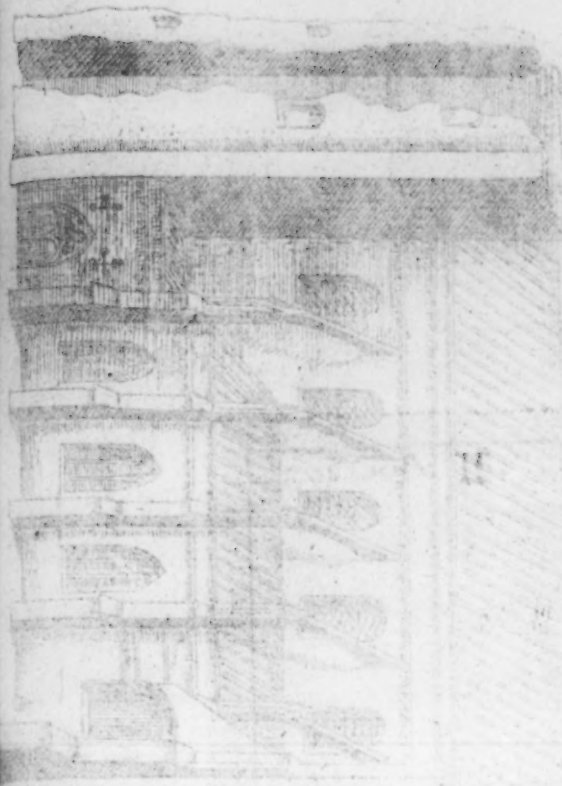


PLATE I



Portrait of a person in a long dress, possibly a historical figure, standing in front of a building.

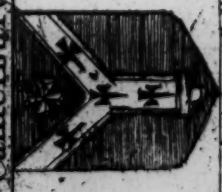
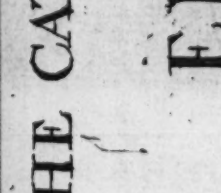
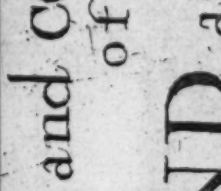
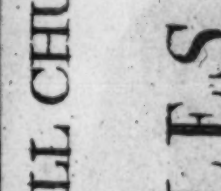
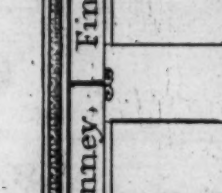
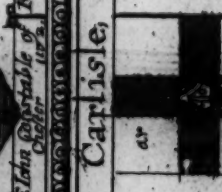
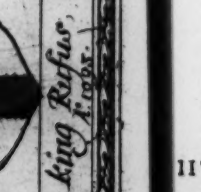
Portrait of a person in a long dress, possibly a historical figure, standing in front of a building.

PLATE I





ANNON ZEVAR

Canterbury	York	Landaff	Glocester	S. David	S. Asaph	Rochester	London	Durham	Winchester
 E. Herbert Lofelge F. King Rufus 1099	 E. Bish. Paulinus F. King Lucius 1100	 E. King Lucius F. King Lucius 1100	 E. King Arthur F. King Arthur 1100	 E. King Vortiger F. King Ethelbert 1100	 E. King Ethelbert F. King Ethelbert 1100	 E. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 E. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 E. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 E. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100
Bristol	Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester
 F. Fitz Harding 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Herman F. King Ethelred 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100	 F. Bish. Remigius F. Bish. Ethelstan 1100
Peterborough	Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester
 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100
Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester	Peterborough
 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100
Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester	Peterborough
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Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester	Peterborough
 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100
Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester	Peterborough
 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100
Gloucester	Exeter	Salisbury	Hereford	Lincoln	Carlisle	Norwich	Bangor	Chichester	Peterborough
 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100	 F. King Oswald F. King Oswald 1100

Cathedral Churches

O F

SECULAR CANONS.

CHICHESTER

Cathedral, in Sussex.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Pag. 115.

THE Charter of King Ceadwall, dated 673. at the Request of Bishop Wilfrid, granted several Lands for founding and endowing of a Monastery, the Particulars whereof are therein thus enumerated: 55 Tributaries, that is Tenants, in the Places call'd Selessey, Medmeney, Wyghtring, Icchenore, Bridham, Egesowde; as also Bessenbere, Brimfaston, and Sydelesbam, with the Townships adjoining, and all things appertaining to the same. Likewise the Land of Aldingborne and Lydessey, being 6 Cassates; 6 at Geinstedsgate; 8 at Mondam; 8 at Amberley and Hoghton, and 4 at Waltham; that is, 32 Tributaries, or Tenants.

Brany, Duke of Suthsax, gave to Abbot Eadbyrt, part of his Land at the Island call'd Selessey, being four Tenements at the Place call'd Hilegh; and this his Deed is consented to and subscrib'd by King Numa and King Wattus. Northelm, King of Suthsax, gave to his Sister Northgida Lands to build a Monastery and a Church, being 32 Cassates, at the following Places, viz. 12 at Lydessey and Aldingborne, 10 at Leustedergate, and 10 at Mondehame: His Deed dated 692.

116. The afore said Northgida granted the said 32 Tenements to Bishop Wilfrid. Numa, King of Suthsax, an. 714. granted to the Brothers at Selessey, where he would have his Body interr'd, 4 Manfes at Herotin, 4 Cassates at Laesbamstede, and 3 at Sideleasbamstede. Oslac, Duke of the Southsaxons, an. 780. gave to the Church of St. Paul the Land of Earneleagh Tielefor. Aldwlf, Duke of the Southsaxons, gave part of the Wood at Gealtborgsteal, to the Church of St. Andrew, at Ferring. an. 711.

117. The same Aldwlf, by another Deed, gave to the Church of St. Peter at Selessey, three Tenants Lands at Firolalandes. King Osmund, an. 662. at the Request of Earl Walbere, granted the Lands of 12 Tenants, at the Place call'd Ferring, for building of a Monastery; and by another Deed, whose Date is 770, 15 Manfes to the Church of St. Peter at Hanefeld. (These two last Dates are as here inserted, and the 2d Deed is call'd of the

said King Osmund, wherein there must be some Mistake, Dugd. the Difference between the Dates being 108 Years, which it Vol. 3. is apparent could not be in the same King.) Next follows Pag. a Charter of Numa, King of the South Saxons, dated 118. 775, granting to Bishop Eadbert and his Successors for ever, 20 Tenants Lands at Kegaborgum and Dene.

The same King Numa, by another Grant without date, gave to the Servant of God Berhfrid the Lands of 4 Tenants at Pipinges, near the River Tarente. The same confirm'd by Eolla, who says, he had receiv'd Money for that Land; by Reova, who says, that Land had been given him by his Kindred; as also by King Ethilbert, and lastly by King Osmund, saying, he had redeem'd that Land from his Earl Erran, with the Addition of the Land call'd Tyrburg. Cenulph, King of the Mercians, an. 801. sets forth, that a Controversy arising between him and Wethun, Bishop of the West Saxons, about the Lands of Denton, which the King said, did more rightly appertain to the Monastery of Readingham, he had thoughts of depriving the said Bishop of some part of his Inheritance; but that the Bishop having beg'd of him not to wrong his Bishoprick, and made out his Claim by the Testimony of the Canons, he had, at the Synod of Celchide, confirm'd the said Land to him for ever. Archbishop Wilfrid, presiding in the Synod held at Clobham, an. 825. restor'd and confirm'd to the Bishop of the South Saxons, whose See was at Selessey, the Church of Deanton.

Athelstan, King of the English, an. 930. granted to 119. Beornbeag, Bishop of Selessey, 4 Cassates at the Place call'd Medemenyng, with Appurtenances at Earnelegh. King Edmund, an. 945. gave to this See 6 Manfes, 4 at Brakelesbam, and 2 at Earnelegh.

King Eadwyn, of whose Charter there is only a 120. Fragment, dated 956, by it gave, or rather restor'd, to Bishop Brithelm, and the Brothers residing at Chichester, 60 Manfes in several Places. The said Bishop Brithelm sets forth in his Deed for annexing the said 60 Manfes to the Bishoprick, that they were at Selessey, Wystrynges, Itchenore, Bridham, Egesewyd, Brimfaston, and Sydelesbam; that the said Lands had been fraudulently taken away by one Alfrin, and that he the said Bishop had appeas'd King Eadwys, and gain'd his Favour by presenting him 100 Mancuses of pure Gold; whereupon the said King had by the Consent of the Bishops, Dukes, and all the great

A a a a

Men,

Dugd. Men, confirm'd to him and his Successors the said
Vol. 3. Lands for ever.

Pag. King *Etheldred*, an. 988. gave to his faithful Mini-
121. ster *Leoffstan* 4 Manfes for ever at *Caleworth*. *Goda*,
Minister to King *Edward*, gave to *Wibstan*, who had
marry'd his Daughter, 4 Cassates of Land at *Uppur-*
done; and the said *Wibstan* afterwards going to
Rome, with his Wife and Son, sold the said 4 Cassates
to Bishop *Wlstan* for 2000 pieces of Silver, and a
Horse. King *Ethelbert* gave the Venerable *Diofsan*
18 Manfes of Land at *Wystring*, for him to build a
Monastery; and the said *Diofsan* gave the same to
his Sister for her to dispose of after his Death, as she
should think fit.

122. There are three Grants of King *William* the Con-
queror, two of them conferring on the Church of
Chichester one Carucate of Land without the Gate of
Chichester in *Suffex*, and certain Houses in that City;
and the third, the Land of *Wystring* and *Sydelesham*.
Five of King *Henry* I. confirm the Lands given by
Earl *Hugh*; the Privileges of the Bishoprick, the
Passage of *Hotton*, the *Warren* at *Aldingborne*, *Amber-*
ley, and *Hotton*, and that at *Mahewode*. Three of
King *Stephen*; the first gives the Bishops the Chapel-
lanry of *Perversel*, and makes them Chaplains to his
Queen *Maud* and her Successors; the second con-
firms to them the Manor, Hundred, and Churches
of *Rixle*, yielded up by *John* Earl of *Anjou*; and the
third confirms the Grant of *William* Earl of *Chichester*,
of a part of the City of *Chichester*. There are four
Deeds of *William* Earl of *Chichester*; by the first he
gives to the Cathedral the Land in *Chichester* that be-
long'd to the Monastery of *Burn*; the second is a

124. Confirmation of the same and other Grants; the
third owns his having been guilty of many Exactions
against the Church of *Chichester*, and declares, that
being penitent for the same, he quitted all his Claim
to the Churches, Lands, &c. belonging to the See;
and by the fourth he confers on the same the fourth
part of the City of *Chichester*, as above mention'd.
Three Charters of King *John* follow; the first con-
firming all the Liberties of the See; the second
granting to the same 12 Foot of the Street or Way
round the Churchyard; and the third the Church of
125. *Bakechild*. Three of *K. Henry* the 3d make some Ad-
ditions of no great moment.

126. The Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, in *Lon-*
don, granted to *Ranulph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and his
Successors, a Parcel of Houses in the Parish of *St. Se-*
pulchre, without *Newgate*, for ever; they paying for
the same yearly one Pound of Frankincense, or 6
pence. The Prior and Convent of *Arundel* gave to
the Bishops of *Chichester* all their Land at *Durrynge-*
wykes, with all Appurtenances. *William* Paynell,
Knight, in consideration for 113 l. 6 s. 8 d. receiv'd
of *Gilbert* Bishop of *Chichester*, made over to him and
his Successors for ever all his Manor of *Northton*, in
the Parish of *Bishoppeston* and *Denton*. This Deed
bears date the 22d of King *Edward* the first.

127. Another Charter of King *Henry* the 3d, besides
those above mention'd, recites and confirms the Do-
nation made by *Richard* *Aguillon*, of the Church of
Burnham. The same King, in another Charter, re-
cites and confirms the Deed of *Ranulph* Bishop of
Chichester, by which he declares, that for the Benefit
of the Poor of the Manors belonging to his Church,
he had ordain'd the following Store to be perpetual
in that Bishoprick, never to be lessen'd or remov'd;
viz. 252 Oxen, 100 Cows, 10 Bulls, 3150 Sheep,
120 She-Goats, 6 He-Goats, and 10 Horses for the
Plow; which Store he had furnish'd, to the end that
no succeeding Bishop should need, for making up
such Store, to extort any thing from the poor Men
of those Manors: And therefore he excommunicates

any that shall presume to lessen the same, and de-
clares against any such Person, *Anathema maranatha*. Vol. 3. Pag.
John, Earl of *Eu*, acknowledges, that his Father and
Grandfather had unjustly taken from the Church of
the Holy Trinity at *Chichester*, the Town of *Rixley*, with
the Churches and other Appurtenances of the same;
which therefore he freely restor'd, an. 1258. Thus
far the Monasticon; the rest shall be added from *God-*
win, *Hylyn*, and *le Neve*.

This See was first, as may be seen by what has been
said above, in the Peninsula commonly call'd the
Isle of *Selsey*, in the County of *Suffex*, not far from
Chichester. *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, being banish'd
by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, as may be seen in
treating of those Archbishops, thought fit to employ
himself in preaching the Word of God among the
South Saxons. *Edilwalch*, King of that Country, had,
before his coming, embrac'd the Faith of *Christ*, at the
Persuasion of *Wulfhere*, King of *Mercia*; and being
willing to improve himself, and have his Subjects
instructed in the way of Salvation, he receiv'd *Wil-*
fride with Joy, assigning him the Isle of *Selsey* for his
Habitation, and giving him all the Land thereof,
containing 87 Households, for his Maintenance,
which happen'd in the Year 711. There the said
Wilfrid built a Monastery, and establish'd his Cath-
edral See; and there it continu'd above 300 Years,
till in 1070, Bishop *Sigard* remov'd it to *Chichester*,
the principal City in those Parts, first built by *Cissa*,
the second King of the *South Saxons*, and by him
call'd *Cissan-Caester*. The Cathedral Church was an-
ciently dedicated to *St. Peter*, new built by *Ralph*,
the 3d Bishop after *Sigard* remov'd the See; which
being destroy'd by Fire, was after rebuilt by Bishop
Siffrid the second.

This See has yielded to the Church two Saints,
to the Realm three Lords Chancellors, to the Court
two Lords Almoners, one Chancellor to the Univer-
sity of *Oxford*; and formerly these Bishops were
Confessors to the Queens of *England*. This Diocese
contains the County of *Suffex*, and in it 250 Parishes,
whereof 112 impropriated. It has 2 Archdeacons,
viz. of *Chichester* and *Lewis*, and valu'd in the King's
Books 677 l. 1 s. 3 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SELSEY.

1. *Wilfrid*, a most holy Man, who, as was said above,
being banish'd from his See of *York* by *Ey-*
fride, King of *Northumberland*, had this Island given
him by *Edilwalch*, King of the *South Saxons*, which
was afterward confirm'd to him by *Cedwal*, King of
the *West Saxons*, who conquer'd this Kingdom. A
very notable Passage being here related by so great a
Man as Bishop *Godwin*, it may not be improper to in-
sert the same in his own Words. Having mention'd
the coming of *St. Wilfrid*, and other Particulars,
he proceeds thus: "He built a Monastery there,
"and establish'd his Cathedral See in the same.
"Now it pleas'd God so to bless his Labours, as in
"a short time, great Numbers of the people being
"converted, embrac'd Christian Religion: And a
"Day being appointed for their Baptism, they had
"no sooner receiv'd the same, but immediately it
"rained plentifully, the want whereof had caused a
"Dearth the space of three Years before; and that
"so great, as not only many died daily for Hunger,
"but great Numbers joining hand in hand, forty or
"fifty in a Company threw themselves headlong in-
"to the Sea, choosing rather to die than to endure
"the

“ the Torment of Hunger any longer. Thus it
“ pleased God at once to deliver these Men from
“ temporal Death by Famine, and everlasting De-
“ struction, that their Ignorance threatned unto
“ them. Neither was this all the good *Wilfride* did
“ unto them. Their Sea and Rivers abounding with
“ great store of good Fish, which they knew not
“ how to take, he taught them to fish, and caused
“ great store of Fish to be caught, wherewith many
“ poor people were greatly relieved. Having staid
“ five Years there, he was called home unto his own
“ Country again, and restored to his Archbishoprick
“ of York.

After his departure, *Suffex* was govern'd by the
Bishops of *Winchester*, till the Year 711. *Heylin*
names *Hedda* in 686, and *Daniel* in 705.

2. *Eadbert*, who had been before Abbot of *Selfey*,
was consecrated the 2d Bishop of the same, an. 711.

3. *Eolla*, 719.

After his Death, *Godwin* says, the See stood void
till after the Death of *Bede*.

4. *Sigga*, or *Sigelm*, or *Sfred*, 733. He was pre-
sent at the great Council held by *Cuthbert*, Archbishop
of *Canterbury*, an. 746.

5. *Alubriht*, or *Alubert*, 761.

6. *Osa*, or *Bosa*, 790.

7. *Giselher*, 817.

8. *Tota*, 844.

9. *Wigthun*, 873.

10. *Ethelulph*, 891.

11. *Beornege*, 906.

12. *Coenred*, 924.

13. *Gutheard*, 942.

14. *Alfred*, 960.

15. *Eadhelm*, 970.

16. *Ethelgar*, 980. translated to *Canterbury*.

17. *Ordbright*, 988.

18. *Elmar*, 1003.

19. *Ethelrick*, or *Algired*, 1019.

20. *Grinkel*, 1038.

21. *Heca*, 1047.

22. *Agelrick*, 1057. He was a Monk of *Christ-
Church*, in *Canterbury*, much commended for his
Skill in the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and
as such appointed by King *William the Conqueror* to
assist *Gosfrid*, Bishop of *Constance*, in deciding a Con-
troversy between *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the King's Brother; and being
unable, for his Age, to ride, he was carry'd to *Pi-
kenden*, where the Meeting was, in a Chariot. In a
Convocation held at *Windsor*, he was depriv'd, un-
justly, as *Flor. Wigorn.* says, anno 1070. He was the
last Bishop of *Selfey*.

Bishops of CHICHESTER.

23. *Sigand*, Chaplain to King *William the Con-
queror*, consecrated Bishop an. 1070. translated the
See from *Selfey* to the City of *Chichester*.

24. *William*.

25. *Ralph*, a Man steady in the Defence of the
Church, in so much that when King *William Rufus*
threatned him for standing by *Anselm*, Archbishop of
Canterbury, he offer'd him his Ring and Crozier, say-
ing, it was better for him to quit his Place, than
not do his Duty. And when that King rais'd Mo-
ney by giving Priests leave to marry, he withstood it
so resolutely, as to interdict his own Diocese on that
account, and shut up the Church Doors. He in-
creas'd the Revenue of his Bishoprick, and built the
Cathedral of *Chichester* from the ground. Drawing
near his End, he gave so much to the Poor, as scarce
to retain Cloaths to cover himself. He was also a

great Preacher, visiting his whole Diocese thrice a
Year, and reprovng and punishing Sin severely.

26. *Seffrid I.* Abbot of *Glastonbury*, consecrated
an. 1125.

27. *Hilarius*.

28. *John de Greenford*, 1174.

29. *Seffrid II.* 1187. In his Time the Church and
City were consum'd by Fire, and he rebuilt the
Church and his own Palace.

30. *Simon de Welles*, 1199.

31. *Nicholas de Aquila*, 1209. says *Heylin*. *Godwin*
does not mention him in his *English* Edition, tho' he
is in the *Latin*.

32. *Richard Poore*, 1215, translated to *Salisbury*.

33. *Ralph Warham*, 1217.

34. *Ralph Nevil*, 1223, Lord Chancellor of *Eng-
land*; and so upright and sincere in the Execution of
that Office, that he had the general Applause of the
whole Nation. He was chosen Archbishop of *Can-
terbury*; but so little valu'd that Promotion, as to
refuse paying the Charge of sending to the Pope;
and therefore lost it. He was afterwards translated
to *Winchester*, and would then have laid down the
Chancellorship, but was with difficulty prevail'd on
to continue in the same. He built from the ground
the House in *London* now call'd *Lincolns-Inn*, for him-
self and his Successors; which afterwards came to
the Possession of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, from
whom it had the present Name. This Bishop was
also a great Benefactor to his own Church.

35. *Richard de la Wiche*, 1245. He was consecra-
ted by the Pope at *Lyons*, and highly respected by
all Men, not only for his great Learning, but also
for his great Application to preaching, his many
Virtues, and the Integrity of his Life and Conver-
sation. In regard to these Things, and for many
Miracles said to have been wrought by him, he was
canoniz'd seven Years after his Death.

36. *John Clipping*, 1253. He gave to his Church
the Manor of *Drungwick*.

37. *Stephen Benksted*, 1261, excommunicated an.
1265, for taking Part with the Barons against the
King.

38. *St. Gilbert de sancto Leofordo*, 1288. He was a
Father of the Fatherless, a Comforter of Mourners,
a Defender of Widows, a Reliever of the Poor, a
Helper of the Distressed, and a diligent Visiter of
the Sick, especially the Poor, to whom he resorted
oftner than to the Rich. He is also said to have
wrought many Miracles.

39. *John Langten*, 1308. He was Lord Chancellor
of *England*.

40. *Robert Stratford*, 1338. He also was Lord
Chancellor of *England*.

41. *William Lenne*, alias, *Lulimore*, 1363, transla-
ted to *Worcester*.

42. *William Reade*, 1369, reputed the best Mathe-
matician of his Age. He built the Castle of *Amber-
ley*, and the Library of *Merton College*.

43. *Thomas Rusbooke*, 1385. He was a *Dominican*,
Confessor to King *Richard II.*, and translated from
Landaff to this See, and after drove from it by the
rebellious Barons, for his Loyalty to the King.

44. *Richard Mitford*, 1389, translated to *Salisbury*.

45. *Robert Waldby*, 1395, translated to *York*.

46. *Robert Reade*, 1396.

47. *Stephen Partington*, 1417, translated hither
from *St. David's*.

48. *Henry Ware*, 1418.

49. *John Kemp*, 1421, translated hither from *Ro-
chester*, and from hence to *London*.

50. *Thomas Poldon*, 1423, translated hither from
Hereford, and from hence to *Worcester*.

51. *John Rickingale*, 1428.

A a a a z

52. *Simon*

52. *Simon Sidenham*, 1430.
53. *Richard Praty*, 1438.
54. *Adam Molins*, 1445, was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and murder'd at *Portsmouth* by Mariners, hir'd by *Richard Duke of York*.
55. *Reginald Peacock*, 1450, translated hither from *St. Asaph*. Having defended many heterodox Opinions, he was oblig'd to recant the same at *St. Paul's Cross*, and the Books he had writ were burnt before his Face; then he was depriv'd of his Bishoprick, and had a Pension assign'd him, to live in an Abby, where he dy'd.
56. *John Arundel*, 1458.
57. *Edward Story*, 1475, translated hither from *Carlisle*.
58. *Richard Fitz-James*, translated hither from *Recheſter*, 1504, and hence to *London*.
59. *Robert Sherbon*, translated hither from *St. David's*, was 28 Years Bishop here, liv'd to 96 Years of Age, having newly resign'd his Bishoprick. A Man very wise, a great Housekeeper and Alms-giver, and bestow'd much Money in beautifying his Church, and increasing the number of Ministers belonging to it.
60. *Richard Sampson*, 1536, translated to *Lichfield*.
61. *George Day*, 1543, depriv'd in 1551, restor'd by *Queen Mary*, 1553.
62. *John Story*, 1551, depriv'd by *Queen Mary*, prefer'd afterwards to *Hereford* by *Queen Elizabeth*.
63. *John Christopherſon*, 1557, made Bishop by *Queen Mary*. A Man very learned, whereof he has left many Testimonies, depriv'd by *Queen Elizabeth*.
64. *William Barlow*, 1559, translated hither from *Wells*.
65. *Richard Curtieys*, 1570.
66. *Thomas Bickley*, 1585.
67. *Anthony Watſon*, 1596.
68. *Lancelot Andrews*, 1605.
69. *Samuel Harsnet*, 1609, translated to *Norwich*.
70. *George Charleton*, 1619.
71. *Richard Montague*, 1628, translated to *Norwich*.
72. *Brian Duppa*, 1638, translated to *Salisbury*.
73. *Henry King*, 1641.
74. *Peter Gunning*, 1669, translated to *Ely*.
75. *Ralph Brideoke*, 1675.
76. *Guy Charleton*, 1678.
77. *John Lake*, translated from *Bristol*, 1685, depriv'd for not taking the Oaths to *K. William*.
78. *Simon Patrick*, 1689, translated to *Ely*.
79. *Robert Grove*, 1691.
80. *John Williams*, 1696.
81. *Thomas Manningham*, 1709.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, *Azure*, a *Presbyter John* sitting on a Tomb Stone, in his left Hand a Mound, his right Hand extended, Or, with a Linnen Mitre on his Head, and in his Mouth a Sword, all proper.

St. PETER'S Cathedral, at York.

Dugd. Vol. 3. P. 128 IN the Year of our Lord 627, King *Edwin* being baptiz'd, on *Easter Day*, at *York*, by *St. Paulinus*, Disciple to the Holy Pope *Gregory*; The Province of *Deira*, which begins at the *Humber*, and is terminated by the *Teifs*, was converted to the Catholick Faith of *CHRIST*; and by them, the same Year, a Church was founded at *York*, in Honor of the Apostle *St. Peter*.

The second Year after the Arrival of *Paulinus*, *Dugd. Vol. 3. P. 128* King *Edwin* having obtain'd a glorious Victory over the King of the *West-Saxons*, was baptiz'd by *Paulinus* in a wooden House he had erected for that Purpose, in the 9th Year of his Reign, which was of Grace 627, and the 108th after the coming of the *English* into *Britain*, in which Place was afterwards built a Church of Stone and Mortar. He gave the Episcopal See to his Instructor *Paulinus*. Thus King *Edwin* was the first of the Kings of *Northumberland* that was baptiz'd, and King *Oswald* finish'd the Stone Church he had begun.

An. 1067 — *Thomas*, Canon of *Bayeux*, was made Archbishop of *York*, who built the Church of *St. Peter*, enrich'd the Clergy, and compos'd the Church Musick.

King *Edgar*, an. 963, gave to this Church Twenty Cassates of Land at *Sireburn*. King *Eadwy*, an. 958, Twenty Manſes at *Suthwell*. *Edgar* abovemention'd, the same aforesaid Year 963, Thirty Cassates at *Newbolde*, to a Nobleman, for him afterwards to convey to the Clergy. King *Athelstan*, some Lands at *Agemundernes*, to the Church of *St. Peter* at *York*, at the Time when *St. Wolstan* was Archbishop there.

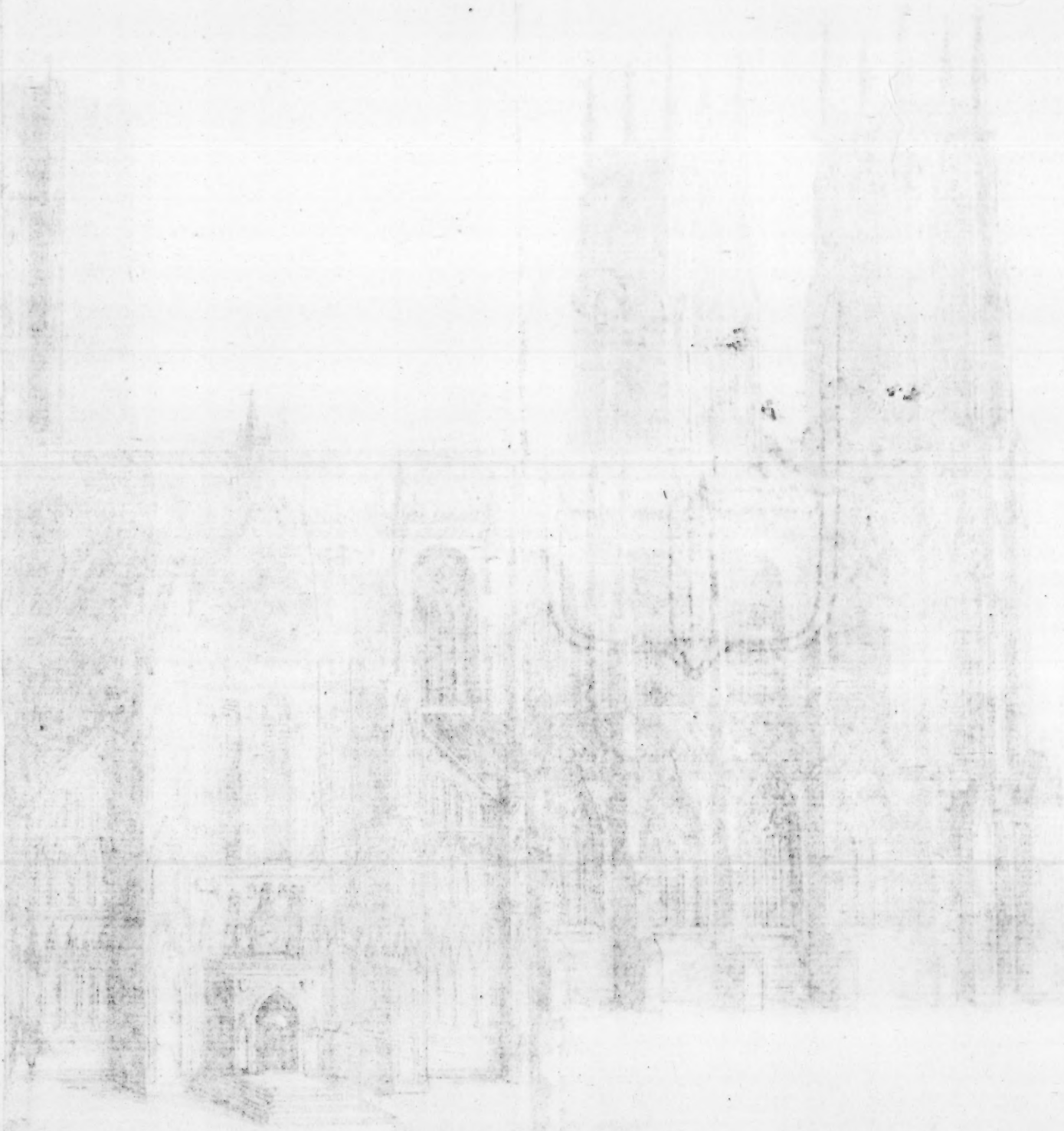
Cnute, the Dane, being King here by Conquest, gave Forty three Mansion Houses in *Patrington* in *Yorkshire*, with all the Lands thereto belonging; which, 'tis like, contain'd that whole Lordship. *Alfrick* being then Archbishop, the Charter Dated 1013. King *Edward the Confessor*, an. 1065, ratify'd whatsoever his Father King *Aldred* had given to this Church, viz. the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, the same having been before confirm'd to the said Archbishops by Pope *Formosus*.

King *William Rufus*, to compose some Controversy there was between *Thomas* Archbishop of *York* and other Prelates, about *Lincoln*, *Lindsey*, and the Mansions of *Stow* and *Lude*; gave in lieu of them of his own to the Church of *St. Peter* at *York*, for ever, the Abby of *St. German* of *Seleby*, and the Church of *St. Oswald* at *Gloceſter*. The same King, by another Charter, restor'd to *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, one Hide of Land belonging to the Church of *Motesfund*.

By a Third Charter he granted that all the Lands belonging to this Church should be free from all Encumbrance, and by a Fourth, confirm'd to it all its Possessions, with the usual Privileges of *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Team*, &c. The Bull of Pope *Honorius* exempts it from all Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*. That of Pope *Alexander* confirms the Charter of King *William Rufus* above mention'd, concerning *Lincoln*, *Lindsey*, and the Abbeyes of *Selby* and of *St. Oswald* at *Gloceſter*.

Another Bull of the said Pope *Alexander*, is only for granting the Pall to *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. There follow Twelve several Charters of King *Henry II.* conferring on this See the Churches of *Pocklington*, *Oriffeild*, *Killum*, *Pikering*, *Burgh*, *Snaid*, *Ledſton*, *Wallop*, *Graceley*, *Wichton*, and *Pichelinges*, enjoying the Sheriff of the County to see the Immunities and Rights of the same preserv'd, and securing its Tithes and other Possessions. Two Deeds of *Queen Maud* relate to the appropriating of the Church of *Leſton*.

Tho' out of Order, the same Method is here follow'd as in the *Monasticon*; therefore we here mention King *Henry I* after *II*, of whom there are Two Charters, the one of them for constituting *Thomas* his Chaplain, Archbishop of *York*; the other is a Confirmation of the Liberties of *St. Peter's Church*, at *York*. Among which this is singular, granted by *K. Edward the Confessor*, viz. If any Person apprehended another convicted of any Crime whatsoever with-

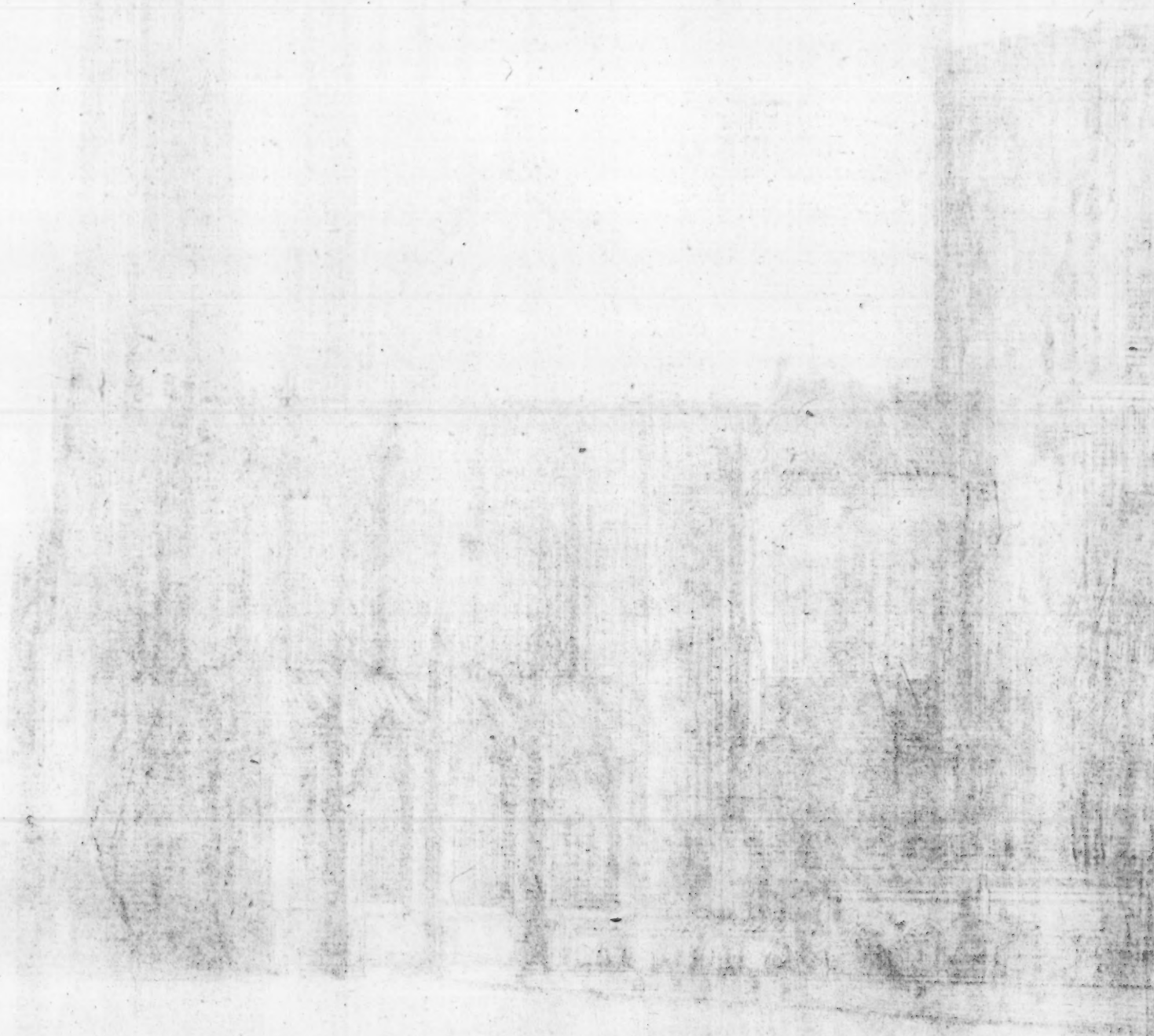


View from H.

St. John's Point House
St. John's Point

The West Prospect of the
Church of St. John's

St. John's Point House
St. John's Point

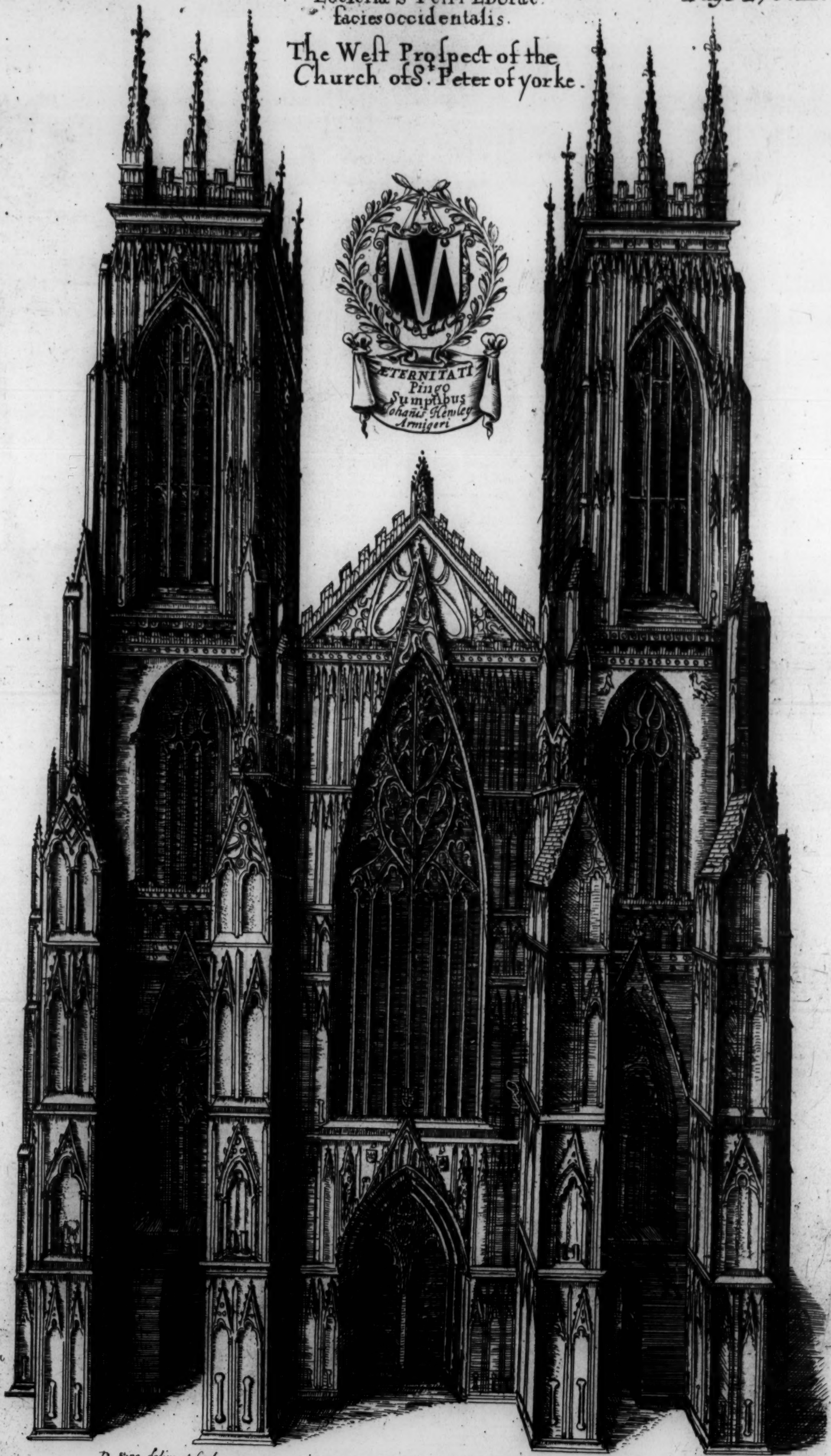


The Church of St. John's



Ecclesia S^ti Petri Eborac:
 facies occidentalis.
 The West Prospect of the
 Church of S^t. Peter of yorke.

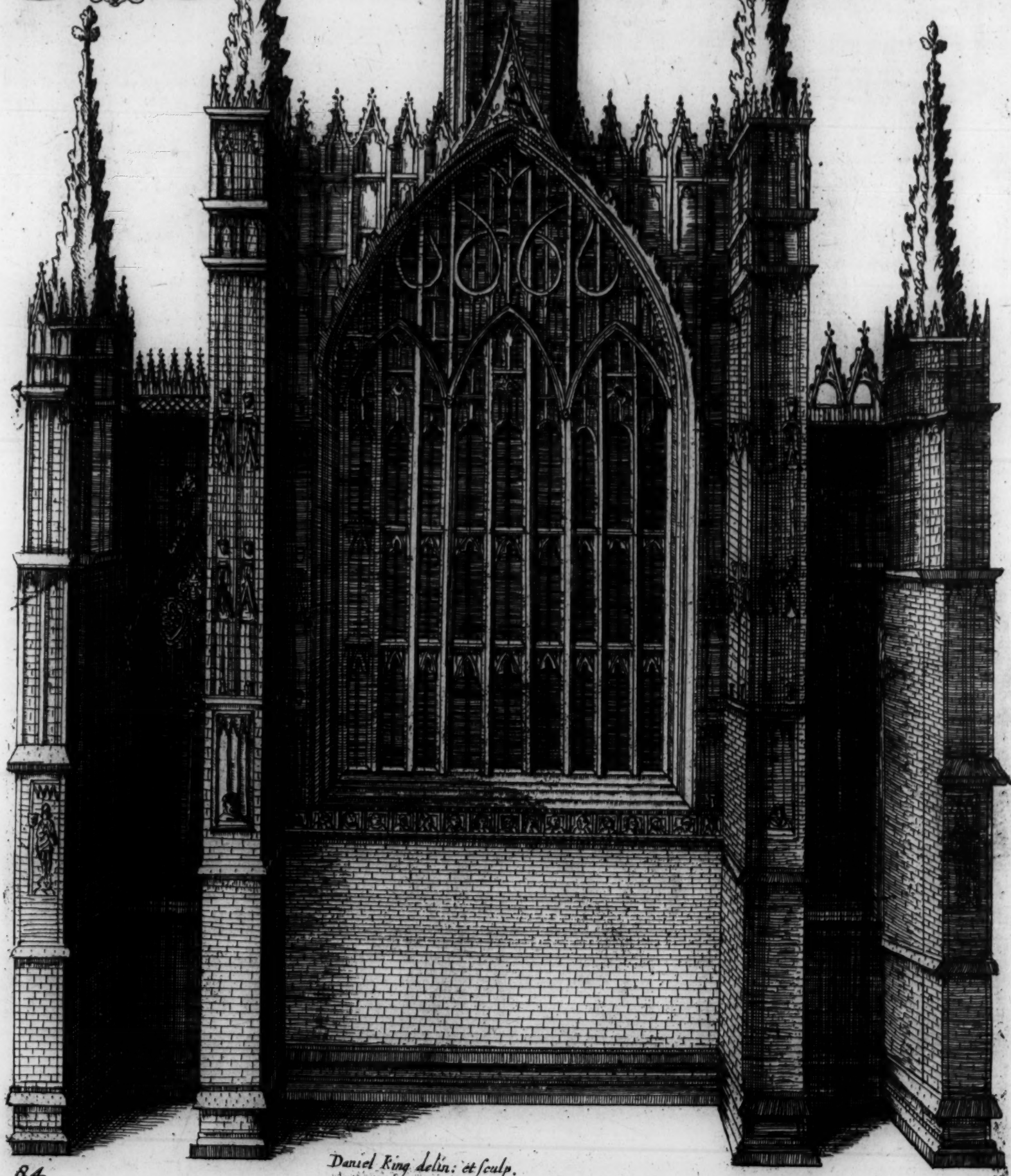
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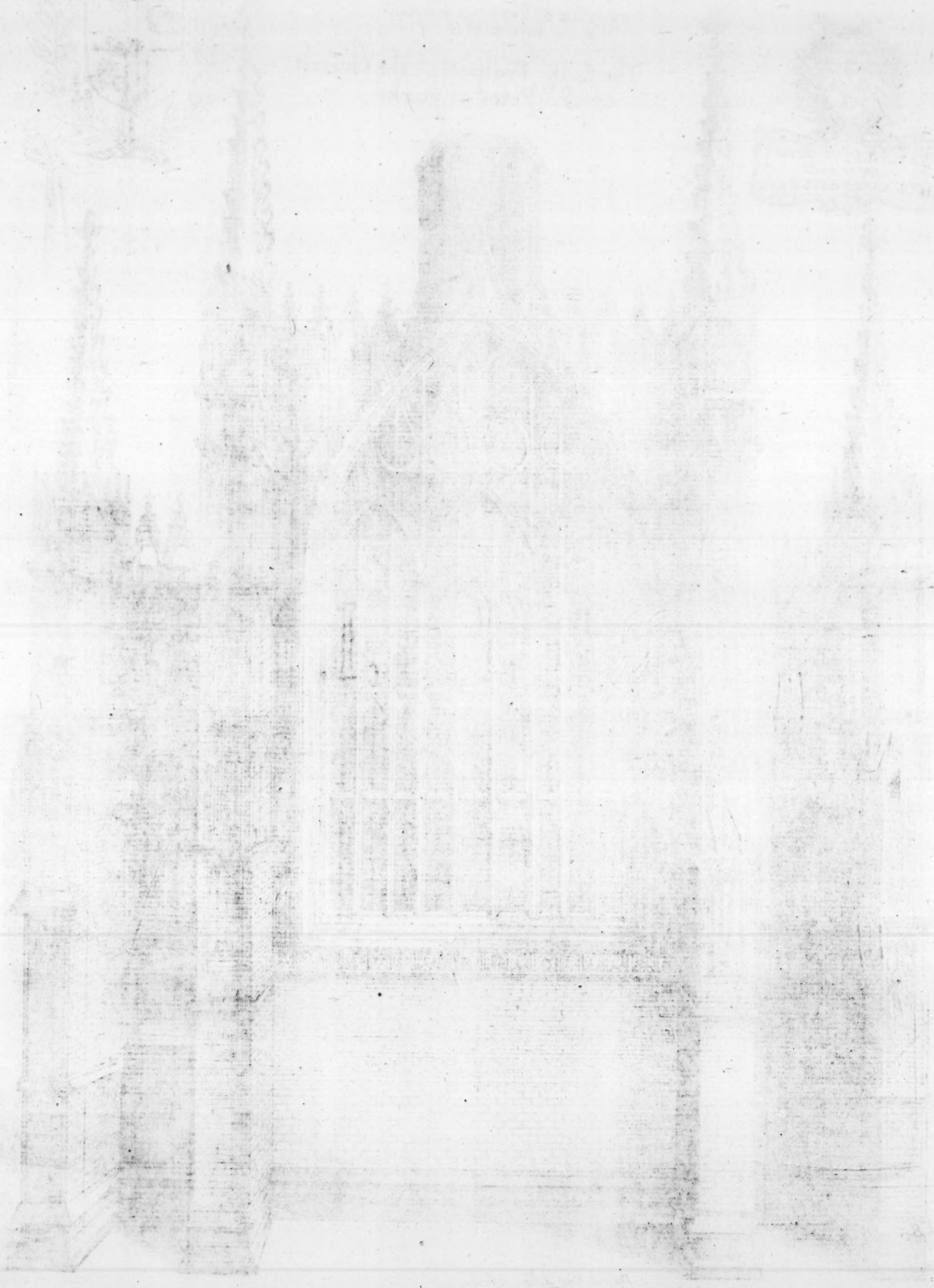
Ecclesia S^ti Petri Eborac:
facies orientalis

The East Prospect of the Church
of S^t Peter of yorke.

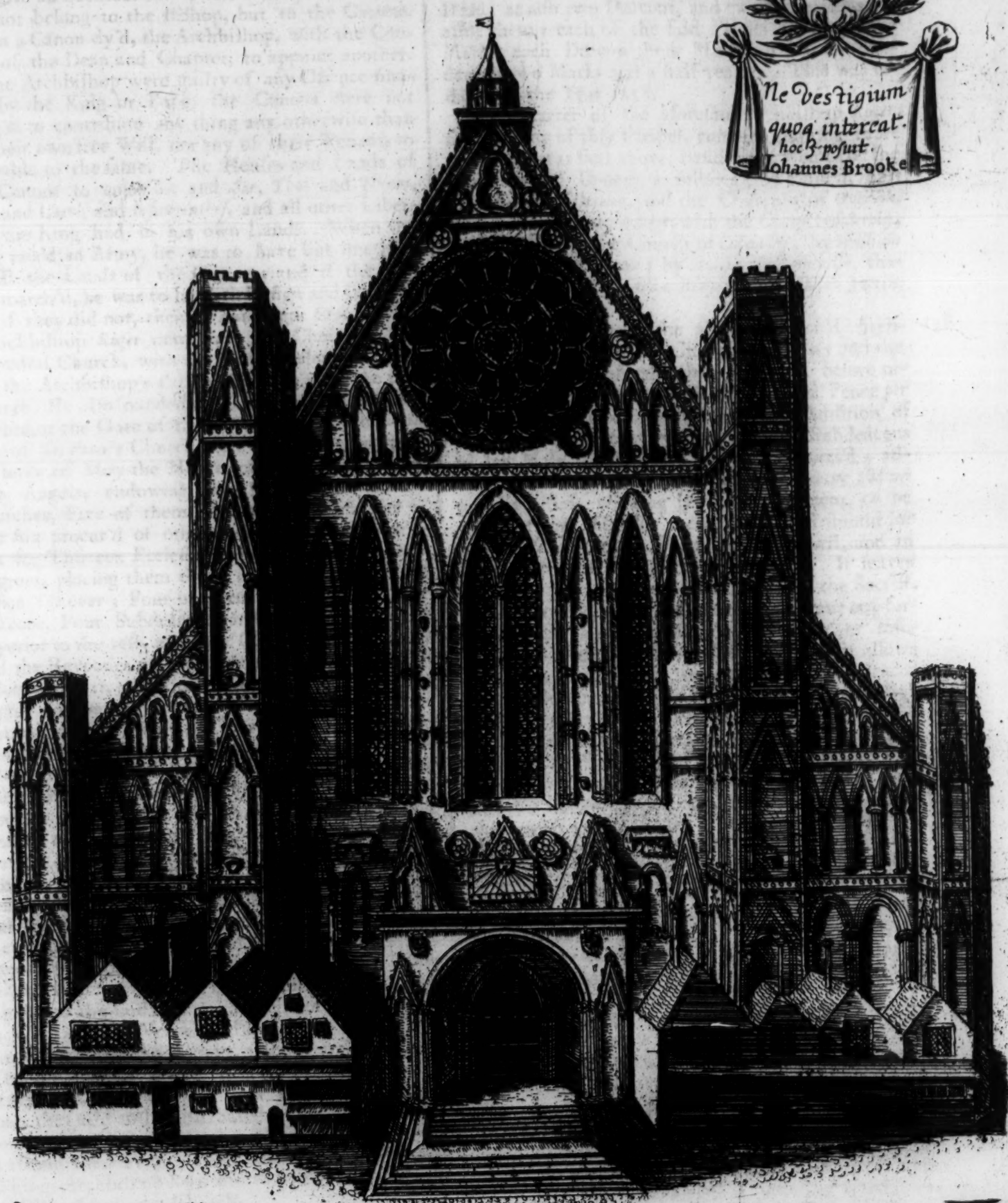


Daniel King delin: et sculp.

The South-Croft of the
Church of St. Peter



The South Crosse of the Cathedrall
Church of S^t Peter of Yorke.



The South Cross of the Cathedral
Church of St Peter of York



in the Church Yard, and held him, he was fin'd 600 Fold; if within the Church, 1200; if in the City of York, 1800. The Penance of each, as of sacrilegious Persons, in the Hundred Eight Pounds. But if any one should be so outrageous, as to take away any Person out of the Stone Chair by the Altar, in *Englisch* call'd *Fridstoll*, that is, the Chair of Rest, or Peace, there was no Judgment appointed for that Sacrilege, nor no Fine sufficient to atone for the same; but it was in *Englisch* call'd *Botelesi*, that is, above all Satisfaction. These Fines or Forfeitures did not belong to the Bishop, but to the Canons. When a Canon dy'd, the Archbishop, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, to appoint another. If the Archbishop were guilty of any Offence finable by the King or Pope, the Canons were not oblig'd to contribute any thing any otherwise than of their own free Will, nor any of their Tenants to be lyable to the same. The Houses and Lands of the Canons to enjoy *Soc* and *Sac*, *Thol* and *Theam*, *Intol* and *Urtol*, and *Infangenthes*, and all other Liberties the King had in his own Lands. When the King rais'd an Army, he was to have but one Man for all the Lands of the Canons; and if the Burgers march'd, he was to be their Ensign and Leader; but if they did not, then he not to go, &c.

136 Archbishop Roger new built the Choir of the Cathedral Church, with the Vaults belonging to it, and the Archbishop's Palace, standing near the said Church. He also founded the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, at the Gate of the said Palace, on the North Side of St. Peter's Church, and dedicated the same in Honor of Mary the Mother of God, and of the Holy Angels, endowing the same with Eleven Churches, Five of them his own Gift, and the other Six procur'd of others. He also made Provision for Thirteen Ecclesiastical Ministers of several Degrees, placing them there to perform the divine Office for ever; Four of them to be Priests, Four Deacons, Four Subdeacons, and one Sacrist, to be Superior to the rest, and have Charge of the Chapel and the Revenues of the aforesaid Eleven Churches belonging to it. And to the End the said Ministers might not want a competent Maintenance, he appointed each of the Priests Ten Marks, each Deacon One hundred Shillings, each Sub-Deacon Six Marks Silver, yearly, to be paid by the Sacrist; and the rest of the Revenues for the Use of the said Sacrist. And in regard that the Canons of the aforesaid Church of St. Peter's at York, grievously complain'd that the said Chapel was too close to the Mother Church, the said Archbishop, to satisfy the said Canons, and procure perfect Unity between himself and them, and his and their Successors, ordain'd, that the Sacrist of the said Chapel should at his own Cost, on the Day of the Lord's Supper (*Maundy Thursday*) provide and furnish all Things appertaining to the said Canons, as well for their eating, as Wine and Ale, Vessels and hot Water for washing the Feet of the said Canons, Clerks, and Poor, and Ten Shillings in Silver, to be distributed among Sixty Poor, after washing their Feet, and the Victuals that us'd to be distributed to the said Poor, according to Custom of the Mother Church, after washing their Feet. These and many other good Things Archbishop Roger did for the Honor of God, and Benefit of the Church.

137 Sewall the 34th Archbishop of York, tho' his Election was oppos'd by King Henry III. was confirm'd by Pope Alexander IV. and consecrated in the Church of St. Peter at York, anno 1256. He finding the Revenues of 11 Churches, appropriated by his Predecessor Roger, much increased, appointed a Portion therefore for every Vicar having Cure of Souls in

the said Churches, for his Maintenance, as also an *Dugd.* other Portion for the Poor of each Parish. He also *Vol. 3.* ordain'd that each of the twelve Ministers belonging *Page* to the said Chapel, whom he would have for the future call'd Canons, attending at the Hours of divine Service by Day and Night in the said Chapel, should receive at the Hands of the Sacrist three Pence daily over and above the constant Revenue of his Prebend. He likewise ordain'd that besides the said twelve Canons, there should be for ever in the same Chapel two Priests, to say Mass daily for the Dead; as also two Deacons, and two Subdeacons, to assist them; each of the said Priests to have five Marks, each Deacon three Marks, and each Subdeacon two Marks and a half yearly. This was ordain'd in the Year 1258.

The Charter of the aforesaid Archbishop Roger, for founding of this Chapel, contains nothing more than what was said above, besides the Names of the Churches and Donors, as follows; by himself, half the Church of Otteley, and the Churches of Overton, Sutton, Hayton and Berdesly, with the Chapel of Scroby; by William Scot, the Church of Calverley; by William Paynel, that of Hoton; by Avicia de Ruminilly, that of Harwode; and by Adam Bruys, and his Wife Juetta, that of Thorp.

The Regulation of the above mention'd Archbishop Sewall for the said Chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, confirms what had been before ordain'd, enjoins the Payment of the three Pence per Day to each Canon as before, and the Addition of the two Priests, two Deacons, and two Subdeacons to say Mass for the Dead, already mention'd; adding, that if any of the six said Persons were absent at High-Mass, without lawful Impediment, or be guilty of any Disorder there, the Sacrist should for such Offence stop a Penny from a Priest, and an Halfpenny from a Deacon or Subdeacon. It leaves the Institution of the said six Ministers to the Sacrist, and empowers him to remove them without any formal Tryal, for Incontinency, Infidelity, or Insolence, or other Canonical Causes. Next it allows two Pence to the Priest, and a Penny to the Deacon and Subdeacon, that say the Morning and the High Mass, then settles the particular Allowances to the Vicars of the several Charges; ordaining, that in case the Profits assign'd to any of them prove to be under ten Marks a Year, prov'd by the Oath of the Vicar and two honest Parishioners, then the same shall be augmented to ten Marks. The Vicars to repair the Chancels, and find necessaries for the same. In case the Vicars of Otteley, Calverley, or Retford, should retain any thing of the Obventions due to the Sacrist, he to be remov'd without any Noise or Tryal, and another put in his Place. If any of the Priests, Deacons, or Subdeacons could not minister by reason of real Sicknes, nothing of his Due to be stopp'd from him.

King Henry VI. in the 33d Year of his Reign, 140 granted his Charter to William Archbishop of York, Henry Earl of Northumberland, and five of the Canons of York, for them, or any six, five, or four of them, to erect a College there for such Priests as belong'd to the Cathedral to live in as had not Houses of their own, because many were oblig'd to lodge among secular Persons, in Houses where there were Women, which was look'd upon as scandalous. The Priests living in the said College, yearly to choose one of their number to preside over them, and take Charge of all that belong'd to the same. The Dean and Chapter of York to have Power to appoint Rules and Ordinances for the said Priests to be govern'd by; and the said Priests were empower'd

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Dugd. to purchase Lands to the yearly Value of ten Marks, tho' the same were held in Capite of the King.

Vol. 3. The Licence granted by King EDWARD IV. in the first Year of his Reign is much to the same effect as the former, only somewhat enlarging their Liberties and confirming the same.

142 The Bull of Pope Innocent, without Date, confirms to Walter Archbishop of York, and his Successors, the Manors of Wilton, Witwage, Burton, Patrington, Shiteby, Helgedon, Beverley, Rippon, Hexfildesham, Otteley, Skyrborn, Sowell, Lanum, Sutton, Scroly, Churchendon, Ottingdon, Dreverangerwood, Riggeby, Turlington, and Stalibury; as also the Churches of St. John of Beverley; St. Wilfrid at Rippon; St. Andrew at Hexildesham; St. Mary at Southwell; St. Oswald at Gloucester, and the Church and Land of Kinaldestowe; subjects to them the Bishopricks of Durham and Carlisle, and grants them the use of the Pall.

Pope Honorius ordain'd that the Difference between Canterbury and York, about the Primacy, should be decided in his Presence. Pope Paschal declares that the Church of York ought to pay no Subjection to that of Canterbury, and that the same had been so decided by Pope Gregory the Great. Pope Calixtus first writ to King Henry to permit the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to appear before him, to decide the Controversy between them; and then ordains the Archbishops of Tours and Roan to see the Archbishop of York put into Possession of his See, independent of Canterbury, suspending the latter unless he submit to his Decision.

144 Pope Alexander sent to R. Archbishop of York, an authentick Copy of the Letter written to him by King William of Scotland, intreating that the Archbishop of York might be restor'd to his Right of Primacy over all the Bishops of Scotland, of which he had been wrongfully depriv'd, by reason of the Wars between England and Scotland. Pope Honorius writ to S. King of Norway, enjoining him to give Possession of the Bishoprick of Orkney to one Ralph, who had been consecrated Bishop of the same by the Archbishop of York, whose Right he declares the same to be.

145 Pope Calixtus writ to Aistun and Siward, Kings of Norway, to the same effect. Olave, King of the Islands, writ to the Dean and Chapter of York to send to him with all speed Nicholas the Bishop elect of his Islands, who had been consecrated by the Archbishop of York. There is another Letter of O. King of the Islands, to T. Archbishop of York, intreating him with all speed to consecrate the Abbot of Furnes, whom he and his People had chosen for their Bishop. Pope Calixtus by Letter enjoyn'd the Bishop of Glasgow to pay Obedience to the Archbishop of York. Pope Honorius laid the like Injunction on the Bishop of Candida Casa.

146 The Popes Innocent and Calixtus both writ to John, Bishop of Glasgow, to own the Archbishop of York for his Metropolitan, and to Alexander, King of Scotland, to oblige his Bishops not to consecrate one another without the Consent and Leave of their Metropolitan the Archbishop of York. David, King of Scots, testify'd that Thomas, Archbishop of York, had consecrated Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, saving the Claim of the said Archbishop and the Right of the Bishop, and promis'd to do the Archbishop Justice, whensoever he should make his Complaint. Pope Paschal enjoyn'd the Scotch Bishops to pay Obedience to the Archbishop of York, as their Metropolitan; the same was done by Pope Calixtus.

147 Also by Pope Innocent, who likewise authoriz'd William, Archbishop of Canterbury, as his Legate, to enjoyn John, Bishop of Glasgow, who, he says, had rais'd himself against his Metropolitan of York, and caus'd

a Schism, to submit himself to the said Archbishop; and in case he remain'd obstinate for the space of three Months, then to excommunicate him till he comply'd. Pope Honorius enjoyn'd King Henry, and Witham, Archbishop of Canterbury, to permit Thomas, Archbishop of York, to have his Crois carry'd before him, according to ancient Custom, and to crown the King. Pope Calixtus requir'd Alexander, King of Scotland, to cause his Bishops to acknowledge the Archbishop of York for their Metropolitan, and writing to John, Bishop of Glasgow, charges him with rebelling against his Metropolitan of York, threatening to confirm the Sentence the latter should pronounce against him in case he persisted in his Obstinacy.

Pope Celestin, in his Letter to Geoffry, Archbishop of York, declares that it is his Will that the Bishop of Durham should be subordinate to him. Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, made his Profession of Canonical Obedience to Walter, Archbishop of York, and his Successors. The same was done by Nicholas, Bishop of Durham, and by Gilla Aldan, Bishop of Candida Casa.

Garinus de Bubritb gave to the Cathedral of York the Church of Bubritb, which Grant was confirm'd by Roger Morwray, who was Lord of the Fee.

Peter Ros conferr'd on the said Cathedral two Plow-Lands at Barton, in Bulminschyre; Richard Morevill, six Plow-Lands at Cumpston, and two other pieces of Land; Adam, of Norchuton, one Plow-Land at Norchuton; Thomas, of Yoltborp, two Plow-Lands at Yoltborp; Thomas, of Belkerthorpe, thirteen Acres of Meadow at Gauthorpe; William Fitz-Richard, all his Land at Petergate; William Painell, a Parcel of Land at Hoton; Geoffry Furnival, two Marks and a half yearly upon his Church of Handleward; Maud Flamvill, some Land at Marton; Geoffry Fitz-Columban, a Way two Perches wide through his Meadow and arable Land; Robert Percy, the Church and Land of Killingwick; William Percy, the Church of Topcliffe towards the Repairs of St. Peter's Church; this last confirm'd by Richard Percy, his Deed dated 1226; all the others above without Date.

This last is confirm'd by Richard Percy; and the Dean and Chapter, in return, promis'd that they would require nothing in his enclos'd Woods, or of his Cattel, saving to themselves what other Men had in the common Woods and Pasture. Andrew Barent did Homage to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter at York, as his Liege Lords, for the Town of Helperby, granted by them to his Mother Maud, paying them six Marks and an half yearly. Thomas, the 2d Archbishop of York, gave to the Canons of that Church the Town of Helperby; Alan, the Son of Thurstin, the Son of Gospatric, gave up to the Archbishop all the Right and Claim he had to the Lands held by his Predecessors at Stanley; this dated the 19th Year of the Reign of King Henry, the Grandson of Henry the Elder, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Henry the Son of the said King.

Geoffry, Earl of Essex, resign'd to this Cathedral all the Right he had to the Chapel of St. Peter at Drayton; Robert Harestan gave two Plow-Lands at Ulfthorpe; Avicia, the Daughter of Ulf, one Toft and two Acres of Land at Strubbum, with Pasture for twenty Cows; Henry de Insula, his Lands at Colsuamhaghe, Brettelswait, Boldricsike, Rathwaite and Middlecroft. Walter, Archbishop of York, ordain'd, that the Church of Preston in Holdernes should be exempted from being presented to by the Archbishops of York; but that the Persons belonging to the same should be subject to the Archiepiscopal Court. The Abbot and Convent of St. Martin's at Albemarle having committed the ordering of their Churches at Holdernes to Walter, Archbishop of York, he so regulated the Affair,

Affair, that the Churches of *Audburg*, *Shelking* and *Kilnefe* should fall to their own uses upon the next Vacancy, and reserv'd to himself and his Successors those of *Preston*, *Mapelton*, *Withornwic*, *Burton*, *Wagne* and *Tunstall*; dated anno 1228.

Thomas, Archbishop of York, granted 100 Shillings yearly to the School of the Cathedral, ordering the Payment of the same by a second Deed; William de *Argenton*, and his Wife *Juliana*, gave two Tofts and two Crofts at *Uplithum*; William de *Ridera* confirm'd his Father's Grant of an Acre of Meadow, at *Aeffield*, and added one Mansure at *Litdbil*; Henry *Wistow*, all his Land at *Fenton*; Nicholas *Sutwill* quitted all his Claim to a Tenant at *Hamelfey*, and all his Family and Chattels.

The Priorefs and Nuns of *Wilberfoss* confess'd themselves oblig'd to pay two Shillings yearly to the Dean and Chapter of York for the Land of *Aldewake*. Henry Fitz-Thomas gave up to his Brother *Helius Moyfont*, all his Right to a Toft of Land, which his said Brother was to confer on the Church of St. Peter at York; Thomas *Boniface* gave half a Carucate of Land at *Kirkby-Grandale*; Henry Fitz-Ured, one Toft with a Croft, at *Burton*; William de *Valoinges*, all the till'd Land in the Plain of *Burton*, call'd *Mugun*.

The Inquisition taken anno 1275, being the 4th of King Edward I. describes all the Lands and Possessions within the Liberty of St. Peter at York; adding that it did not appear how many of them came to their Possession, by reason they had been so time out of Mind.

Adam, Lord of *Millum*, anno 1230, resign'd to the Archbishop of York all his Right to the Church of *Millum*. Hugh *Goldsborough* confirm'd the Decree of the Archbishop of York, in deciding a Controversy between the Churches of *Goldsburgh* and *Burgh*. Robert *Huchdum* granted to the Canon of York of the Prebend of *South Newbald*, Pasture for sixteen Beasts, either Horses, or Oxen, or Cows, in any of his Lands at *Huchdum*. Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, granted to the Chapter of York his whole Manor of *Bishop Thorpe*, with all the Appurtenances belonging to the same, upon Condition that the said Chapter should let the same to his Successors for the Sum of twenty Marks Sterling yearly, for due Payment whereof every Archbishop to pass his Deed before his Admission. The said Money to be thus distributed, viz. to one Chaplain, chosen by the Dean and Chapter, to say Mass in the Chapel of St. Andrew, at *Thorpe*, for the Souls of King John, the said Archbishop, &c. six Pounds Sterling per annum, twenty Shillings for Lights, and three Shillings to every Canon of York, that should be present at his Obsequies on the day of his Anniversary, to each Vicar two Shillings, to each Deacon and Subdeacon twelve Pence, and to each lesser Clerk of the Choir three Pence yearly. The remainder of the said twenty Marks to be distributed at the Will of the Chapter to the Poor the same Day. The Chapter to hold the said Manor entirely during any vacancy of the See, paying the said twenty Marks to the Treasurer. Dated anno 1241. Here in the *Monasticon* follows the Deed by which William, Archbishop of York, oblig'd himself to the Payment of the aforesaid twenty Marks.

Anno 1279, the Chapter of St. Peter's set to William their Archbishop all their Park of *Langewath*, with the Heath Ground and Marsh, &c. for which he was yearly to give them one fat Buck in Summer, and a Doe in Winter.

Walter, Archbishop of York, being appointed Arbitrator between the Monastery of St. Oswald at *Nostel*, and the Chapter of York, in a Controversy about certain Churches, decided it in this manner; that

the said Convent might convert the Churches of *Ti*, *Dugd*, *South-Kirkby*, and *Rowthwell*, when vacant, to their own use, paying certain Pensions to the Canons of York, and providing proper Vicars to serve them; whereof the Vicar of *Tickbil*, for the Maintenance of himself, another Priest, a Deacon and a Subdeacon, to have all the Altarage, Obventions and Tithes, except the Tithes of Corn, Pulse and Hay, and the Lands belonging to the said Church, saving a competent Mansion to the said Vicar, all which Lands and Tithes to remain to the said Monastery. The Vicar of *Staynton* to have all the Altarage there, with the Lands belonging to the same. The Vicar of *South-Kirkby* to remain as before, to keep another Priest, and to defray all the Charges of the Church. The Vicar of *Rouwell* to have all the Altarage, with a competent Mansion. The Gift of the Church of *Boulton* he reserv'd to himself and his Successors; and to the Church of York he appropriated the Church of *Wivertorpe* and the Chapel of *Helpertorpe*, assigning proper Maintenance for the Vicars.

Thomas, Archbishop of York, gave to Herbert Chamberlain, and his Son, in Fee *Laundesbrough*, *Toletorpe*, *Wivertorpe*, *Helpertorpe*, and the two *Luttuns* at *Turgisleby*; one Carucate at *Schyrburn*, three at *Brideshal*, three at *Mulethorp*, five at *Ulkilthorpe*; one at *Croym*, four at *Colhum*, the Church and half a Carucate at *Beverley*, one House in York, the Church of St. John at *Ugleford*, and the Land from the Church to the Gate between the way and the Ditch; and some Lands in *Glocestershire*, for which he ow'd the said Archbishop three Knights Services. King Stephen granted to William, Treasurer of the See of York, the Churches he held of the Fee of his Brother Herbert aforesaid, being those of *Wivertorpe*, *Laundersbrough*, *Clere*, *Stamton*, &c. Stephen, Son to Herbert aforesaid, confirm'd the Grant made by W. de *Scuris*, of the Churches of St. Mary at *Thornton* and *Acklam*. Reginald, Son of Peter abovemention'd, confirm'd the Grant of the Church of *Wivertorpe*. In the 53d Year of King Henry III. the Convent of St. Oswald at *Nostel* acknowledg'd before the Judges at *Westminster*, that the Advowson of the Church of *Wivertorpe* belong'd to Reginald aforesaid, and he granted the same to the Dean and Chapter of York.

The same Reginald having seen the authentick Deeds by which the See of York claim'd the Church of *Wighton*, resign'd all his Right or Pretension to the same, anno 55 of King Henry III. King Henry II granted the Right of free Warren to the Archbishops of York in their Manors of *Sbirburne* and *Carwood*.

King Stephen, by one Charter gave to Turstin, Archbishop of York, seven Plow-Lands at *Carwood*; and by another, ordain'd that the Church of York should enjoy the Mill of *Savelint*, as it had done in the Reigns of King William and King Henry. Aufridus de *Chancy* gave to St. Peter at York one Carucate of Land at *Scherpingbek*, and one Acre and two Tofts in the same Town; Paganus *Vilers*, the Church of *Kinaldestowe*, with the Garden, four Plow-Lands, and one Toft; John, Constable of *Chester*, the Wards of *Bilehagh* and *Brendwode*, and the Town of *Plumtree*; they paying him and his Heirs forty Shillings Silver yearly; Wigan Fitz-Wigan, two Plow-Lands at *Barton*, with the Toft and Croft; Geoffry *Mandevill*, ten Plow-Lands at *Hugate*; Gilbert, the Son of *Nigellus*, his Lands, &c. at *Clementhorp*; Thomas of *Dinegelby*, one Toft at *Clotton*, all his Lay Fee at *Grimston* and *Metre*, and a Toft at *Gilling*; Hugh *Lelay*, the Church of *Weston*, and half the Town of *Baildon*; William *Melton*, Archbishop of York, anno 1338, 600 Marks toward the building of the Church; Robert *Vavasor*, Stone from his Quarry at *Tadcaster*, and Passage through his Lands, for repairing of the Church; Robert *Percy*, free Passage

Dugd. Passage by Land and Water for carrying the said
Vol. 3. Stone through his Estate.
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It was agreed between the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham, That the Chapel and Churchyard of *Alkenton* should so remain in the Possession of the Prior of *Hagulfstad*, that the Archbishop should not compel the burying of any there, nor the Bishop obstruct it. The Church of *Hagulfstad* to receive the Crisne and holy Oyl from the Church of Durham, as usual; the Prior to repair to the Synod of Durham; the Priests and Canons to receive their Ordination from the Bishop of Durham; they to visit the Parish of *Hagulfstad* at *Whitsuntide*, if they pleas'd, &c. The Churches in this Agreement mention'd to belong to St. Cuthbert were those of *Haminburgh*, *Skipwich*, *Averton*, *Bretteby*, *Osmunderlay*, *Siggeston*, *Ley*, *Ottrington*, *Creich*, *Holteby*, *All-Saints* at *Ufegate*, St. Peter the Lesser, half the Holy Trinity, *Hoveden*, *Wellet*, *Brentingham* and *Walkinton*: William, Archbishop Elect of York, exempted the Churches of *Kirkby-Malefard* and *Landesford* from all Exactions of the Archdeacons and their Officials.

164 The Chapter of York, in the Absence of the Dean, confirm'd the Ordinance of John, Archbishop of York, for erecting a Chantry of four Priests, to say Mass for the Souls of Henry Percy, &c. in the Parish Church of *Kirkby-Overblows*.

The ancient Customs and Ordinances of the Church of St. Peter at York directed, That when a new Archbishop was consecrated and came to the City, he should be received in St. James's Church with a solemn Procession; in Silk Copes, if the Weather were fair, and install'd in the Archiepiscopal See by the Dean. He was also to be receiv'd with Procession, when he return'd from the Council, or Business of the Church, or from beyond the Sea, but at other Times with only ringing of Bells. The Bishop of Durham, after his Consecration, was to offer a rich Cope; and when he came for that Purpose, to be receiv'd with Procession at the Church Door. Every Prebendary, or other Dignitary, tho' no Canon, to give a rich Cope, and if he has not perform'd it in his Life time, to the Value of ten Pounds at least, to pay twenty Marks to the Church after his Death. Also to give to the Church such Palfrey as he had at the time of his Death, or else ten Marks. If any one have a Dignity and a Prebend at the same time, he was to give only one Cope and a Palfrey, or the Value, as above rated. The Dean to be install'd by the Precentor, and what he was to perform in the Choir. The said Dean was oblig'd daily to feed forty Poor, and he to be next to the Archbishop in the Church, and above all others in the Chapter. Anno 1221, it was ordain'd that the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer of the Church of York should be always resident; the Archdeacons being Canons three Months; and the Canons, at least half the Year. Those resident to receive every Day six Pence; on Festivals of the Nine Lessons twelve Pence, and on Doubles two Shillings, &c. None to be admitted to the Stalls of Vicars, and the Altars in the said Church, but such as had serv'd longest and were of good Life and Conversation. None to be admitted into the Church, but by the Dean and Chapter. None to be receiv'd into the Choir, unless he had a good Voice.

167 When King Henry VIII. took upon him the Title of Head of the Church, he made void all the antient Statutes of the Church of York; and ordained, That every Canon should make his solemn Protestation, when he began his Residence, confirming the antient Canon of Residence; and that each Canon, as such, should receive his former Allowance. That there should

always, according to antient Custom, be one Canon's Share reserv'd for the Treasure of St. Peter; and if there were no Residentiary in the Church, the common Revenue to be all return'd to the Treasury. That to prevent the Residentiaries alienating of the Estate of the Church, or disposing of the same at their Will, all the Canons of the Church that were in York should be admitted to the Chapter, and vote therein. That the Seal of the Chapter should be lock'd up under 3 several Keys. That to avoid Pomp, the Residentiaries might dine where they pleas'd. That there should be always two or three Residentiaries in the Church. That the Times of the Residence of every one should be fix'd by the Dean and Canons; the Residentiaries to be present at Vespers, Mattins, and High Mass at least, unless hinder'd by Sickness. That the former Days of Recreation should be allow'd; and if there were but one Residentiary, as he receiv'd the Profits of the others, he to be oblig'd to continual Attendance. The Archdeacons of York, Nottingham, the East Riding, and Cleveland, being Residents, to be allow'd 30 Days for their Visitations. That, tho' the Residentiaries should be present any Days or Weeks above the 24 Weeks they were oblig'd to every Year, no such Days or Weeks should be taken in account for another Year. That the Residentiaries, being present at Divine Service, should receive the former Allowances. No Canon to be reputed a Residentiary, unless he liv'd in some Canon's House, in or near the Enclosure of the Church, and were able to spend 100 l. a Year. The Vicars to claim no Right to the Table of the Residentiaries, but to receive 5 l. Sterling, in lieu of the same; and moreover each Vicar to receive of the Residentiaries 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. besides the 40 s. due to them yearly from each Canon. Every Canon to contribute 6 s. 8 d. for paying of Preachers, not exempting the Dean and others from their Duty of preaching. Dated the 33d Year of his Reign.

An Inventory of all the Jewels, Vessels of Gold and Silver, and other Ornaments, Vestments, and Books, belonging to the Cathedral Church of York, in the Custody of the Under Treasurer of the said Church; with the Jewels and other Things, as below; as also the Money in St. Peter's Chest.

168 *Imprimis*, a good Mitre, the Gift of Mr. Walter Gifford, with its Labels.

Item, a rich Mitre, with its Labels, the Gift of Mr. Walter Grey.

Item, a Mitre with its Labels, very weighty, the Gift of Mr. John Thoresby.

Item, a Mitre of a new Fashion, bought by the Chapter of the Executors of the Lord Walter Skirlow, late Bishop of Durham, with 4 Owches, 6 precious Stones, and many Pearls.

Item, a small Mitre with Stones, for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Mitre couched with silver and gold Ribbands, the Gift of Mr. John Thoresby.

Item,

Item, a silk Mitre, with gold Ribbands.

Item, a Mitre of white Silk, adorn'd with Silver gilt, with precious Stones set round it, and 4 Stones, Roses hanging on gilt Branches, and precious Stones in the said Roses, excepting one Rose that has no Stone; the Gift of Robert Clifton, Knight, Executor of the last Will of the Lord William Botre, late Archbishop of York.

Item, a most costly and great Mitre, with two Labels, encircled with Gold and precious Stones, Saphyrs and Rubies, worth 700 Marks, as valu'd; the Gift of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York.

Item, one Mitre with six Leaves and Treforts, with 2 Labels, and 4 Pearls in six Leaves, and other Stones. Anno 1510.

A Crozier.

A Crozier of Silver gilt, the Gift of Thomas Arundel, late Archbishop of York.

Rings.

A great pontifical Ring, with a Stone call'd an Emerald set in it, and about it 4 Rubies, and 4 large Pearls, the Gift of William Greenfield, late Archbishop of York.

Item, a pontifical Ring, with a Pearl in the middle, and small Pearls and precious Stones about it.

Item, a pontifical Ring, with a large Saphyr and 12 Pearls, late of the Lord Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, given to the Church by way of Conscience.

Item, a gilt Ring, with a Ballace, formerly of Mr. Walter Gifford.

Item, 3 pontifical Rings, with large Saphyrs.

Item, 2 smaller Rings, one of them with a Saphyr, and the other with an Emerald.

Item, 3 Gold Rings, one with an Emerald, the other two with Ballaces; the one square, the other round.

Item, 6 gilt Rings, viz. one with the Images of Adam and Eve; 2 with Stones called Ballaces; another of a Saphyr; another of an Emerald; the 6th small, with a Stone call'd a Ballace.

Item, one Ring for the Bishop of the Boys, and two Archys; one in the middle, in the Form of a Cross, with Stones round about; the other small, with a Turkey Stone in the middle.

A Crismatory.

One silver Crismatory adorn'd and gilt, late of Richard Scrope.

Item, 4 gold Glories, 3 of them with precious Stones.

Item, 2 silver Glories, and 2 Jewels of Silver, on whose ----- John Baptist, and on the other St. John Evangelist; a small Ivory Box.

Chalices.

Item, one rich Chalice, with a Paten of Gold and precious Stones, as well on the Foot as in the Knot, with 4 precious Stones on the Paten, the Gift of Mr. Walter Grey, weighing 3 Pounds and an Ounce.

Item, one gold Chalice, with a Paten of a new Fashion, with an Image engrav'd on the Foot, and enamell'd about, weighing 3 Pounds, 8 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, a gold Chalice, with a Paten of a new Make, with the Arms of the Lord Ross, and a Writing hanging, JESU Son of God, &c. in the Paten; the Gift of the Lord Ross, weighing 2 Pounds, 3 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a Chalice with a silver Paten gilt; the Gift Dugd. of the Lord Cardinal of Palestine, once Prebendary of Vol. 3. Masbam, weighing 2 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half; Pag. with the Arms on the Foot, and 3 Scallop and a Lion.

Item, a Chalice with a Silver Paten gilt, weighing 17 Ounces 3 quarters; the Gift of Nicholas Keld, Executor of Mr. Thomas Garton, once Treasurer; which Chalice is at the Altar of St. Mary.

Item, one Silver gilt Chalice and Paten, the Gift of Mr. Thomas Haxey, formerly Treasurer, weighing 4 Pounds and 10 Ounces, with Writing on the Paten.

Item, a new Chalice, with a Silver Paten not gilt, the Gift of the Dutchess of Buckingham, weighing 9 Pounds, 7 Ounces, and 3 quarters; with an Image on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice gilt, with the Image of the Crucifix on the Foot, and a Lamb on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice gilt, with the Image of the Blessed Trinity on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice, with our Saviour's Hand as giving a Blessing.

Cruets.

Item, two costly silver Cruets gilt, of curious Workmanship, set with precious Stones; the Gift of the Lord Walter Gifford, Archbishop of York, weighing 4 Pounds, and 2 Ounces.

Item, 3 great Silver Bottles, 2 of them for the Holy Oil for the Sick, and the 3d gilt for Chrism.

Item, 2 silver gilt Cruets made like Swans standing on a Castle, partly enamell'd; the Gift of Thomas Arundel, once Archbishop of York, weighing 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, 2 silver gilt Cruets, with the Images of St. Peter and St. Paul, engrav'd on the Bodies of them, weighing 2 Pounds, one Ounce, and a half.

Item, 2 large silver Cruets, formerly gilt about, daily us'd at the High Altar.

Item, one silver gilt Cruet, with an Image on the top, reading in a Book.

Item, another gilt silver Cruet of the lesser sort, with 2 Spouts.

Item, 2 silver Cruets gilt, with the Letter M.

Pots.

Item, one Silver gilt Pot, with the Escutcheons of the English Arms enamell'd, weighing 3 Pounds and one Ounce.

Item, 2 great Silver Pots gilt, with blue Stars on the top, weighing-----

Item, 2 Silver gilt Pots, weighing-----

Item, 2 Silver Pots, weighing 75 Ounces, with the Arms on the Covers of them both, of Martin Collins of good memory, once Treasurer of the Church of York, Canon Residentiary; the same put into the common Chest in the Porch of the aforesaid Church, for the good of the Soul of the said Martin, for the use of the Church of York, and the Canons residing in the same, and particularly of the youngest of the Canons residing there for the time being, and when there is occasion; and never to be sold or alienated, but perpetually us'd, as allow'd, employ'd and preserv'd, and after the Occasion to be laid up in the aforesaid Chest.

Basons.

Item, two silver gilt Basons, with white Roses in the middle of the Garter.

Item, 2 silver gilt Basons, with Roses emboss'd, and Rays.

C c c c

Item,

Dugd. Vol. 3. Page 171. Item, 2 small Gold Basons, the Gift of the Lord Walter Gifford, weighing 3 Pounds, 6 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 silver gilt Basons, with the Arms of the King of England and France in the bottom, the Gift of David Waller, weighing 5 Pounds, an Ounce, and three quarters.

Item, 2 small silver gilt Basons, with Roses in the bottom, and in the midst of the Roses Escutcheons Azure and Or, weighing 26 Ounces; the Gift of Mr. William Pateman.

Item, 2 small silver Basons, with gilt Roses and Keys, and a Mitre in the midst of the Roses, weighing-----

Item, a silver Bason with Roses ----- in the bottom.

Candlesticks.

Two great silver Candlesticks gilt, with Pots and Roses engrav'd on the Feet; the Gift of the Lord Alexander Nevill, formerly Archbishop of York, weighing 6 Pounds, 9 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 silver Candlesticks, fluted about at the top; the Gift of Mr. John Newton, Treasurer, weighing 5 Pounds, 2 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, 2 large tall silver Candlesticks gilt, with the Arms of Scrope; the Gift of the Lord John Scrope, weighing 8 Pounds, 4 Ounces.

Item, 2 daily Candlesticks square, weighing 5 Pounds, 2 Ounces.

Item, 2 chrystal Candlesticks, with silver Nobs and Feet, weighing 6 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 Candlesticks newly bought, with gilt Tops, weighing 5 Pounds, 6 Ounces.

Item, one low Silver Candlestick, partly gilt, with an Handle.

Ships.

Item, one silver Ship gilt, for carrying the Frankincense, with a silver gilt Spoon, weighing 2 Pounds and half an Ounce.

Item, a small silver Ship, with a silver Spoon, weighing 6 Ounces and a half.

Sconces.

Item, one silver gilt Sconce, mostly square, weighing 2 Pounds, and half an Ounce.

Item, a round silver Sconce, not gilt, weighing one Pound and 5 Ounces.

Censers.

Item, one gilt Thurible or Censer, weighing 7 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half.

Item, two great silver Censers gilt, with the upper Windows enamell'd, and Heads of Leopards casting out Smoke; the Gift of the Lord Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York, weighing 16 Pounds, 6 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a new silver Censer gilt, with small silver Roses about the upper Shell; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, weighing 4 Pounds, 8 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 silver Censers of one Make, with open Windows on the upper Shell, and Shells of hammer'd Iron, weighing 10 Pounds, an Ounce, and a half.

Item, 2 Silver Censers full of Windows, somewhat broken, with Iron Shells, weighing 8 Pounds, and 9 Ounces.

Item, a new gilt Censer, with small silver Roses about the upper Shell; the Gift of the Executors of Mr. Robert Weldon, once Treasurer of this Church, weighing 4 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and a half.

Fats for Holy Water.

Item, one large Fat, or Kettle, for Holy Water, with a silver Sprinkler, weighing 9 Pounds, and 3 Ounces.

Item, one smaller Fat for Holy Water, with a silver Sprinkler, weighing 3 Pounds, 5 Ounces.

Item, one Fat and Sprinkler, partly gilt, weighing-----

Item, a silver Salt gilt within, for blessing of Salt on Sundays, weighing 3 Ounces and a half.

Item, a silver Sprinkler-----

Crosses.

Item, a Gold Cross with Relicks, viz. some of the Pillar to which our Saviour was ty'd with a Rope; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, once Archdeacon of Richmond, with a Foot, one Pound.

Item, a great gilt Cross, with a silver Foot, and on that Foot a gold Image, with the Hands bound, like CHRIST, weighing 8 Pounds, and 6 Ounces.

Item, a small gold Cross, with a piece of the Wood of our Saviour's Cross in the middle, and a silver gilt Foot, weighing 2 Pounds, and 6 Ounces.

Item, a Procession Cross, with the Image of the Crucifix, 3 beautiful Saphyrs set in the Extremities, and a Ballace at the Top, weighing 3 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a gilt Cross, with a large Diamond in the Foot, and 3 great Diamonds at the Feet of the Crucifix; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, weighing 7 Ounces.

Item, one large silver Cross gilt, with an Image of the Blessed Virgin in a Tabernacle at the lower part, and the Image of CHRIST crucify'd, with Mary and John in the upper part, standing upon 4 Angels; the Gift of Mr. John Newton, weighing 8 Pounds, 10 Ounces.

Item, 2 Crosses, with the Image of the Crucifix Silver gilt, of the same Make, with the 4 Evangelists at the Corners, of white Silver, and two Images of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Tabernacles, on the Foot, standing on 4 Lions; the Gift of the said Master John Newton, weighing 5 Pounds, and 3 Ounces.

Item, a silver Cross gilt, with the Images of Mary and John, with a round Foot, and a round Nob between the Foot and the Crucifix, weighing 2 Pounds and 7 Ounces.

Item, a Procession Cross, for the silver gilt Staff, for common Days, weighing one Pound, 10 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, a Cross of red Jasper Stone, adorn'd with gilt Silver, with Stones set in the wooden painted Foot, the Gift of Master John Newton.

Item, a chrystal Cross, with a beautiful Foot, well carv'd, weighing 4 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a large Cross for the silver gilt Staff, with Flower de Lucis at the Ends, which Cross is full of Wood; the Gift of John Lord Scrope of Upsal, weighing 6 Pounds.

Item, a Cross standing on 6 Bases, having 6 Angels on the Pinacles of the said Bases, and 2 Angels on the Bases, holding in their Hands the Relicks of the Chasuble or Vestment and Shoes of St. Peter the Apostle, having white Images of the Crucifix, of the two Thieves, with other Images by the Foot, and many precious Stones, Rubies and Saphyrs; the Gift of King Richard the 3d.

Item, a great Cross, with the Images of the Crucifix, St. Mary and St. John standing on the Foot, with the Arms of Scrope, weighing-----

Item,

Item, another Cross, with the Crucifix and Images of *St. Mary* and *St. John*, and 3 Angels underneath, weighing ----

Item, a small Gold Cross, with the Crucifix and Image of *St. Mary* and *St. John*, with a white Lion, and a Crescent with a Crown in the Middle, weighing ----

Item, a small Cross with Relicks and precious Stones.

Item, a Cross with the fore Part of Gold, and three great Saphyrs, and a long Piece of our Lord's Cross, with a silver gilt Foot, weighing 2 Pounds and 6 Ounces.

Item, a square Cross, standing on Mount Calvary, with the Image of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in Black.

Images.

Item, Images of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, one of them of silver gilt, sits in a Chair, weighing 19 Pounds. Another of silver gilt carrying the Infant, with a Saphyr in her Hand, which the Hebdomadarius daily carries to Mass to the High Altar, weighing 5 Pounds and 11 Ounces.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of Gold, weighing 3 Ounces and a half, and 20 Penny weight, the Legacy of Mr. *Thomas Ebden*, to be set at the East End of the Tomb of the Lord *Richard Scrope*, once Archbishop of *York*.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of silver gilt, with the Infant in her Right Hand, and Lillies in her Left, weighing ----

Item, the Image of *St. Paul*, with a Book in his Right Hand, and a Sword in his Left, weighing ----

Item, the Image of *St. Peter* of silver gilt, with the Keys in his Right Hand, and a Book in his Left, weighing ----

Item, the Image of *St. John Baptist*, with the Lamb and the Cross, weighing ----

Item, the Head of *St. E----*, and standing on four Lions of gilt Copper, which remains in the red Chest.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with a Book in her Left Hand, and the Arms of *Scrope* at the Bottom, weighing ----

Item, a silver Vial, with a Book in it.

Item, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with a Jewel, standing on Four Columns, with the Arms of *Scrope*, weighing ----

Item, the Image of *St. Gabriel*, with the Arms of *Scrope* at the Bottom.

Item, the Image of *St. Margaret* of gilt silver, with a Cross in her Right Hand, and a Book in her Left, standing on a green Dragon, lying on a green Mount, with a silver gilt Foot, with the Arms of the Lord *Thomas Rotberham*, late Archbishop of *York* at the Top of the Dragon.

Staves.

Item, a long silver Staff gilt, for Processions, the Gift of the Executors of Mr. *William Waltham*, once Canon of this Church, for his Soul.

Item, a silver Staff gilt, with round Nobs.

Item, a silver Staff, caus'd to be made by Mr. *Robert Semar*.

Relicks.

Item, a Shrine of Beryl Stone, adorn'd with Silver gilt and enamell'd, with precious Stones set in it, containing some Hair of *St. William*, with other Things.

Item, a long round Beryl, adorn'd with Silver gilt and enamell'd, standing on Two Dragons, with double Heads, and several Relicks in it; the Gift of *Thomas Sampson*, weighing 4 Pounds, and 4 Ounces.

Item, a Beryl adorn'd with Silver gilt, in the manner of a Cup, with a Cross in the Top of the Cover, for carrying the Body of *CHRIST*; the Gift of the Lord *Richard Scrope*, Archbishop, weighing 3 Pounds and 8 Ounces.

Item, an Arm of Silver gilt, with a Hand, and a Ring on the bigger Finger, containing *St. Wilfrid's* Arm, weighing 6 Pounds and 10 Ounces.

Item, two Thorns of the Crown of our Lord, upon one Stock, inclos'd in Gold --- put into a Casket of Leather adorn'd with Silver gilt, with a silver Chain, a Lock and Key; the Gift of the Lord *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *York*, weighing 2 Ounces and a quarter in Gold.

Item, Two Thorns of our Lord's Crown in a Beryl Stone, kept in the same Casket.

Item, seven Relicks of Beryl, of several Fashions, with Relicks adorn'd with Silver gilt, order'd for the Procurators of the building of the *Christ's* College to receive the Alms of the Faithful in a Dish, one of which is deliver'd to the Warden of the Fabrick of *St. Peter*, with the Hair of *St. William* and others.

Item, a silver Pix, or Box, with this written about it, *Make Choice of the best*, for carrying Bread on common Days, weighing 10 Ounces and a half.

Item, a Relick newly bought, with a Crucifix on the Top, and the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* beneath, with a Beryl Stone in the Middle, weighing 7 Pounds 5 Ounces and a half.

Item, a silver Box gilt, with a round Nob, to carry the Bread to the High Altar on double Festivals, weighing 1 Pound.

Item, a Relick, with a round Beryl in the Middle, with a *Botros* on each side, and a Cross with a Crucifix on the Top, standing on a small round Beryl; the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Heyey*, weighing 18 Ounces.

Item, two Relicks with a Beryl in the Middle and a Cross on the Top, gilt, and of the same Fashion, the Gift of the same Mr. *Thomas*, weighing 15 Ounces.

Item, a Coffe, and an Ivory Box, adorn'd with gilt Silver.

Item, three Additories and three Ivory Boxes, adorn'd with gilt Copper.

Item, a gilt Case with precious Stones, in a long Box.

Item, a Relick containing in a Beryl a Tooth of *St. Appollonia*, with an Image of *St. George* on the Top, with other Relicks, in Silver gilt, containing the Hands of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* the Apostles; the Gift of *Robert Clifton* Knight, Executor to the Lord *Thomas Booth*, Archbishop of *York*, of Happy Memory.

Item, a Relick containing part of *St. Stephen's* Skull, with a small Cross on the Top.

Item, a Relick containing some of a Cloth with the Blood of *St. Richard*, with the Cross on the Top, and the Image of an Archbishop on the Back.

Item, a Monster with Bones of *St. Peter* in Beryl, and a Crucifix on the Top, and the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Item, a silver Pix cover'd, for the Hosts.

Item, a silver Bell.

Item, an ancient Relick, with the Image of the Holy Trinity, and another small Image of *St. George*, under the Feet of the Holy Trinity.

Item, the Image of *St. Peter*, with a Relick in his Left Hand ---

Morfes.

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Morſes.

Item, a Gold Morſe, made in the Shape of a Roſe, with a large Ruby in the Middle, of great Value, with other precious Stones; the Gift of the Lord Walter Gray, once Archbiſhop of York, weighing 7 Pounds and 2 Ounces.

Item, a Silver Morſe, edg'd about, and the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary of Gold in the Middle, the Image of St. John Baptiſt on the Right Side of the Virgin, and that of St. John Evangeliſt on the Left in Gold; the Gift of Mr. William Waltham, weighing 1 Pound, eight Ounces and a half.

Item, a Silver gilt Morſe, with a large Stone in the Middle call'd an Emerald, and other Stones about it ſet in Gold, weight 11 Ounces, in which 4 Stones are wanting with their Collets.

Item, a large Silver gilt Morſe, fix'd on Wood, with the Image of our Saviour in the Middle, St. Peter and St. Paul ſtanding by, and the Four Evangeliſts in the Angles, weighing 2 Pounds.

Item, one Tippet of Gold, adorn'd with precious Stones, the Gift of the Lord Walter Gray, ſerving with the Red Cope of the ſaid Lord Walter, weighing 10 Ounces.

Item, another gilt, with many precious Stones.

Item, a Morſe with the Paſſion of St. Thomas of Canterbury, painted on Beryl, with ſeveral precious Stones; the Gift of King Richard III. worth by Eſtimation Twenty Marks.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary in the Middle.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Images of Peter and Paul.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Image of our Holy Saviour, and of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul.

Item, a Morſe of Copper gilt, with a Crucifix and Images as above.

Chafindishes.

Item, a Silver Chafingdiſh gilt, with curious Nobs carv'd, weighing an Ounce.

Item, a Chafingdiſh of gilt Copper, with carv'd Nobs, weighing 10 Ounces.

Cups.

Item, a large Silver Cup gilt, ſtanding cover'd, weighing 8 Ounces and a Half.

Item, a Silver Cup, the Gift of the Lord Thomas Arundel, once Archbiſhop of York, weighing 18 Pounds.

Item, a Goblet, with a Silver Cover, and a Roſe at the Bottom, the Gift of John Rawcliffe, for the Uſe of the Canons Reſidentiaries at their firſt Reſidences continually, and afterwards with their Conſent mutually.

Salts.

Item, Two Silver Salts gilt, with one Cover, weighing -----

Horns.

Item, One large Ivory Horn, adorn'd with Silver gilt, the Gift of Ulph, the Son of Thorald, with a Rim annex'd, the Gift of Mr. John Newton, Treasu-
ſurer.

Item, an Unicorn's Horn, ſtanding fix'd in a great Stone.

An Handle.

Item, a Silver gilt Handle of a Fan, the Gift of the ſame to the Treasu-
rer, with the Image of a Biſhop at the End, enamell'd, weighing 5 Ounces.

A Table.

Item, a Silver gilt Table, with the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary enamell'd, weighing 9 Pounds, 8 Ounces and a half.

Altar Stones.

Item, one precious Altar Stone of Jaſper, adorn'd about the Edges with Silver and Gold and precious Stones, of curious Workmanſhip.

Item, an Altar Stone of red Jaſper, adorn'd about with Copper gilt.

Item, Two Altar Stones of red Marble, adorn'd with Silver, one of which ſtands on Four Silver Feet, and the other without Feet, on which St. John ſaid Maſs, when the Holy Ghoſt appear'd to him, as may be ſeen in his Legend.

Gospel Books.

Item, Three Books of the Gospels, adorn'd with Silver gilt, with large Saphyrs and other Stones ſet about them, Two of which contain the Image of the Crucifix, Mary, and John; and the third contains the Image of our Saviour, or of his Ma-
jeſty.

Item, Two Books of St. Wilfrid adorn'd with Silver and Gold; one of which contains the Image of the Crucifix, Mary and John in the lower Part, and the Image of the Holy Trinity, and Two Angels above of Ivory; and the other contains the Image of the Crucifix in the lower Part, and of our Saviour, or of his Ma-
jeſty, with Peter and Paul in the upper.

Item, one Book adorn'd with Silver, new gilt, on which the Oaths are at firſt adminiſter'd to the Deans, and other Dignitaries and Canons.

Item, one Book adorn'd with Silver gilt, with the Image of the crowning of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary.

Item, a Book of the Epiſtles, adorn'd with Silver gilt, with the Image of the Trinity, and the Four Evangeliſts at the Corners, engrav'd.

Item, one Book containing the Images of the Apoſtles looking at the Aſcenſion of our Lord.

Item, one Book with the Crucifix and the Images of Mary and John, with a Stone of Mount Calvary, kept in the red Cheſt.

Item, one Oſtulatory of Silver gilt.

Item, one Book of the Epiſtles, with the Holy Ghoſt on the ſecond Leaf.

Item, another Book of the Evangeliſts, on the ſecond Leaf-----

Item, a Book with the Epiſtles-----

Moses's Rod, with other Things.

Item, a Rod of Moſes, adorn'd at both Ends with gilt Silver.

Item, a Table adorn'd with Silver and Copper gilt, in the Manner of a Book, with a double Croſs containing Relicks in the Middle, and Four Beryls at the Corners, containing Writings of the Relicks inclos'd.

Item, Three Rods of Silver for the Sacriſts, weighing 18 Ounces.

About

About the portable Shrine of St. William.

- 3 Images of gilt Silver.
- 4 Hoops *harnysbed*.
- 2 Pair of Beads of Silver gilt.
- 2 Pair of Coral, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- 1 Pair of *Chalcedon* Stones, with the *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- 1 Pair of Pomander, with the *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- 4 Silver Spoons gilt.
- 1 Spoon with a Coral Steel, or Handle.
- 2 Silver gilt Cords.
- Item*, another filver gilt Band.
- 1 Silver gilt Breast.
- 3 little Crucifixes.
- 4 Owches with Stones.
- 1 Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in a Tabernacle.
- 1 Pair of Silver gilt Beads.
- 1 Silver gilt Hand with a Scepter.
- 5 Rings with Stones.
- 3 Rings without Stones.
- 1 Silver gilt Chelander.
- 1 Piece of Mother of Pearl.
- 1 Gold Jewel with 8 Stones.
- 1 filver Hasp gilt; with one Stone.
- 1 Silk Girdle, interwove with Gold, and with Buckles, and --- very long.
- Item*, 3 *Ryals* and Gold Nobles.
- Item*, 1 Hasp with 3 Stones and 4 Pearls.

About the Head of St. William.

- 1 Pair of filver Beads, with gilt *Paters*.
- 3 Pair of Coral Beads, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- 1 Pair of Beads of white Amber, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- Item*, 1 old Noble, and 3 Nobles call'd *Angels*, and 5 s. in Gold.
- Item*, 1 small Pendant of *Venetian* Gold, with Stones and Pearls.
- Item*, 11 filver Rings gilt.
- Item*, 1 filver Ring.
- Item*, 1 Pair of Coral Beads, with 16 *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- Item*, 2 Nobles, 2 Gold Rofes, and 2 Gold *Ryals*.
- Item*, 1 Gold Croisade.
- Item*, a Gold Broche, or Clasp enamell'd.
- Item*, a Gold Crofs, with precious Stones and Pearls.
- Item*, 1 Pair of Coral Beads, with the *Paters* gilt.
- Item*, 1 Pair of Gold Beads, of a great Value.
- Item*, a Gold Nose.
- Item*, 16 Gold Rings, and 1 *le Wyre*.
- Item*, 1 *Agnus Dei*; 2 *St. Georges*; the Image of *St. Elias*.
- Item*, 7 Croffes and one Pomander of gilt Silver, and a filver Eagle.
- Item*, a Flower-de-luce enamell'd. *Item* ---
- Item*, a filver Arch; a Hoop garnish'd with Silver gilt, for carrying the Head of *St. William*.

Appurtenances to the Tomb of the Lord Richard Scrope.

- 1 Rod mark'd *A*, on which are 2 filver Images of Men, a larger and a smaller.
- Item*, the Head of a Man; the Heart of a Man;
- 2 Images of an Ox, a larger and a smaller; 10 filver Ships.
- Item*, on a Rod mark'd *B*, 2 Images of Men, a Woman's Breast, with 14 filver Ships.

Item, on a Rod mark'd with the Letter *C*, 2 Images of Men, 1 of a Woman, and 2 joyn'd of Man and Woman. A great Heart of a Man with a gilt Chain, another smaller Heart, and 10 Silver Ships, with a Silver Anchor.

Item, upon a Rod mark'd with the Letter *D*, the Head of a Priest, two Girdles, the one Green, adorn'd with Branches and Birds; the other Red, with precious Stones on the Buckle; one large Ship, with 5 smaller of Silver.

Item, upon a Rod mark'd with the Letter *E*, 2 Images, the larger of a Woman, the smaller of a Man; a Man's Shank; 2 Hearts, and 12 filver Ships.

Item, on a Rod mark'd with the Letter *F*, one Girdle of Black Silk, with a Clasp, and a gilt Pendant, with 6 Ships.

Belonging to the same Tomb.

- Item*, 27 Oars for Sailers, with one Arrow, Silver.
- Item*, a Pair of *Agate* Beads, with 6 *Paters* of Silver.
- Item*, a small blue Girdle with a Clasp, and the Pendant Silver.
- Item*, a Lamb, with Relicks of *St. Stephen*.
- Item*, an Image of *St. Stephen* of Silver gilt, at *St. William's Shrine*.
- Item*, a filver Bafon, with Rofes and Rays at the Bottom, and gilt Edgings.

Appurtenances to the Tomb of the Lord Scrope, newly found in the Time of Robert Langton, Treasurer of York, anno 1509.

- Imprimis*, on the first Cloth, 13 filver Images.
- Item*, 8 filver Crucifixes. *Item*, 4 filver Heads.
- Item*, an Anchor and 77 Hooks of Silver. *Item*, 17 filver Buckles.
- Item*, 3 Lambs and 2 Tables, Silver. *Item*, 1 filver Bow.
- Item*, 7 Legs and Feet Silver. *Item*, 4 Teeth, and 4 Hearts, Silver.
- Item*, 8 Eyes and 2 Hands, Silver. *Item*, 2 Girdles garnish'd with Letters of Silver.
- Item*, 15 Pieces of Gold. *Item*, a Ring of Gold, without a Stone.

Affix'd to the second Cloth.

- Item*, 6 Images and Heads of Silver. *Item*, 4 Crucifixes. *Item*, 1 Lamb.
- Item*, 13 Anchors and Hooks. *Item*, 2 Ships.
- Item*, 7 Legs and Feet.
- Item*, 4 Buckles and Pendants. *Item*, a Buckle of Gold. *Item*, 10 Teeth.
- Item*, a Chapel of Silver. *Item*, 1 Pair of Beads of Silver, with gilt Gaudeys.
- Item*, 5 Eyes of Silver, and 2 of Gold.
- Item*, 2 Belts garnish'd with Silver.
- Item*, 11 Rings of Gold. *Item*, 2 Arrow Heads of Gold. *Item*, 8 Pieces of Gold.

Affix'd to the third Cloth.

- Item*, 8 Images and Heads. *Item*, *St. George* on Horseback of Silver.
- Item*, a Horse of Silver. *Item*, 4 Hearts. *Item*, 3 Crucifixes.
- Item*, 6 Hands and Legs. *Item*, 25 Buckles. *Item*, 4 Anchors and Hooks.
- Item*, 1 Pap and 1 Gun. *Item*, 2 Pieces of Armour for Horses Heads.

D d d d

Item,

Item, Three Eyes and two Agnus. Item, a Broche, or Clasp of Gold, with an Angel and a stone in it. Item, One Heart of Gold enamell'd with White and Green. Item, Two Teeth. Item, One Box for a Messenger. Item, a Table of silver. Item, Two Old Nobles. Item, Two Rings of Gold with a Stone. Item, Two Old Girdles garnish'd with three Gold Rings in it. Item, a Girdle through garnish'd with Knots of silver, and gilt.

Affix'd to the Shrine of St. William.

Item, One small Girdle of Purple Silk, with a Clasp and the Pendant of Gold. Item, a Girdle call'd Dimicent, of silver gilt. Item, Two pieces of Coral, adorn'd at the ends with silver gilt. Item, Two pieces of Coral not adorn'd. These Things last above written are affix'd to the portable Shrine of St. William, which had been about the Tomb of the Lord Scrope. Item, seven Ships of silver gilt, which had been affix'd to the great Shrine of St. William. Item, a Girdle of Red Silk, adorn'd with silver gilt, which is not yet fix'd to any Shrine. Item, Two Gold Rings, and two Gold Beads, wrap'd up in Red Silk, in an Ivory Box, containing several precious Stones.

For the High Altar.

Imprimis, Three pieces of White Baudekin bought, with Gold Flowers wove in it, with two Curtains. Item, Three pieces of Red Baudekin, with Flowers wove in them, and two Sarcenet Curtains. Item, Three pieces of Blue Cloth of Tissue, with Arms and two Sarcenet Curtains. Item, Three pieces of pale Tissue, with two Curtains of pale Red Sarcenet. Item, Two pieces of White Velvet, one of them with a Crucifix, the other with the Salutation of the blessed Virgin, with two Sarcenet Curtains. Item, Two pieces of Blue Baudekin, with Gold Flowers, without Curtains. Item, Two pieces of Red Velvet, with Crowns and Stars, and two Curtains. Item, Two pieces of pale Velvet, with the Letters R R crowned, remaining in the Porch. Item, a piece of Blue Sarcenet, with the Images of the Crucifix, Mary and John stain'd, with two Curtains. Item, Two pieces of White Linnen Cloth, with a Red Cross for Lent, and two Curtains. Item, One great Pall for Good-Friday. Item, Twelve Diaper Palls. Item, a Pall of Cloth-----with Front Parts wrought in Gold. Item, Two Palls of Linnen Cloth, or Frontels. Item, Twelve Diaper Towels, and three small ones of Diaper for St. William's Head.

Hanging Cloths for the Choir.

Item, Two white Pieces with Red Roses. Item, Twelve Red Pieces with the Arms of the Lord Scrope. Item, Eight Blue Pieces with the Arms of Mr. John Pakenham. Item, One long and wide Cloth for the Choir on Good Friday. Item, One Cloth of Arras to hang by the Altar, late of K. H. VI.

Item, One piece of Tapistry, the Gift of Mr. Thomas Perefon, Subdean, to hang in the same Place.

Item, Three Banqueters, one White, one Red, and one Blue.

Item, Three Cloths with the Arms of England.

Item, The Veil for Lent, wrought with Silk.

Item, a White coarse Cloth, with a Banquer of the same Cloth.

Item, a Blue Buckram Cloth, to cover St. Peter in Lent.

Item, a Blue Buckram Cloth, to cover the Image of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Cushions in the Porch and other Things.

Item, a long Cushion of Blue Damask.

Item, a long Cushion of Blue Silk, with Branches.

Item, Six Cushions of Green Sattin, wrought with Trefoils.

Item, Three Cushions of Baudekin Silk.

Item, Four Old Cushions of Blue Silk on the one side, and Green Velvet on the other.

Item, One long Cushion of green Worsted, and another smaller.

Item, One Cushion of Baudekin.

Item, Four Scarlet Cushions.

Carpets.

Item, One large Carpet to lay before the high Altar on Festivals.

Item, a small Carpet.

Item, Two large Red Carpets to lay on the Steps of the High Altar, one of which has Garbs, the other the Arms of the Lord Scrope, one lin'd with Canvas.

Item, a white Carpet, with double Roses.

Item, Three Blue Carpets, with the Arms of Mr. John Pakenham, late Treasurer.

Memorandum of twenty eight Yards of Black Damask, bought to make Caps.

Item, a Yard and Quarter of Red Gold Tissue.

Item, a Jacket of Green Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Cope of Red Cloth of Gold not lin'd.

Item, a Yard and a Quarter of White Baudekin.

Item,

White Copes.

Imprimis, a Cope of white Cloth of Gold, with the Assumption of the blessed Virgin on the Moose of the same.

Item, Three Copes of white Ruffet Velvet Tissue, each of them with three Heads of Birds in the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Ruffet Velvet Tissue, with a Water Flower in the Moose.

Item, a white Damask Cope, with Angels and St. Andrew in the Moose.

Item, a White Velvet Cope, with Gold Stars and a Crucifix on the Moose.

Item, Twenty one White Velvet Copes of the same make, with different Orfreys and Moosys.

Item, Eleven White Damask Copes, of one Make, with different Orfreys and Moosys.

Item, One White Damask Cope, with Gold Flowers in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Tapton.

Item, Seven Old White Velvet Copes, wrought with Griffons and Suns rich in Gold, the Gift of Thomas Arundel Lord Archbishop of York.

Item, Eight Copes of one Make, wrought with black Stars.

Item,

Item, Three Old Copes, one of them with St. Paul, another with a Star, and the third with Golden Lions on their Moofys.

Item, Two White Damask Copes, with Blue Orfreys.

Item, Eleven White Baudekin Copes, with Ostrich Feathers.

Item, a Cope for the Acolite.

Item, Nine Copes for Boys.

Item, An Old Damask Cope, with Red Baudekin Orfreys.

Item, a White Cope with the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin on the Cape behind, of White Cloth of Gold, the Gift of Mr. Geoffrey Simon, Dean of the the Royal Chapel at that time-----given and deliver'd by the Hands of Mr. Thomas Dalba, Archdeacon of Richmond, on the Day of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, 1510.

Red Copes.

Item, Three Red Copes of Needle-work, wrought with Histories of the Bible.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, with the Orfreys of Pearl.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, the Gift of Mr. Baroo.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, with St. Peter on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of the same, with St. Peter and the Keys as usual on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue with an Angel on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Paul on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, having one Key in his Hand.

Item, One Cope of Cloth of Gold, with a Swan on the Moose.

Item, a Cloth of Gold Cope, with a Cross of the Links of Chains on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Coronation of the blessed Virgin on the Moose.

Item, a Cope adorn'd with Gold Images on the Moose, of fierce Beasts.

Item, a Cope of Baudekin, with the Barrys of Silver.

Item, a Cope with gilt Images, and a piece of Cloth of Gold on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Martyrdom of St. Thomas on the Hood.

Item, Two Copes of Cloth of Gold, with the Arms of England on their Moofys.

Item, a Cope wrought with knots of Pearl.

Item, Two Copes wrought with Gold Spread-Eagles.

Item, Three Copes of Gold Damask, with the Arms of England on their Moofys.

Item, a Red Velvet Cope, with Gold Flowers, the Gift of Mr. Lepeyate.

Item, a Red Satten Cope, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces, the Gift of Sir Thomas Harford.

Item, a Satten Cope, wrought with the Apostles and a Crucifix on the Back.

Item, Four Baudekin Red Copes, with Gold Lions and Daisies.

Item, Eight Baudekin Copes, with Lions rampant Gold.

Item, Six Baudekin Copes, with Leopards passant Gold, and Flowers wrought.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, wrought with Lions and Hands of Gold.

Item, Four Satten Cloaks, wrought with Sprigs

and Images, and the Orfreys of Green Cloth of Gold. Dugd
Item, Six Copes with Images and Sprigs, and the Vol. 3.
Orfreys of White Cloth of Gold. Pag.

Item, a Red Damask Cope, with Peacocks, whose Heads, Breasts, and Feet are Gold.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Gold Pales,

Item, a Sarcenet Cope, wrought with Images, and on the Moose our Saviour.

Item, a Cope wrought with Gold Stars and Roses.

Item, Five Velvet Copes, with Gold Flowers and Stars.

Item, Nine Baudekin Copes, with Blue Orfreys.

Item, a Baudekin Cope with Gold Trees.

Item, a Needle-work Cope, with Orfreys of running Vine Branches.

Item, Two old Copes, formerly for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Red Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Salutation of the blessed Virgin on the Head.

Item, Two Pale Red Palls, with Green and Blue

Blue Copes.

Item, a Blue Cope of Tissue, with St. Simon on the Moose.

Item, Six Copes of Tissue, with the Arms of Mr. Andrew Huls on their Moofys.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, the Gift of Mr. Eysburne, with St. Peter in his Chair on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose. 178

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. James on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. John Evangelist on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Lion and Arms of England and France wrought on the Moose.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Flower-de-luces.

Item, a Blue Satten Cope, wrought with Gold, Angels and Stars.

Item, a Blue Damask Cope, wrought with Flowers, and the Orfreys of Needle-work.

Item, a Blue Damask Cope, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces.

Item, Eighteen Blue Damask Copes, with Orfreys of Red Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with a Rose made of Pearls on the Moose.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, wrought with Garters of the Knights of St. George.

Item, a figur'd Satten Cope, with the Image of the Blessed Virgin in the Hood.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Crosses-Keys.

Item, a Blue Satten Cope, with Lions passant Gold.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with the Orfrey of Ruffet Tissue.

Item, a Blue Cope of Cloth of Silver, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, a light one of Blue Satten, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, Two Blue Baudekin Copes, wrought with Birds.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Flowers, and three Red Leopards Heads on the Moose.

Green Copes.

Item, One Green Tissue Cope, with the Arms of the Lord George Nevil on the Moose, who was lately Archbishop of this Church.

Item,

Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. Item, a Green Tissue Cope, with an Eagle standing on a Book in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Gifbrough.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with an Eagle in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. W. Brand.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with an Eagle in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. Robert Stillington.

Item, a Cope of the same sort, the Gift of Mr. John Pakenham, late Treasurer.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, the Gift of Mr. Robert Radcliffe.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. Richard Andrew, Dean.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Bartholomew on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Paul on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Mews.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with a Swan on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. William Poteman.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Bartholomew on the Moose, and the Trinity on the Back.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with a Cross on the Moose.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Gold Birds and St. Peter on the Moose.

Item, a Green Velvet Cope, with Bulls Heads.

Item, a Green Velvet Cloak, with Stars.

Item, Four Baudekin Copes, with Orfrees of Black Tissue.

Item, a silk Cope, with the Images of the Apostles and Arms.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Images and Writings.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Branches, Escutcheons and Arms.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Branches and Images.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with many Images, and our Saviour on the Back.

Item, Two Green Baudekin Copes, wrought with Birds.

Item, Two Baudekin Copes, with Orfrees of Blue Baudekin, and Lions on the Moose.

Item, Two Baudekin Copes, wrought with Beasts and Flowers, and the Orfrey of Blue Baudekin.

Item, a Green Velvet Cope wrought with Gold Spread-Eagles.

Item, a Green Baudekin Cope, with Peacocks, whose Heads, Beaks and Bodies are Gold.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with an Orfrey of Foreign White Flowers.

Item, a Green Cope for an Acolite.

Item, Nine Green Copes for Boys.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Peacocks, Feet and Heads of Gold, and square Gold Nobs.

Purple Copes.

Item, a Purple Velvet Cope, with Gold Dolphins.

Item, Thirteen Purple Velvet Copes, wrought with the Arms of England, and Squirrels of Gold.

Item, Two Purple Velvet Copes, with R R crown'd on the Moosys.

Item, Four purple Velvet Copes, the Orfrey of Black Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Purple Cope of Cloth of silver, with double R R crown'd on the Moose.

Black Copes.

Item, a Black Cope of Cloth of Gold, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, a Black Velvet Cope, sprinkled with Gold, and R R on the Hood and Moose.

Item, a Black Velvet Cope, with Gold Stars and Barrs.

Item, a Black Baudekin Cope, wrought with Gold Images and Flower-de-luces.

Item, Eleven Baudekin Black Copes, wrought with white Flowers and Gold Birds.

Item, Two Copes of Tawney Damask, with the Orfrees of Purple Satten.

Item, Six Copes of Black Worsted, with Orfrees of Crimson Worsted.

Item, Three Black Palls of Baudekin, wrought with Gold Birds, lin'd with Green Buckram.

Item, a Cope of Black Cloth of Gold, with the Orfrey of Green Cloth of Gold, and R R crown'd on the Moose.

White Vestments.

Imprimis, a Suit, viz. for the Priest, Deacon and Subdeacon, of White Cloth of Gold, without White Stoles and Favours.

Item, a Suit of Ruffet Tissue Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Suit of White Velvet, wrought with Flowers.

Item, a White Velvet Suit, with Griffons crown'd on the Orfrees.

Item, a White Suit of Baudekin, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces and Birds, with Orfrees of Red Baudekin.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Black Stars besides the White.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Gold Flowers besides the White.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Gold Stars, with the Stole and the Phanon.

Item, a Chasuble of white Baudekin, without Albs.

Item, Four Tunicks for Choristers and those that carry Censers.

Item, Two Dalmaticks for the Lord Archbishop.

Item, a compleat Suit of Baudekin, with silver Flowers wrought on Tissue.

Red Vestments.

Item, a Red Suit of Tissue, with the Orfrees wrought with Pearl.

Item, a Suit of Red Cloth of Gold, with the Arms of Mr. Fitz-Hugh.

Item, a Suit of Cloth of Gold, wrought with Flowers and Words of France.

Item, a Velvet Suit, with Gold Crowns and Stars.

Item, a Suit of Red Baudekin, with large Gold Lions.

Item, a Suit of Baudekin, with Gold Beasts.

Item, a Satten Suit, with great Images, viz. of our Lord, and the blessed Virgin Mary on the back, without Albs.

Item, a Suit with Crowns and Bars of Gold, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of Red Baudekin, with Gold Flowers and Stars wrought on the Orfrees.

Item, a Suit of Red Silk, the Chasuble of it garnish'd with Stones, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of the History of Jesse.

Item, a Suit of Baudekin, wrought with Poppingeas, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of Silk without Albs.

Item, a Chasuble, with St. Andrew on the Back.

Item, a Suit, wrought with Lions and Flower-de-luces of Gold, without Albs.

Item,

Item, 2 Tunicks of Needle-work, with Arms, and several Works.

Item, a Suit of red Sattin, with Gold Lambs.

Item, 4 Tunicks for the Choristers, and those that carry the Censers.

Item, 2 red Dalmaticks for the Archbishop.

Item, a whole Vestment of Cloth of Gold, with a Crofs of green Cloth of Gold and Arms.

Blue Vestments.

Item, a blue Suit of Tissue.

Item, a blue Velvet Suit, with gold Scallops.

Item, a Velvet Suit with Flowers and Flower-de-luces, with Albs.

Item, a Velvet Suit, with gold Flowers.

Item, another Velvet Suit, with Garters and SS Gold.

Item, another Velvet Suit, with the Orfreys of black Cloth of Gold.

Item, a blue Baudekin Suit, with gold Dragons, without Albs.

Item, a blue Sattin Suit, with gold Poppingays.

Item, a blue Baudekin Suit, for Advent and Septuagesima.

Item, 4 Tunicks for the Choristers and Carriers of Censers.

Item, 2 Dalmaticks for the Archbishop.

Green Vestments.

Item, a green Suit of Tissue.

Item, a green Velvet Suit, wrought with Gold Eagles and Flowers.

Item, a green Baudekin Suit, with gold Partridges, without Stoles and Maniples.

Item, a green silk Suit, with Escutcheons and Arms, without Albs.

Item, a green Baudekin Suit, wrought with Peacocks, without Albs.

Item, a Baudekin Suit, wrought with white Lions and Cocks, and without Albs.

Item, 4 Tunicks, with the Arms of St. William.

Item, 4 Tunicks for the Censer Bearers and Choristers.

Item, a green Baudekin Vestment.

Item, a Chasuble for the Festival of the Relicks, without Albs.

In the common Chest.

Imprimis, a gold Dient-----, by Robert Booth, late Dean, for 20 l.

Item, 28 old Nobles and 3 Quarters, each worth 8 Shillings and 10 d.---13 l. 16 s. halfpenny.

Item, in Royals to the Sum of 72 l. 12 s. 6 d.

Item, in Angels of Gold, to the Value of 65 l. 10 s.

Item, in Groffes, to the Value of 19 l. 6 s. 6 d. halfpenny.

Item, in the Hands of William Ward, and Richard Godson, for the Works of St. Peter, borrow'd by Indenture, 40 l.

Item. Mr. Richard Godson, Keeper, ----- has borrow'd of the common Chest, the 8th of January, A. D. 1501. 20 l.

Item, a gold Chain with a Crucifix, and 5 precious Stones call'd Saphyrs.

Item, a small gold Chain.

Item, a Collar with Effes of Gold.

Item, 17 gold Rings, with a broken Ring, and one silver Ring, &c.

Memorandum, that I Robert Langton, Treasurer of York, put into the Chest of St. Peter, six Pair of

Bouls, with one Cover, weighing 140 Ounces.

Item, 2 silver Pots, parcel gilt, weighing 57 Ounces, &c.

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In the common Chest.

Memorandum, That on the 29th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1519, there were found in the lower House of the Vestry of the Church of York, in Money, viz. in Groats 170 l. in old Nobles 31, and the 4th Part of a Noble of the same Stamp.

Item, 2 Nobles, 3 Royals, 5 Crowns, and 3 Angels.

Item, 17 Rings and one broken Ring, whereof one silver Ring.

Item, 6 Bouls with one Cover, weighing 6 Pounds and 19 Ounces of Silver parcel gilt.

Item, 2 silver Pots, weighing 3 Pounds, one Ounce, and a half.

Item, a gold Chain with a Crucifix, and 5 precious Stones call'd Saphyrs, weighing 7 Ounces and a half.

Item, a Bawdric of Gold with Bells, weighing 19 Ounces and a half.

Item, a gold Chain, with Effes, weighing an Ounce and 3 quarters; the Gift of Nicholas Bowet, of the County of Lincoln, Knight, at the Shrine of Richard Scrope.

Item, a gold Chain, weighing one Ounce and a quarter.

Item, one great Pontifical, viz. a Ring with an Emerald Stone, weighing 2 Ounces, one quarter, and a half.

Item, another great pontifical Ring, &c. weighing an Ounce and a half.

Item, 13 pontifical Rings, upon two Rolls.

Item, in Gold, 83 Pounds.

Item, in Grofs, 68 Pounds.

Item, in Grofs, 14 Pounds.

There is put into the common Chest of the Account of the Bailif for the Year of our Lord 1517, 4 l. 7 s. 5 d.

There is put into the common Chest of the Account of the Bailif for the Year 1518, 4 l. 1 s. 4 d.

On the 6th of December, 1518. put into the common Chest 80 l. whereof 40 l. paid of the Portion of St. Peter, &c. put into the common Chest, &c. of the Account, &c. 3 l.

Memorandum, That on the 4th of February, 1530, in the Prefence of the Dean and Treasurer of the Church of York, Canons Residentiaries of the same, and other Officers of the same Church, there was paid by William Harryngton, Bailif of St. Peter at York, to the common Chest in the Vestry, for the Portion of St. Peter, viz. for the Years 1520, five Pounds, eighteen Shillings, &c. the Sum of 18 l. 12 s. 11 d. &c.

Note, that this Inventory is translated from the Latin with the greatest Exactness; and what Defects are in the Translation, will be found in the Original.

Thus far the Monasticon concerning this Church of York: We shall now proceed to some necessary Additions, from the Account of this Church publish'd in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, and from Godwin, Heylin, and le Neve.

The Cathedral Church of York, one of the most magnificent in Europe, as may in some measure appear by the several Cuts of it here inserted, is in Length one hundred and sixty one Yards and an half from the East to the West End; and in Breadth thirty five Yards and an half.

E e e e

From

From the End of the South Cross to the End of the North, the Length is seventy four Yards, and the Breadth thirty two.

The Height of the four high Roofs, to the Ceiling, is thirty two Yards.

The Height of the Side Arches of the North and South End, is fourteen Yards.

From the Choir Door to the East End, is in Length seventy four Yards.

From the Choir Door to the West End is 87.

From the Platform to the Top of the Battlements of the Lanthorn, or middle Steeple, is seventy two Yards.

The middle Choir is forty two Yards and six Inches in Length, and the Breadth thereof sixteen Yards and a half.

Thus whosoever will compare it with the present Cathedral of St. Paul in London, will find it to be but 17 Foot shorter than it, rather broader, and as high, and far exceeding it every way in the Beauty of the Structure.

Concerning this Church Dr. Heylin says, it is the most antient Metropolitan See in England, having been made such at the first general Admittance of the Gospel, in the Time of King Lucius. The first Archbishop by him here establish'd being nam'd Sampson, and he who held out last in the Britain's Time, being call'd Tadiacus. We have a certain Account but only of 2 more, viz. Taurinus and Pyramus; of all the rest no Name or Memory to be found among our Writers. On the Conversion of the Saxons, this See was by Pope Gregory design'd to its former Honor, which not long after took effect, when Paulinus was made Archbishop of York, anno 622; and then each Metropolitan to have 12 Suffragan Bishops, of which at present it only retains Durham, Carlisle, and Chester; tho' formerly this Archbishop was Metropolitan of Scotland, as has been before mention'd. There ensued many Contentions between this See and Canterbury, all which have terminated in this, that the Archbishop of York styles himself, Primate of England, and he of Canterbury, Primate of All England; and the former has still Precedence of all Dukes, who are not of the Blood Royal, and of all great Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor.

The Cathedral Church of York was begun by Edwin, King of Northumberland, an. 627. and finish'd by his Successor King Oswald, who dedicated it to St. Peter. That Church being burnt down by the Danes, that which now stands was erected by Thomas the 25th Archbishop, and afterwards adorn'd and beautify'd by his Successors. The Diocese belonging to it contains the Counties of York and Nottingham, and in both of them 581 Parishes, of which 336 are Impropriations. It has four Archdeacons, viz. of York, Cleveland, East Riding, and Nottingham. This Bishoprick was formerly rated in the King's Books at 2035 l. 14 s. 6 d. but since strip'd by King Henry the 8th at 1609 l. 19 s. 2 d. This See has yielded to the Church 8 Saints, to the Church of Rome 3 Cardinals, to the Realm of England 12 Lords Chancellors, and 2 Lords Treasurers, and to the North of England 2 Lords Presidents.

The Catalogue of ARCHBISHOPS of YORK.

1 Paulinus, 625. Bishop Godwin says, it cannot be deny'd, but that Eleutherius, Bishop of Rome, at the Request of Lucius, King of Great Britain, sent Damianus, Faganus, and other learned Preachers, to sow the Seed of the Gospel here, about the Year of our Lord 180; but that only the Names of the

three abovemention'd Archbishops, viz. Sampson, Taurinus, and Tadiacus, have been preserv'd, of those that were before the Conversion of the Saxons by St. Augustin; when Paulinus, converting Edwin, King of Northumberland, was made Archbishop of York, and therefore is reckoned the first in this Order of Succession. He is said to have been 36 Days continually employ'd in instructing and baptizing the great Numbers that embrac'd the Faith of CHRIST. King Edwin being slain in Battel by Sedwal, King of Wales, and Penda, King of Mercia and the Country of Northumberland all in confusion, Paulinus was oblig'd to withdraw into Kent, six Years after his Arrival in Northumberland, and was constituted Bishop of Rochester, where he liv'd 13 Years, and dy'd in 644.

The See of York vacant 20 Years.

2 Cedda, 666, was promoted to the See of York, which during the Vacancy had been govern'd by Aidan, Finnan, Colman, and Tuda, Bishops of Lindisfarn. This Cedda being a very holy Man, and inform'd by Theodorus, Archbishop of York, that he could not in Justice hold that See, which had before been given to Wilfrid, who was then in France, he immediately resign'd the same, and was made Bishop of Lichfield.

3 Wilfrid, 666, Godwin; 669, Heylin. He was bred at the Court of Ercombert, King of Kent, and became very learned; and finding much Contention about the Observation of Easter, went to Rome to be instructed concerning the same. Being afterwards chosen Bishop of York, he went to France to be consecrated, refusing to receive his Consecration at the Hands of the Scotch Bishops, then Schismatics on account of the keeping of Easter. Staying longer abroad than was necessary, Cedda, as has been said, was put into his Place, but afterwards resign'd to him. He repair'd and finish'd the Cathedral, beautifying it with many Ornaments. Being much belov'd, and growing rich, he undertook a Journey to Rome, and being forc'd ashore by a Storm in Friseland, he there converted the King and People. At his Return home, King Egfrid pressing to have more Bishops made in the North, Wilfrid, rather than consent, withdrew into Suffex, where he became Bishop of a See that was afterwards remov'd to Chichester, as may be seen there. After 10 Years Banishment, he return'd to his See of York.

4 S. Bosa, 678, rul'd this Church during the 10 Years Banishment of Wilfrid.

5 St. John of Beverley, 705, had always the Reputation of a wonderful holy Man; and Bede reports many Miracles wrought by him, as curing of many Diseases, causing the Dumb to speak, &c. and he having been well acquainted with him, deserves the more credit, as being himself a very holy Man. He resign'd his Bishoprick, after he had been first consecrated 33 Years, and liv'd the rest of his Life privately at Beverley, in the College he had there founded himself for Priests.

6 S. Wilfrid II. 728.

7 S. Egbert, 735. He was Brother to King Eadbert, and much improv'd the State of his Church and See, procur'd the Archiepiscopal Pall to be restor'd to his Church, and erected a famous Library at York, which was burnt in the Reign of King Stephen.

8 Adelbert, or Albert, 767.

9 Eanbald, 781.

10 Eanbald II, 797.

11 Wulfius, or Wulfius, 812.

12 Wilmund, 839.

13 Wilfere, 854. He was Archbishop about 46 Years. In his Time the Danes made such havock in the North, that the Bishoprick being worth nothing for

for several Years, it was supported by the *Commendam* of Worcester.

14 Ethelbald, 895.

15 Lodeward, or Redward, 921.

16 Wulstan, 941.

17 Oskitel, 956, a Man of extraordinary good Life.

18 Athelwald, 972.

19 S. Oswald, 972, being before Bishop of Worcester, upon his promotion to York held that in *Commendam*. Much reverenc'd for his Sanctity of Life, and great Learning, of which there are still some Testimonies remaining.

20 Aldulph, 993, a Man of known Sanctity, held both York and Worcester.

21 Wulstan II, 1002, held both Sees.

22 Alfric Pottoc, 1023. He was a great Benefactor to St. John of Beverley.

23 Kinsus, 1050, also a Benefactor to St. John of Beverley, and to Shyrborn.

24 Aldred, 1061. He built a Hall for the Canons at York, and another at Southwell; was a Benefactor to Beverley, and built the Cathedral of Gloucester. He also brought all the Clergy of his Diocese, who before were cloath'd like the Laity, into an uniform decent Habit. He likewise travell'd to Jerusalem, and after his Return crown'd King Harold, and afterwards William the Conqueror.

25 Thomas, a Norman, 1070: A Man of much Learning and Piety. In his Time, the Danes invading the North, the City and Cathedral of York were burnt down, and all the Country laid waste; however, this good Bishop found means to build from the very Foundation the Minster that is now standing, as also a Hall and Dortor for his Canons, providing for their Maintenance. Besides, he restor'd 12 Manors to the Church of Worcester, and divided the Lands of St. Peter's at York into several Prebends for the Canons, who had before liv'd in Community, appointing a Dean, a Treasurer, a Chancellor, and a Chanter. The Church he likewise stor'd with costly Ornaments. Nor was he only learned and godly, but a good Musician.

26. Gerard, 1101, was translated hither from Hereford, and oblig'd to submit to the Archbishop of Canterbury; yet was a great Benefactor to his own Church. Bishop Godwin exposes the Ignorance of Bale, in charging him with Sorcery, because a Volume of Firmicus was found in his Chamber after his Death, that Author having writ of Astrology, but not of Conjuratation.

27 Thomas II, 1109, translated from London to York. He likewise submitted to the See of Canterbury, and added 2 new Prebends to his Church. Being dangerously sick, he was told by the Physicians, that he would certainly recover, if he did make use of a Woman, without which he must certainly die; but he rather chose to die, than to pollute so sacred a Calling with so heinous an Offence.

28 Thurstan, 1119. Rather than submit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he went over to the Council at Rheims, and was there consecrated by the Pope; for which he was banish'd 5 Years, after which he was recall'd and reconcil'd to the King. He is much commended for his great Learning, Wisdom, and Application to the good Government of his Charge; for his Kindness to his Canons, and for having founded or repair'd 8 Monasteries. He at last resign'd his Bishoprick, and dy'd a Monk.

29 Henry Murdac, 1141, after 3 Years Opposition made by King Stephen, who had given this See to his Nephew William, was admitted to it.

30 St. William, 1153, the same abovemention'd to have been appointed by King Stephen, having

liv'd retir'd in the Monastery of Winchester, was now put into possession of this See. The Throng was so great to receive him, that the Bridge at Pontfraff breaking, many fell into the River, and are said to have been miraculously preserv'd from drowning by his Prayers.

31 Roger, 1154.

The See vacant 10 Years. (Heylin.)

32 Geoffery Plantagenet, 1191. He was Bastard Son to King Henry the 2d, much commended for his good Government, Temperance, and Gravity.

The See vacant again 4 Years. (Heylin.)

33 Walter Grey, 1217. He rul'd his Church 39 Years, and gave to it 32 extraordinary rich Copes.

34 S. Seival, 1256.

35 Godfrey de Kinton, 1258.

36 Walter Giffard, 1265; translated from Bath and Wells, first Treasurer, then Lord Chancellor of England.

37 William Wickwane, 1279.

38 John Roman, 1285.

39 Henry Weiwark, 1288.

40 Thomas Corbridge, 1299.

41 William Greenfield, 1305. He was Lord Chancellor.

42 William Melton, 1317; was Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

43 William Zouche, 1342, was Lord Treasurer.

44 John Thursty, 1352; was Lord Chancellor, an able Divine, and great Canonist.

45 Alexander Nevil, 1373. He was forc'd to fly from the rebellious Barons, for being faithful to King Richard the 2d.

46 Thomas Arundel, 1388, translated hither from Ely, was Lord Chancellor; and again from York to Canterbury.

47 Robert Waldby, 1396; a most able Divine, a good Linguist, and an excellent Preacher. Heylin says, he was a Cardinal.

48 Richard Scroope, 1397; a Man incomparably learned, and of singular Integrity in his Life and Conversation, beheaded by usurping Henry the 4th, for his Loyalty to King Richard the 2d.

49 Henry Bower, 1406, translated hither from Bath.

50 John Kemp, 1425, translated hither from London, and from hence to Canterbury, was also Lord Chancellor and Cardinal.

51 William Boothe, 1453. translated from Coventry and Lichfield.

52 George Nevil, 1466. In his Time Pope Sixtus the 4th made the Bishop of St. Andrews Primate of Scotland, which till then had been under the Archbishop of York. Bishop Godwin gives the Particulars of the Feast of the Installation of this Bishop, of which the Curious will not be displeas'd to this short Extract. The Provision for the Feast: Wheat 300 Quarter, Ale 300 Tuns, Wine 104 Tuns, Hipocras one Pipe, Oxen 80, wild Bulls 6, Muttons 1004, Veals 300, Porks 300, Geese 3000, Capons 2300, Piggs 100, Peacocks 100, Cranes 200, Kids 200, Chickens 2000, Pidgeons 4000, Conies 4000, Bitterns 204, Mallards and Teals 4000, Hearnfews 400, Pheasants 200, Partridges 500, Woodcocks 400, Plovers 400, Curlewes 100, Quails 100, Egrets 1000, Rees 200, Harts, Bucks and Roes 400 and odd, Pasties of Venison cold 4000, Pasties of Venison hot 1506, Dishes of Gelly pacted 1000, plain Dishes of Gelly 4000, cold Tarts baked 4000, cold Custards 4000, Custards hot 2000, Pykes 300, Breams 300, Seals 8, Porpoises 4. There were 62 chief Cooks, and 515 Servants and Turnspits.

53 *Laurence Boothe*, 1477, translated from *Durham*, and was Lord Chancellor.

54 *Thomas Rotheram*, 1480, translated from *Lincoln*, was Lord Chancellor.

55 *Thomas Savage*, 1501, translated from *London*. He broke the Custom till then observ'd, of making a sumptuous Feast at the Installation.

56 *Christopher Bambridge*, 1508, was made a Cardinal.

57 *Thomas Wolsey*, 1515, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, &c. so well known in our Histories, that it would be superfluous to say much of him in this Abridgment.

58 *Edward Lee*, 1531. His Epitaph speaks magnificently of him.

59 *Robert Holgate*, 1544, translated from *Landaff*, was Lord President of the North; but depriv'd in the beginning of *Queen Mary's* Reign.

60 *Nicholas Heath*, 1553, translated from *Worcester*, was President of *Wales*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, depriv'd by *Queen Elizabeth*.

61 *Thomas Young*, 1560, was Lord President of the North. He pull'd down the Great Hall in the Palace at *York*, which had been built 500 Years before by his Predecessor *Thomas* the elder.

62 *Edmund Grindall*, 1570, translated from *London* to *York*, and thence to *Canterbury*.

63 *Edwyn Sandys*, 1576, held both *London* and *York*.

64 *John Piers*, 1588, translated from *Salisbury*.

65 *Matthew Hutton*, 1594, translated from *Durham*.

66 *Tobias Matthews*, 1606, translated from *Durham*.

67 *George Mountaine*, 1627, translated from *Durham*.

68 *Samuel Harsenet*, 1628, translated from *Norwich*.

69 *Richard Neyle*, 1631, translated from *Winchester*.

70 *John Williams*, 1641, translated from *Lincoln*, was Lord Keeper.

71 *Accepted Frewen*, 1660, translated from *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

72 *Richard Stern*, 1664, translated from *Carlisle*.

73 *John Dolbin*, 1683, translated from *Rocheſter*.

74 *Thomas Lamplugh*, 1688, translated from *Exeter*.

75 *John Sharp*, 1691.

76 *Sir William Dawes*, Bart. 1714, translated from *Cheſter*.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, Ruby, two Keys in Saltier, Pearl, in Chief a Crown Royal, Topaz.

HEREFORD Cathedral Church.

Dugd. Vol. 3 Pag. 180 **O**FFA, King of the Mercians, being dead, his Son *Egfrid* reign'd scarce a Year and 140 Days; and thus was fulfill'd the Prophecy of the Virgin *Althrida*, or *Alfrida*, that he should not reign over the Mercians three Years after the Death of the Martyr *Ethelbert*, King of the *East Angles*, murder'd by the said *Offa*. By these and other Miracles, the Blessed *Ethelbert* became daily more famous, till *Milifrid*, King of the Mercians, became acquainted with the Sanctity of the Man of God, and sent a Holy Bishop, in whom he much confided, to the Place, directing him to make a diligent enquiry into the Martyr's Death, the Cause of it, and of the Miracles there wrought by him, and to report the same faithfully to him. The Bishop having given an Account, not only of what he had heard, but also of what he had seen, King *Milifrid*, tho' he was then in remote Parts of this Kingdom, remitted a great Sum of Money to that Place, and built a beautiful

Dugd. Vol. 3 Pag. 180 Stone Church there, in Honor of the Blessed Martyr; and placing a Bishop there, made the same a Cathedral, never ceasing, whilst he liv'd, to enrich the same with large Possessions, precious Copes, and costly Vestments.

Dugd. Vol. 3 Pag. 180 The Charter of King *Edward the Confessor* declares the Priests of the Monastery of *St. Ethelbert*, at *Hereford*, free from *Sac* and *Soc*, and enjoyns all Persons to be assisting to them, if they are any way wrong'd, for the Love of God and him. *Wulniva* and *Godiva* gave to this Church the Lands of *Hop*, *Preston* and *Norton*. Here follows in the *Monasticon* a long Enumeration of the Particular Hides, Carucates, and other Parcels of Land, belonging to the Canons of *Hereford*, at *Lulleham*, *Prefretune*, *Terintintune*, *Etune* and *Medologie*, in the Hundred of *Stradford*; *Hope*, *Capel*, and *Capleſore*, in the Hundred of *Tragetreul*; *Prestune*, *Widdingtune*, and *Ullingwic*, in *Thornlau* Hundred; *Dunnintune*, in *Wimundestrey* Hundred; *Mortune* and *Frome*, in *Radinelau* Hundred; *Wiboldingtune*, *Waleſford*, *Roffe*, and *Uptune*, in *Bromesed* Hundred; *Liedeberge*, *Haſles*, *Aſireenofre*, *Eagerberge*, *Boſeberge*, *Credelaie*, *Colewelle* and *Cotingtune*, in *Wimundestreu* Hundred; *Hartune*, *Popeſlage*, *Schelwicke*, *Sucweſſeſſen*, *Werham*, *Peune*, *Huntenetune*, *Holemere*, *Mortune* and *Pipe*, in *Cutethorne* Hundred; *Nortune*, *Mulverſhille*, *Wrmesſeu* and *Bricce*, in *Stapel* Hundred; *Bromgerbe* and *Collitune*, in *Plegelget* Hundred; *Lutelen* *Hereford*, and *Winetune*, in *Wlſagie* Hundred; *Cradenille*, in *Cuethorn* Hundred; and *More* in *Stadel* Hundred.

The Charter of King *Henry* the first confirms all the Donations of *Ralph de Lemesi* to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Hereford*, being the Place on which the said Church was built, with an Hide of Land there, the Church of *Periton*, with its Tithes, and two Hides of Land at it, &c. *Simon Clifford* granted and demis'd to *Ralph*, Bishop of *Hereford*, the Manor of *Hamme*; and the said Bishop gave the said Lands of the Manor of *Hamme* to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, expreſſing that he had bought the same of the aforeſaid *Simon Clifford*, and that it was of the yearly Value of 15 l.

Dugd. Vol. 3 Pag. 180 *Walter Laſcy* gave to the Monastery of *Craſſewell*, all his Lordſhip in the Manor of *Hamme*, with the Capital Meſſuage, &c. which the said Monastery ſold to *Peter de Aquablanca*, Bishop of *Hereford*, for him to diſpoſe of to whomſoever he ſhould think fit, he or they paying a Pound of Cummin Seed yearly in full for all Dues from the ſame.

The ſaid Bishop *Peter* gave that Manor to the Church of *Hereford*.

Dugd. Vol. 3 Pag. 180 Earl *Harold* unjuſtly took from the Church of *Hereford* one Hide of Land, call'd *Haſles*, and the Manors of *Collervelle* and *Cotingtune*, in *Wimundestreu* Hundred; the Manors of *Hantune* and *Sucwiſſen*, in *Cutethorn* Hundred; the Manor of *Brigge*, in *Stapel* Hundred; and the Manor of *Collintune*, in *Plegelget* Hundred; all which were reſtor'd to the ſaid Church by King *William* the Conqueror. *William D'Ewrens* gave to *St. Mary* and *St. Ethelbert* the Right of Patronage to the Chapel of *Puttele*. *Cecily de Ebroicis*, for Eight Marks Silver receiv'd of the Canons, quitted all her Claim to the ſaid Chapel; which was confirm'd by *Ralph Murdac*.

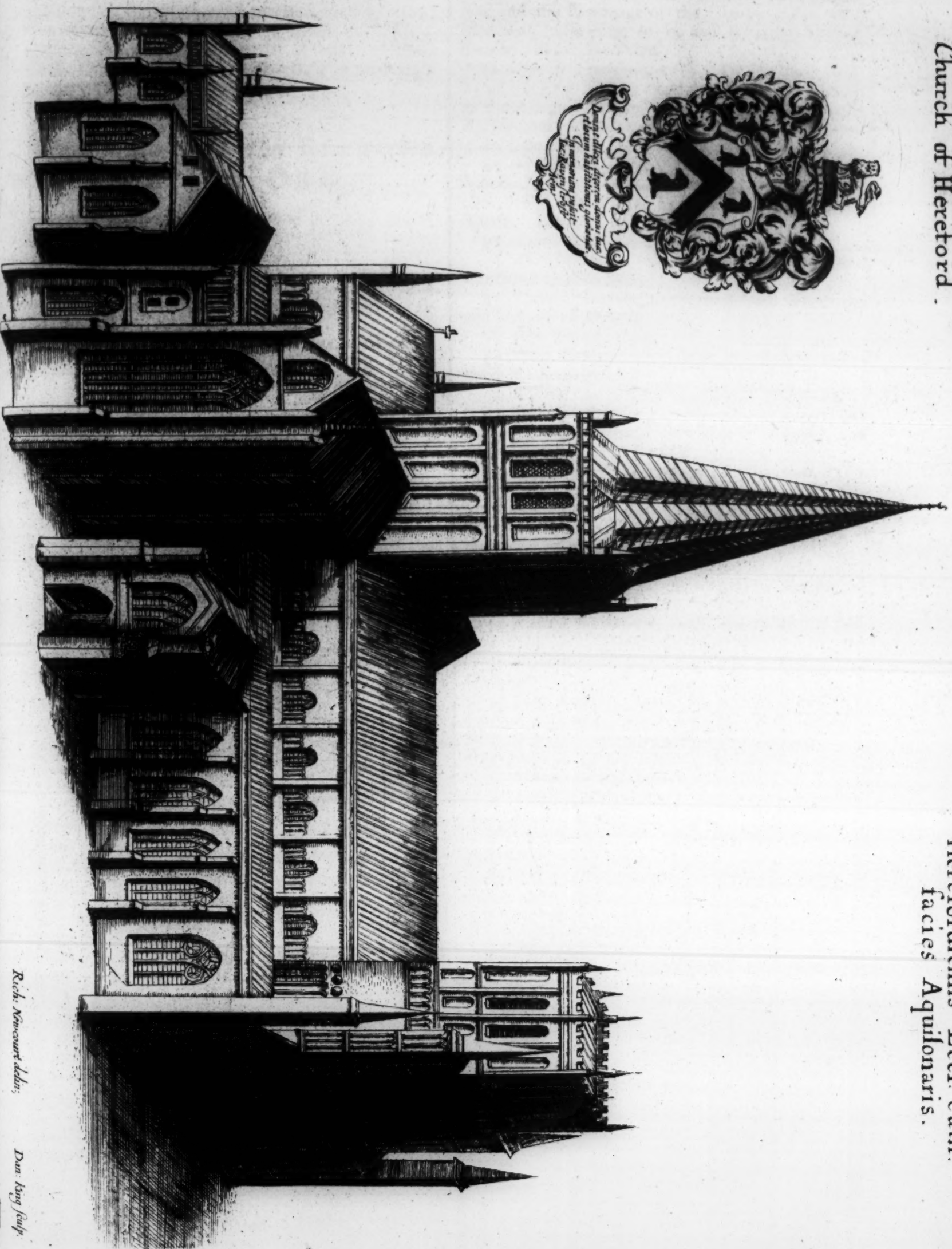
Heylin informs us, that *Hereford* was one of the Biſhopricks erected by the Britains, firſt under the Metropolitan of *Carleon upon Uſk*, and afterwards of *St. David's*. After the Interruption by the Saxon Conqueſt, upon the Conversion of thoſe People, it was again made an Episcopalian See, as has been ſaid above. The Church now ſtanding was moſtly built by Bishop *Reinebn*, and finiſh'd by his Succeſſors.

This

The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral
Church of Hereford.



Herefordiensis Eccl: Cath:
facies Aquilonaris. *Page 492.*



Church of H. H. H. H. H.
The North Property of H. H. H.

This Diocese contains the County of *Hereford* and Part of *Shropshire*, and therein 313 Parishes, of which 166 are Impropriations, and has 2 Archdeacons, viz. of *Hereford* and *Salop*. It has afforded to the Church 2 Saints, to the State 2 Chancellors, and 3 Lords Treasurers, one Deputy to the Realm of *Ireland*, 2 Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, and one to the Queens of *England*. It is valu'd in the King's Books 768*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Catalogue of the BISHOPS of HEREFORD.

- 1 *Utra*, 680.
- 2 *Tirtellus*, 691.
- 3 *Torthernus*, or *Torteras*, 703.
- 4 *Warstod*, or *Walstod*, or *Wastod*, 718. He begun to erect a sumptuous Cross, which his Successor finish'd.
- 5 *Cuthbert*, 736, translated hence to *Canterbury*.
- 6 *Podda*, 741.
- 7 *Ecce*, 746.
- 8 *Cedda*, 752.
- 9 *Albert*, 758.
- 10 *Efna*, 769.
- 11 *Celmund*, 775.
- 12 *Utellus*, 783.
- 13 *Wlfhard*, 788.
- 14 *Beonn*, 809.
- 15 *Edulph*, 829.
- 16 *Cuthwolf*, 849.
- 17 *Mucel*, 868.
- 18 *Deorlaf*, or *Doorlaf*, 888.
- 19 *Cunemond*, or *Cynemund*, 908.
- 20 *Edgar*, 928.
- 21 *Tidhelm*, 949.
- 22 *Wlfhelm*, 968.
- 23 *Alfric*, 983.
- 24 *Athulf*, 997.
- 25 *Athelstan*, 1012, a Man of great Virtue and Holiness, and built the Cathedral Church of *Hereford* from the Ground.
- 26 *Leovegar*, or *Leofgar*, 1055. *Math. Westminster*, says he was the Servant of God, perfect in all Religion, a Lover of the Churches, a Reliever of the Poor, a Protector of Widows and Orphans, an Overthrower of Oppressors, and a Possessor of Virginity. He was slain by *Griffith*, King of *Wales*, who burnt the City and Church.
- The See vacant 4 Years.
- 27 *Walter*, 1060.
- 28 *Robert Lozing*, 1079. An able Scholar, and most particularly in the Mathematicks. He new built his Church of *Hereford*.
- 29 *Gerard*, translated to *York*.
- 30 *Reinelm*, 1107. He was Chancellor to King *Henry the First's* Queen, very virtuous and devout, but not so generous in Point of Hospitality as some cou'd have wish'd.
- 31 *Geoffry de Oliva*, 1115, a Man of great Temperance and Frugality, who retriev'd the impair'd Revenues of his Church.
- 32 *Richard*, 1120, Keeper of the Seal under the Lord Chancellor.
- 33 *Robert de Betune*, 1131.
- 34 *Gilbert Foliot*, translated to *London*.
- 35 *Robert de Melun*, 1162.
- 36 *Robert Foliot*, 1174.
- 37 *William de Vere*, 1186.
- 38 *Giles de Bruse*, 1200. He sided with the Barons against King *John*, and was forc'd to fly the Realm.

- 39 *Hugh de Mapenor*, 1216.
- 40 *Hugh Foliot*, 1219.
- 41 *Ralph de Maidstone*, 1234. He bought and gave to his Bishoprick the House belonging to it in *London*, and the Patronage of the Church of *St. Mary Monbhault*, adjoining to it, and resigning his See, became a *Franciscan* Frier.
- 42 *Peter de Egueblank*, 1239. He became odious by advising the King to exact so much of the Clergy, as quite begger'd them, and was imprison'd by the Barons, and his Wealth divided among their Soldiers.
- 43 *John Breton*, 1268. A most famous Lawyer.
- 44 *St. Thomas Cantilupe*, 1275. He was an able Scholar, and more famous for Sanctity, many Miracles being also said to have been wrought at his Tomb. He was Lord Chancellor.
- 45 *Richard Swinfeild*, 1282.
- 46 *Adam Orleton*, 1317, was Lord Treasurer, and translated to *Winchester*.
- 47 *Thomas Charlton*, 1327, was Lord Treasurer, and Deputy of *Ireland*.
- 48 *John Trillech*, 1344.
- 49 *Lewis Charlton*, 1361, a great Divine, and a good Mathematician.
- 50 *William Courtney*, 1369, translated to *London*.
- 51 *John Gilbert*, 1376, translated from *Bangor*, was a Frier Preacher, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and again translated to *St. David's*.
- 52 *John Treffant*, or *Treffnant*, or *Trenevant*, 1389.
- 53 *Robert Mascall*, 1405, a Carmelite, much belov'd and admir'd of all Men for his Learning and Virtue, built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of the *White Friars* at *London*.
- 54 *Edmund Lacy*, 1417, translated to *Exeter*.
- 55 *Thomas Polton*, 1420, translated to *Chichester*.
- 56 *Thomas Scofford*, 1422.
- 57 *Richard Beauchampe*, 1448, translated to *Salisbury*.
- 58 *Reginald Butler*, 1450, translated to *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.
- 59 *John Stanbery*, 1453, a Carmelite Frier, very learned and wise, noted for his great Fidelity to King *Henry IV.* for which he suffer'd a long Imprisonment.
- 60 *Thomas Milling*, 1474.
- 61 *Edmund Audley*, 1492, translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and hence to *Salisbury*.
- 62 *Adrian de Castello*, 1502, made Cardinal, and translated to *Wells*.
- 63 *Richard Mayo*, 1504, Chancellor of *Oxford*.
- 64 *Charles Boothe*, 1516.
- 65 *Edward Fox*, 1535.
- 66 *Edmund Bonner*, 1538, translated to *London*.
- 67 *John Skipp*, 1539.
- 68 *John Harley*, 1555, depriv'd by Queen *Mary*, and dy'd soon after.
- 69 *Robert Parfew*, alias *Warton*, 1554, translated hither from *St. Asaph*.
- 70 *John Scory*, 1559, preferr'd to this See by Queen *Elizabeth*.
- 71 *Herbert Westfaling*, 1585.
- 72 *Robert Bennet*, 1602.
- 73 *Francis Godwin*, 1617, translated from *Landaff*.
- 74 *Augustin Lindſel*, 1633, translated from *Peterburgh*.
- 75 *Matthew Wren*, 1634, translated hence to *Norwich*.
- 76 *Theophilus Field*, 1635, translated hither from *St. David's*.
- 77 *George Cook*, 1636, translated hither from *Bristol*.
- See vacant about 14 Years.
- 78 *Nicholas Monck*, 1660.
- 79 *Herbert Croft*, 1661.

80 Gilbert Ironside, 1691, translated hither from Bristol.

81 Humphrey Humphreys, 1701, translated hither from Bangor.

82 Philip Bifs, 1712, translated hither from St. David's.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, Gules, three Leopards Faces revers'd, each Jessant, a Fleur-de-Lys, Or.

N. B. That these have been the Arms ever since the Time of Bishop Thomas Cantilupe, being his Arms, taken in respect to his Sanctity, about the Year 1282, for before, the Arms of this See were, Gules, three Crowns, Or.

LANDAFF

Cathedral Church.

Dugd. Vol. 3. P. 188. IN the Year of our Lord 156, Lucius, King of the Brittons, sent his Embassadors Elvanus and Medwinus to Eleutherius, Pope of the See Apostolick, desiring to be, by his Direction, made a Christian, which he obtain'd of him, the same Embassadors being instructed, baptiz'd and ordain'd. Elvanus was made a Bishop, and Medwinus a Doctor, or Teacher, and then return'd as Preachers to King Lucius into Britain, and he, with most of his Nobility, was by them baptiz'd, and appointed Bishops. Those People preserv'd the Purity of the Christian Religion, without any Blemish, until the Pelagian Heresy spread abroad, for extirpating of which the Bishop St. German, and Lupus, were sent to the Brittons, by the Prelates of France. When they had rooted out the said Heresy, they appointed Bishops in several Parts of Britain, and consecrated Dubricius Archbishop, over all the rest on that Part of Britain which lies on the Right Hand, he being chosen by the King and all the Congregation. They fix'd his Episcopal See, by Permission of King Mouric, the Prime Men, Clergy and People, at the Town of Launton, founded in Honor of St. Peter the Apostle, and extending from Henriu-gunua to Riu-finion, and from Gungleis to the Sea, all within Taf and Elei, with Fisheries and all other Liberties and Immunities, free from all secular Service, only daily Prayers for the King, &c. the Diocese containing 500 Parishes, within the Severn; and several other Kings gave many Churches, with all their Appurtenances, to the Church of Landaff, for the Sanctity of the aforesaid Dubricius and his Successors. All Liberties and Possessions were secur'd to this Church by Apostolical Authority, with an Excommunication to any that should infringe, or invade the same.

189 After this, the King arose, going round all the Territory, and carrying the Gospel on his Back, and the Clergy Crosses and Relicks in their Hands, and walked over all the Bounds of the said Territory, sprinkling Holy Water with Dust of the Pavement of the Church, blessing all those who should preserve the said Alms, and denouncing a Curse on those that should violate the same.

Dubricius observing the great Generosity of the Prime Men towards his Church, divided his Disciples, sending some of them to the Churches given him, and founded Churches for others, and consecrated Bishops in several Dioceses in that Part of Britain, to be his Assistants. He plac'd Daniel Bishop at Bangor, with several Abbots and Priests. The Place call'd Mocros, where Dubricius had before dwelt,

was by King Mouric and his Princes given for ever to the Church of Landaff. *Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag.*

King Peipiau, the Son of Erb, gave to Dubricius, Mainater-garthbenni, as far as the Black Pool; by another Grant he gave Llann Cerniu; and by a third he gave Junabui. His Two Sons Cinvin and Guidci gave Barruc and Three Acres of Land; Britcon and Ilvic gave Lann-mocha; King Erb, his Land call'd Til Hal; King Pepiau, four Parts of the Land of Conloc, on the Bank of Gui; Guordoc consecrated his Daughter Dulon a Nun, and gave with her four Measures of Land for ever; Noe, the Son of Arthur, the Land of Pennalun, with its Territory, and without any earthly Acknowledgment. 190

Dubricius, Bishop of Landaff, dy'd in the Year 612, and in the Year 1120 his Bones were remov'd from the Island of Enli to the Church of Landaff, by Urban then Bishop there, at which Time a miraculous Rain, which was much wanted, is said to have fallen, and the Bones being wash'd from the Dust that was among them, the Water was seen to boil up. Hereupon the said Bishop Urban began there to build the great Monastery in Honor of St. Peter the Apostle, and the Holy Confessors Dubricius, Teiliarus and Oudocus, in the Year 1129. The same Bishop in his Letter to Pope Calixtus sets forth, that the Church of Landaff had always been the Metropolitan of all Wales, till it declin'd through Civil Wars, and by the Cruelty of the Natives, and the Invasion of the Normans; that it had continu'd a Bishop's See from the Time of Pope Eleutherius, and after the coming into England of St. Augustin been subject to the See of Canterbury. That it was then reduc'd to have only two Canons, and only four Carucates of Land belonging to it, the very Tithes being also taken from it, not only by the Clergy, but also by Incroachments of the Monks, and of the Bishops of Hereford and St. David, wherefore he humbly prays the said Pope, to support and relieve that distressed Church. 191

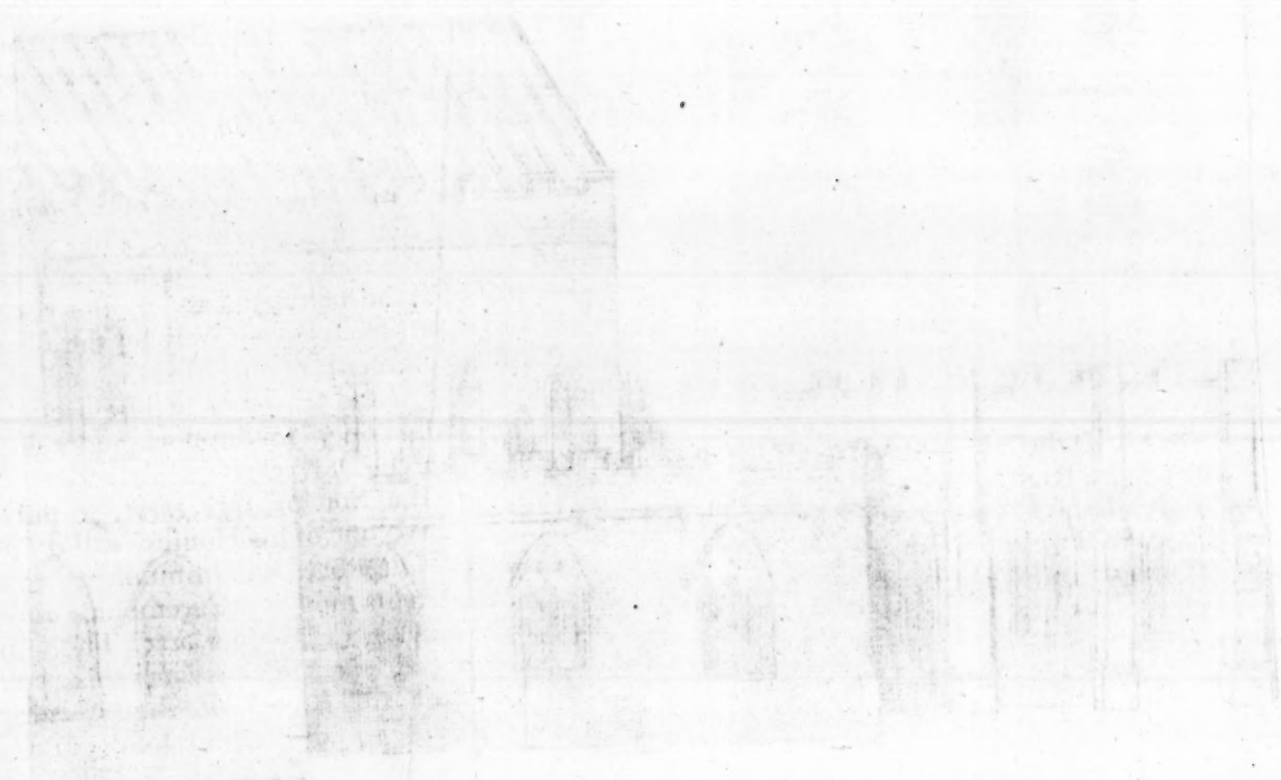
King Idon, the Son of Yagr guent, to purchase eternal Life, gave one of his Houses, call'd Lanngarth, with all its Territory and Immunities, to Archbishop Teliau, performing the Ceremonies above mention'd, of carrying the Gospel, &c. The same King also gave Lann maur, that is Lann teliau port halauc. In the Days of this King Idon, the Saxons came into his Country to plunder, whom he pursu'd with his Army, and in his way came to St. Teliau, then residing with his Clergy at Lanngarth, and intreated them to pray for him. St. Teliau went with him to a Mountain in the Midst of Cristinic, near Trodi, where he stop'd, and pray'd to God to assist his plunder'd People; and his Prayer being heard, the King return'd with much Joy, having routed his Enemies, and recover'd the Booty; and he then gave to St. Teliau and his Church for ever three Measures of Land, of 100 Foot square each, about that Hill, with a Curse upon the Infringers, and a Blessing on the Preservers thereof. In the same Manner he then gave Lann Teliau nant Seru, Lan Teliau garth Tevir, Townships on the Bank of Corbi, and several other Places to be seen in the Monasticon. 192

King Margetud, the Son of Rein, King of the Western Part of Wales, in a Rage slew Gufrir, a Man belonging to St. Teliau, in God's and his Sanctuary, and before the Altar; but afterwards repenting, with Prayer and Fasting, and promise of Amendment, he gave to the Church of Landaff in Alms, Mainur Brunus, with the Church, and Fishery and Woods, as also Trem canus, with Immunities, Curses, and Blessings as usual. 193

In the Reign of Aircol Laubir, the Son of Tryfun, King of West Wales, when he resided at Liscafell, the chief

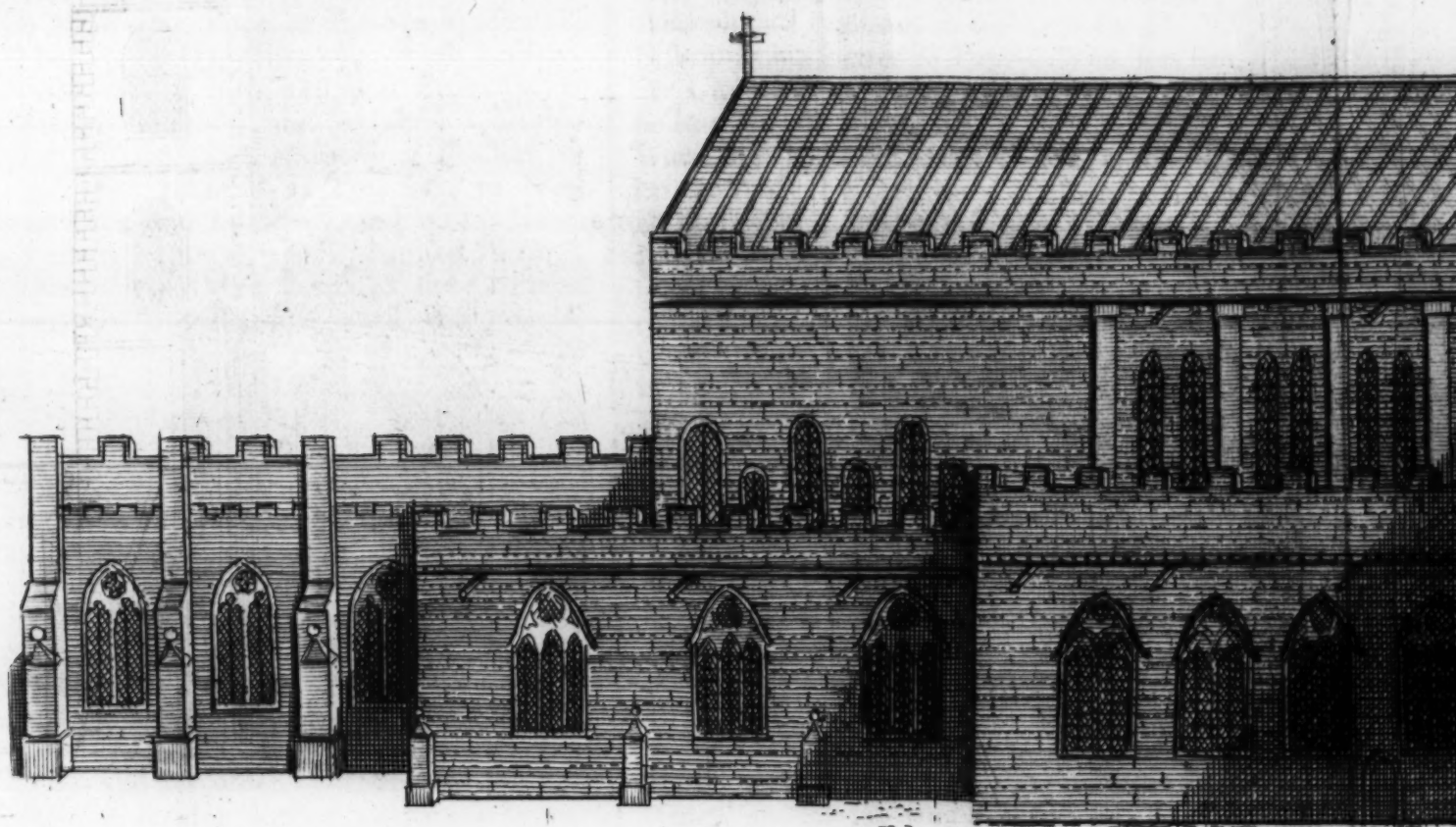
192

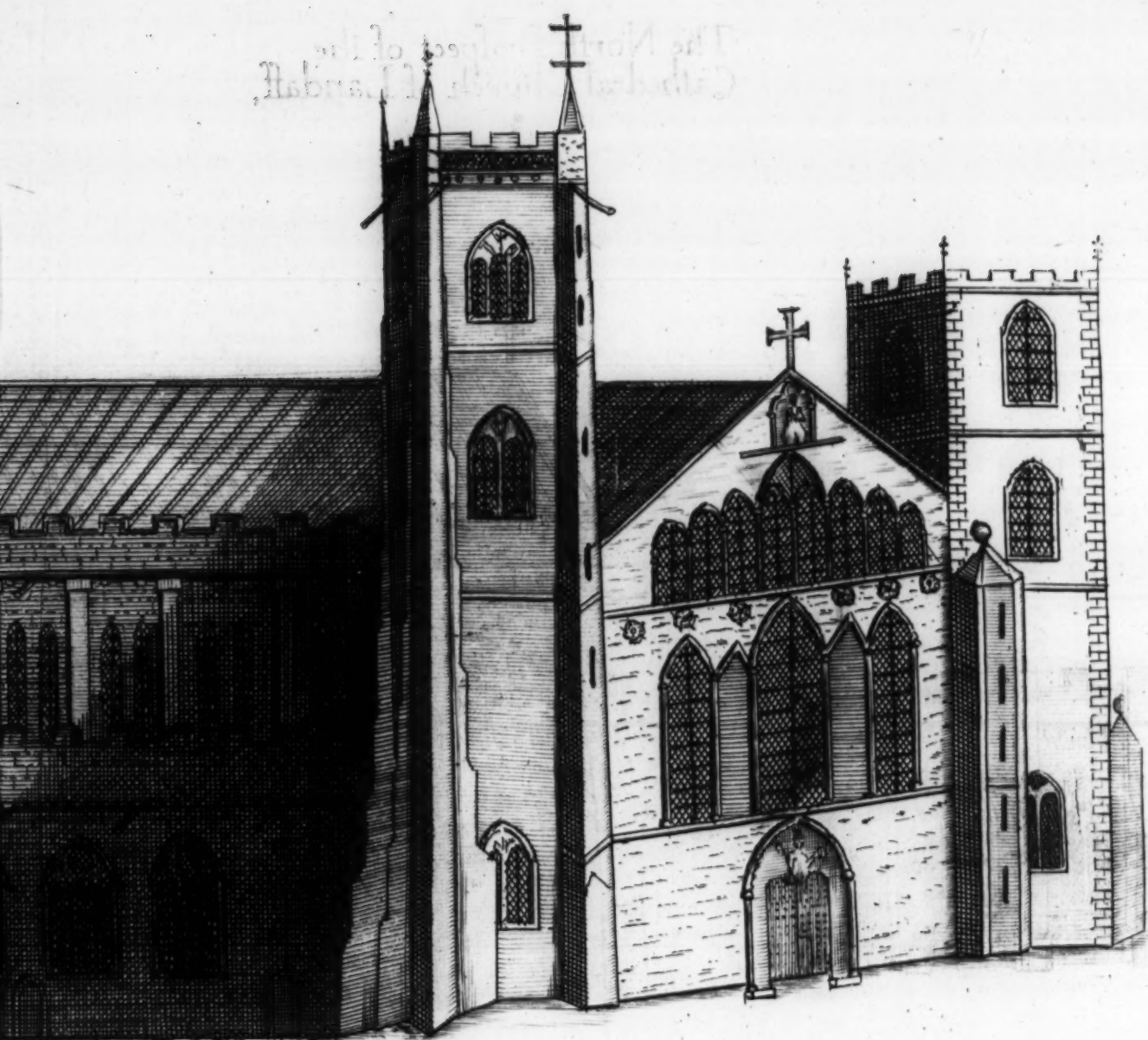
The North Bridge of the
Collegiate Church of St. Andrew



193

The North Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Landaff,





1995-96
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chief place of that Country, it happen'd, that every Night, when the King's Officers distributed Meat and Drink, through the Instigation of the Devil, and two much Plenty of Liquor, one of the Soldiers or of the King's Family was kill'd. The King observing these frequent Murders, was convinc'd that there was no remedying the same but by Alms and Fasting and Prayers of Holy Men; and therefore he sent for St. Teliau, then residing at Pennalun, to come and bless him and his Court, that such daily Murders might not happen. St. Teliau coming blessed him and his Court, and appointed two of his Disciples, Lovil, and the faithful, to serve the Court, distributing Meat and Drink to all by Measure, and sufficient, with the Grace of the Holy Ghost, and that Night, and afterwards there was no Murder committed in the Court. The King being sensible, that the Evil had been remov'd by the Prayers of St. Teliau, gave to him three Towns of his own Patrimony.

It fell out one Day, that the Swine belonging to a Man of Pennalun broke into a Rich Man's Corn, whose Name was Tutuc, who finding the Swine-herd at Pennalun, and going about to wound him with his Spear, he slew a Child call'd Tiphe, Nephew to St. Teliau, who interpos'd. Afterwards repenting, he beg'd Pardon of St. Teliau, and with the Consent of King Aircol, gave himself and his two Towns of Ciltutuc, and Pencleir, in perpetual Servitude to the Church of Landaff.

One Cynguain, of Douledif, nobly Born, but Poor and Marry'd, made so much use of his Wife, that he had every Year a Child; and whereas they ought to have rejoyc'd, they were more griev'd at it, because of their Poverty, and frequent Child-bearing, insomuch that they ask'd advise of St. Teliau, in their Simplicity, about their many Children and Want, and what to do in that Case. St. Teliau told them, he saw no other Remedy but that they should abstain from carnal Society. Accordingly they abstain'd seven Years, till being in Despair with it they came together again, the Woman conceiv'd and brought forth seven Sons; and thus as they were still unchristned, they carry'd them towards St. Teliau, saying, *In an ill Hour we took St. Teliau's Advice, we are ill burden'd, let us either drown, or give them to him to take care of them.* St. Teliau being abroad found this Man at Ryt sinetri, by the River Taf, drowning his Children, whom he took from him half dead, baptiz'd and brought them up, placing them afterwards at Lann Teliau, otherwise call'd Landyfiguyr, because they liv'd upon nothing but Fish, for they daily found seven Fishes upon a Rock or Stone, provided by God, and therefore they were call'd Dufuyrguyr, because they had been found in the Water, and fed with Fish, Dibrguyr, in the British Language signifying, Watery Men. St. Teliau coming once to visit them, they then found the usual seven Fishes upon the Rock, and an 8th larger than any of the seven, which they perceiv'd had been sent by God, to entertain their Guest. These Brothers dying at Cenard mawr, gave all the Land of Marthuc and Cenarth mawr, given them by King Aircol, on account of their Sanctity to the Church of Landaff.

Mouric, King of Morcanbuc, the Son of Teudric and his Wife Onbraust, the Daughter of Gurtant the Great, gave to God and Bishop Oudocens three Measures of 100 Foot square of Land at Gilyubynn, and fix at Conuoy, that is Langemey, together with Lann Teliau Talypont; with all Immunities, and the usual Blessing and Curse annex'd.

King Teudric reigning in Peace, and exercising Justice, despis'd his Temporal Power for the Eter-

nal, and resigning his Kingdom to his Son Mouric, Dugd. undertook an Eremitical Life, among the Rocks at Vol. 3. Dindyrn. The Saxons began then to invade his Dominions and his Son Mouric, and if he did not relieve him he would be dispossest by Strangers. It was said of Teudric, when he enjoy'd his Kingdom, that he had never been vanquish'd by his Enemies, but that he was always victorious, and as soon as his Enemies saw his Face, they presently fled. The Angel of the Lord said to him the Night before, *Go to morrow to the Assistance of the People of God, against the Enemies of the Church of CHRIST, and the Enemy will fly as far as Pull brochuaill, and do you stand arm'd in Battel, and having seen your Face as usual and known, they will fly; and afterwards for thirty Years, they will not dare during your Son's Time to come into your Country, and the Natives and Inheritors will be in perfect Peace, and you nevertheless shall receive one Wound Insyt Tindryn, and shall dye in Peace three Days after.* Accordingly rising the next Morning, he mounted on Horseback with his Son's Army, and went with them rejoycing at the Angel's Command, and stood arm'd in Battle, on the Bank of Guy, near the Ford of Tindry; and as soon as they had seen his Face, they turn'd their Backs and fled; and nevertheless one of them cast a Spear and wounded him, as had been foretold, and he rejoyc'd at it, as in conquering of the Enemy and taking the Booty.

When his Son Mouric return'd with Victory and the Booty, he spake to his Father to go along with him, and he said thus. *I will not depart hence, till my Lord JESUS CHRIST bears me hence to my desired Place, where I design'd to lye after my Death, viz. in the Island of Echni.* And in the Morning early there stood two Stags in Traces, with their Waggon, before the Lodging; and the Man of God knowing, that they were sent by God, mounted the Carriage, and wheresoever they rested, there Springs of Water gushed out, till he came to a Place near a Meadow by the Severn. And when they came thither, a most clear Spring gush'd out, and broke his Carriage, and he presently recommended his Spirit to God, and commanded the Stags to depart, and remain'd there alone, and a while after gave up the Ghost. Mouric hearing of his Father's Death, made there an Oratory and a Church-yard, blessed by the Bishop St. Oudocens, and gave all the Territory for his Father's Soul to St. Oudocens and the Church of Landaff, and its Pastors, without any earthly Acknowledgment.

Some time after the same King Mouric gave to the Cathedral of Landaff the Church of Gurvid, with all its Land. Bishop Oudocens obtain'd the Land of Cyngualan, and after much Contention with the Abbat of Ildut liron, who alledg'd that Land was his, it was adjudg'd to Bishop Oudocens, and that, and the Bells of Cyngualan, Awodu, Congurique and Pencreic, with their Lands, were for ever annex'd to Landaff. Morcant, King of Morcanbuc and Son to Arthricis gave to Landaff the Church of Tyngur Trafgardi, with all its Territory. Augustus, King of Brechinniauc, for God's sake and carnal Friendship, gave to Bishop Oudocens, and the Church of Landaff, the Place call'd Lann Cors, with the Fishery, &c.

King Mouric and Cynvetu met together at Landaff, and in the Presence of the Bishop Oudocens swore before the Relicks, that they would observe perfect Peace between themselves. Some Time after the Oath taken, King Mouric treacherously murder'd Cynvetu. Then Bishop Oudocens call'd together all his Clergy, from the Mouth of Taratyr yn Guy to Tivi, with his three Abbats, Concen of Carban Vale, Catgen of Ildut, and Sulgen of Docguini, and in a full Synod excommunicated King Mouric, for the Murder he

Dugd. he had committed, and for having transgress'd the
Vol. 3. Compact made in his Presence, on the Altar of St.
Page Peter, and of the Saints *Dubricius* and *Telian*; and thus
inclining the Crosses to the Ground, he left the
Country without Baptism and Christian Commu-
nion, and curs'd the King and his Offspring, the
Synod confirming the same and saying, *May his Days*
be few, and may his Sons be Orphans, and his Wife a
Widow. And the King and all his Country remain'd
for two Years and more under that Excommunica-
tion. The King being sensible of his Perdition, and
196 the Damnation of his Kingdom, could not hold out
longer, but su'd for Pardon of St. *Oudocus*, at *Landaff*;
and having shed Tears and bow'd his Head, Bishop
Oudocus impos'd Penance on him before the three
Abbats in Proportion, recommending to him to
make amends three ways to God and the Church of
Landaff, viz. by Fasting, Prayer and Alms. King
Mouric accepting of the Penance, gave four Towns
to the Church of *Landaff*, for the Redemption of his
own Soul and of the Soul of *Cynetu*.

King *Morcant*, the Son of *Arthritus*, gave the Town
of *Guilbin*, also the Land of *Liubesi*; King *Mouric* and
Judic the Son of *Nud*, the Land of *Porth Cassic*; King
Judic the Son of *Nud*, and *Cinan* the Son of *Cinvedu*, the
Lands of *Redoc* and *Hiernin*; *Brochmail* the Son, the
Town of *Gregury*, call'd *Toupalva*, on the *Taf*; King
Morcant, the Son of *Arthritus*, the Town of *Lath*;
Agust, King of *Becheniaun*, and his Sons *Eliud* and
Rivallaun, the Land of *Lann gurvaet*; King *Morcant*,
the Son of *Arthritus*, for the Soul of *Frioc*, the Son
of *Mouric*, whom he had slain, gave *Lann Cinciryll*
and the Land of *Tinfall*.

197 *Morcant*, King of *Glevissic*, gave *Lann Ennian*. King
Judbail, the Son of *Arthritus*, riding one Day over
the Land of *Guocob*, his Horse stumbling, fell, and
rising unhurt, return'd Thanks to God, and looking
towards the Church of *Elidon*, with lifted Hands, said,
I give this Church, which I see, with all its Land and the
Township of Guocob in which I stand, to Almighty God,
who deliver'd me from the Danger. Which he per-
form'd, sending for Bishop *Oudocus*, &c. King *Judbail*,
the Son of *Morcant*, and his Sons *Fernvail* and *Mouric*,
gave three Parcels of Land, along the River *Guy*,
call'd *Enricorva*; King *Ithail* gave *Lann Efrdil* at
Brekes; *Brochmail*, the Son of *Guidgentirai*, the Town-
ship of *Meneich*; King *Mouric*, the Place call'd *Lan*
Sulbic. *Gurvad*, King of *Ercyez*, having obtain'd a
Victory over the Saxon Nation, and returning Thanks
to God, gave to Bishop *Fueluin* and his Clergy, the
Land call'd *Bolgros*, on the River *Guy*, and founded a
Church in the midst of it, in Honor of the Holy Tri-
nity, and St. Peter, and the Saints *Dubricius* and *Telian*.
The same King afterwards gave another piece of
Land; King *Cinvin*, the Son of *Pefiau*, gave *Matum*,
and at another time *Cum barrac*.

198 King *Gurcant*, the Son of *Cinvin*, gave to Bishop
Junapeius, the Place call'd *Louden*, and at another
time that call'd *St. Budgualan*; *Arthritus*, King of the
Country of *Guent*, the Church of *Cinmarch*, with all
its Territory; King *Idon*, the Land of *Lann coit*.

Tendur, the Son of *Rein*, and *Elgistil*, the Son of
August, Kings of *Brechemauc*, swore, &c. the rest of
this is exactly the same as was above related of *Mouric*
and *Civetu*, and therefore needs not be repeated any farther
than that *Tendur* murder'd *Elgist*, and upon Repen-
tance, gave to the Church of *Landaff* the Lands of
Lann Mihacel tref Cerian.

199 *Cucbein*, the Son of *Glou*, gave the Township of the
Vale; *Faun*, the Son of *Benjamin*, the Church of
Cilpedec, with the Land about it; *Guinncom*, the
Church of *Cum Mouric*, resigning it into the Hands of
the Bishop *Greciel*; *Gulfer* and *Cinvin* and *Nir*, the
Son of *Gurcan*, and *Bonus*, with his Sons, the Land

in the Desert, on the Bank of *Meinbui*; *Briteon bail*, the
the Son of *Devon*, the Churches of *Lannubudgualan*, *Vol*
Crican, *Merthir eynfall*, *Lann Mocha*, *Lann Tyballai*, *Pa*
Lannidiniul, *Mafrun* and *Mable*; and *Cinuelin* the Land
of *Lann Cum*; *Morcant*, the Son of *Arthritus*, the
Church of *Istrat haften*; *Convil*, the Son of *Gurcenin*,
the Land of *Conuc*. The same Story as to the Circum-
stances is here again told of the Kings *Clotri* and *Gudgual-*
laun as before of *Mouric* and *Civetu*, and of *Tendur* and
Elgist, which need not be repeated, being at Numb. 195 in
the Margin, only in this *Clotri* murder'd *Gudguallaun*, and
upon Repentance gave to *Landaff* the Lands of *Helic*
and *Tencu*. *Conblus*, the Son of *Jaco*, gave three
Measures of Land on the Bank of *Guy*; *Elfin*, the
Land of *Strat baner*; King *Ithail* and *Judon*, Son
and Heir of *Cerian*, that of *Guinnoui*; King *Judbail*,
the Son of *Morcant*, and his Sons *Fernvail* and *Mouric*,
the Land of *Guroc*; the same King afterwards gave
Apermenei. The same Story above three times mention'd is
here again told of *Guidnerth* murdering his Brother
Merchion, only with this variation, that he was sent for
Absolution to the Archbishop of *Dol*, in *Cornugallia*,
or *Little Britain*, because those of *Little Britain* and
Wales were of the same Nation, and spoke the same Lan-
guage, which is all I find remarkable in this so often re-
peated Story, and that *Guidnerth*, in Expiation of his
sin, gave to the Church of *Landaff* all the Land,
Woods, &c. of *Lann Catgaalatyr*. *Judbail* gave the
Place call'd *Hen Lann*; *Rotri*, the Land of *Cemeis*;
Mabsu, that of *Judiun*.

Riataf bought of *Gueidui* and *Conuin* a piece of
Land for *xxiiii* (Note, That nothing besides the Number
24 is nam'd in the Monasticon) and a Saxon Woman,
and an able Horse, for which price the said *Gueidui*
and *Conuin* resign'd all their Claim to the said Land
in the Hands of Bishop *Berthguin*; and the said
Riataf gave the Land of *Gurmorch* to the Church of
Landaff. *Ilias* receiv'd the Land of *Nis* in satisfaction
for the Murder of his Brother *Catgen*, slain by *Conver*
the Son of *Jacob*, who gave the same for the Soul
of the deceas'd to Bishop *Berthguin*; and *Ilias* gave the
Place call'd *Aper mingiu*; *Conbac*, the Place of *St. Tisoi*;
Elfin, the Lands of *Pennhellei* and *Toll coit*.

After the Death of *Guinan*, *Gurcan* held his Father's
Country, as also his Mother in Law, in an incestuous
manner, for whom he was excommunicated by Bi-
shop *Berthguin*, and a full Synod at *Landaff*; and he
begging Pardon, and putting away his Mother in
Law, gave the Land of *Macinis*; King *Judbail* gave
that of *Bertus*; *Convil*, the Son of *Gurcenin*, the
Land in which was the Tomb of *Gurai*; *Judon*, the
Son of *Cerian*, bought the Land of *Guenno Noe*, by the
Pool of *Mouric* for twenty two Horses that had never
been broke, and gave it to the Church of *Landaff*.

There happen'd great Tribulations and Plunde-
rings in the Days of *Telpald* and *Isbail* Kings of *Brit-*
tain, and by the faithless Saxon Nation, especially on
the Borders of *England* and *Britain*, about *Hereford*;
insomuch that all the Borders of *Britain* were almost
laid waste, and far beyond the Borders on both
sides and about the River *Guy*. Peace being re-
stor'd, the Land recover'd, tho' very few Britons
would stay in these Parts. King *Judbail* restor'd to
all the Survivors their Estates, so much wasted,
and the same he did to the Church of *Landaff*.

King *Clitauc*, the Son of *Clitguin*, being in his
Kingdom in Peace, and exercising Justice, was made
a Martyr, with a Crown of Chastity. A Maiden,
the Daughter of a great Man, fell in Love with him,
telling those who had made Suit to her, that she
would Marry none but the renowned *Clitauc*. One
of the King's Attendants being thus deny'd by her,
by the Instigation of the evil Spirit and female Lust,
murder'd the innocent King *Clitauc*, as he was hun-
ting,

ting, like a meek Lamb, near the River Mingui. His Followers carry'd him in a Cart drawn by Oxen through the Ford of the River Mingui, beyond the which the Oxen stood still and could not move, tho' much prick'd with Goads. The Body, in the Sight of all the Attendants, who stood admiring, remain'd in the Place appointed for it. The People considering the Sanctity of his Life, his End crown'd with Martyrdom, the Lightness of his Body at first, and the great weight afterwards that it could not be mov'd, gave Praise to God; and a Pillar of Fire being seen there the next Night on his Grave, by the Advice of the Bishop and Clergy of Landaff, built there an Oratory in Honor of the Martyr Clitauc, and from that Day the Place began to be in Veneration on Account of the blessed Martyr. Afterwards two Brothers Lybian and Gurvaun, and their Nephew Cinnur, came hither from Pennichen, and leading an Eremitical Life, built a better Church, by the Assistance of King Morcannuc and the Bishop of Landaff.

Judbail, the Son of Morcant and King of Gleviffic, gave to the Church of Landaff all the Territory of Merthir Clitauc.

Judbail, the Son of Edeluirth, a powerful Man in Eugias, coming with his Wife, on a Sunday, to hear the divine Service at St. Clitauc's, was incited by the Devil and Lust to lye with his Wife in a Meadow, on the Bank of the River Mingui; and having so done, remain'd joyn'd to his Wife, so that he could not be separated, and cry'd aloud to his Companions, saying, Go to the Tomb of the Martyr Clitauc, and offer on the Holy Altar this Meadow, which I have wrongfully taken from him by Violence, and laying your Hands as a Pledge joyn'd on the Holy Gospel, and quitting all Claim to any Lay Service from it, but only daily Prayers, salute the Clergy in my Name, desire them to pray earnestly for me, that through the Intercession of the Martyr and their Prayers I may soon be cleans'd from this intolerable Sin, and deliver'd from this horrible tye. No sooner was this done, with promise of Amendment, Fasting and Prayer, but he was loos'd, and return'd Thanks to God, confirming what had been done by his Messengers.

The Sons of Cinbleidion gave Leckbuit to the Martyr Clitauc and the Church of Landaff. Erbic, the Son of Elfin, that his Name might be written in the Book of Life, gave Ercon upon Dubleis, and afterwards Cathoven; Fernvacl gave Tirdimuner; Bri, the Son of Ludbui, the Place call'd Merthir tecmed; King Fernvail, the Church of Trilece; Catuuth, the Son of Coffro, the Church of Henn Lennic, on the River Amyr, that is, Lannguern; Concur, the Son of Jacoi, bought of King Fernvail, the Son of Judbail, the Church of Gurthetiniu, with some Land about it, for an excellent Horse of the Value of twelve Cows, and a Dog that kill'd Birds with a Hawk, worth three Cows, and another Horse worth three Cows, and gave the said Church to the Bishop of Landaff. Conuc, the Son of Convil, bought of King Vidhale, the Son of Morcant, the Land of Bricon, otherwise call'd Ellgnow, for two Horses, the one of the Value of eight Cows, the other worth three Cows, and a Sword of the value of twelve Cows, and a Horn worth ten Cows, and another worth fourteen Cows, and then gave the said Church to Tirchan, Bishop of Landaff. Bricon, the Son of Guincon, bought the Lands of Tancnor and Ilman, of Fernvad and his Sons Mourci and Gargant, for seven Horses of the value of twenty eight Cows, a whole Suit of Man's Cloaths worth fourteen Cows, a Sword worth twelve Cows, a Hawk worth six Cows, and four Dogs worth fourteen Cows; and then gave the said Lands to the Church of Landaff. Matoc, the Son of Guinan, gave the

Land of Turion; Cors, the Son of Gabron, that of Dugd. Stratelei; Convil, the Son of Gorgen, that of Proclivin, Vol. 3. near Nadavan; Eliud, and Conon, and Gubiden, and Erd-Pag. tibui, the Son of Enguen, a Church and Castle; Gabran, the Son of Cors, the Church of Mamouric, that is, Lann Uvien; Ceincair, the Wife of Fernubail, the Son of Judbail, the Lands of Brinnluguni, Mathenni, Mustuir and Mur; Ris, the Son of Judbail, King of Gleviffic, the Land of Guinna; Convelin, the Son of Conuc, the Land of Loubai; King Athruis, the Son of Fernvail, that of Cariou; Cinnuellin, the Son of Conuc, that of Dunbirrion; King Ris, the Son of Judbail, that of Gneruduc; Cort, the Son of Erbic, the Church of Merthirmackes.

Gallun, the Son of Cidrich, in a Rage, lifted up his Head against his Lord Houel, King of Gleviffic, the Son of Ris, and would have taken away his Land of Lantirvi by force. The Contention between the King and the Prince being known throughout all the Country, Cerenbir, Bishop of Landaff, exhorted them to agree; and they consenting, came to Landaff with many Soldiers, and there on the Altar before 3 Abbats, swore on the Gospels to observe Peace, without any Fraud. Houel afterwards breaking his Oath, slew Gallun, was excommunicated, and repenting, gave to the Church the Lands of Merthirbrueil, Merthirmuor, and Tircollou. This is again just such a Story as before at Numb. 195. The same is here again told in the same manner of Ili and Camauc; and the former having murder'd the latter, upon Repentance, gave the Land of Guliple the lesser. Cuvvin, the Son of Gurcant, gave the Land of Lann Cuian.

Agrod, the Son of Jovaf, having sacrilegiously insulted the Church of Landaff, by way of Reparation, gave to it the Lands of Penn Onn, with the Church of Lann Tiluil. King Nongui, the Son of Gurat, for a Sacrilege also committed, gave the Lands of Guidcon.

In the Year 955, a Deacon, having kill'd a Peasant in the Field, took sanctuary in the Church of the Saints Jarmen and Febric, where the Friends of the Slain broke in and kill'd him before the Holy Altar; for which the Bishop and Clergy designing to excommunicate all concern'd, the 6 principal Actors were deliver'd up to the Bishop, and kept 6 Months in Irons, and afterwards oblig'd to resign up all their Substance, and 7 Pounds of Silver each, for satisfaction to the Church.

Bledruis, the Son of Guollquinn, in his Sickness gave to the Church for his Burial half the Land of Cair nonion. Loumarch, the Son of Catquocaun, having committed Sacrilege, in plundering on the Lands of the Church, to atone for the same, gave to it the Land of Treficam Pont. Asser, the Son of Marchuid, for a Murder committed, gave the Land of Segan. King Catuocaun gave the Land of Ret. Gulfert, Hegoi and Arguistil, the Sons of Bel, having been guilty of Sacrilege, to atone for the same, gave all the Territory of the Saints Julius and Aaron. Engestil, a wicked rich Man, repenting at the Time of his Death, gave the Castle of Dinducil, that is, Caerduicil. Elian, the Son of Achervu, offer'd one Measure of Land; Tutnap, the Church of Dincat; Cors and Morvid, that of Guethirin; King Houel, the Land of Pencrelic, and the Church of Strathaffren; Guorai, the Son of Judic, the Church of Rui; Abraham, the Land of Branuc; Brochmail, the Son of Mouric, the Church of St. Mary, with some Land, which he had before given with his Daughter, dedicated a Nun to perpetual Virginity; but she, at the Suggestion of the Devil, had to do with Etgar, the Son of Levi, and having incestuously conceiv'd, was deliver'd of a Son, and dy'd in Childbed.

Nud, the Son of God, gave to the Church the Land of Cinir; Eyset Yrfin, that of Treflly. Brochvail, the Son

Dugd. of Mouric, having insulted the Bishop Cerveillauc, in
Vol. 3. satisfaction gave the Land of Trefferen, and at ano-
Page ther time that of Yscuit Cyst; March, the Son of Pe-
211 pian, that of Tyuiu; the aforesaid Brochvail, again the
two Churches of Castell Conscuit and St. Briget; King
Huigel, the Son of Ris, the Lands of Ermit and Ca-
tharuc; King Arthmail, the Land of Cair biran; King
Teudur having been excommunicated, the Land of
Tref Cerian; King Grifud, the Land of Pennibei.

212 Morcant Hen, the Son of Ygein, King of Morcannuc,
Contemporary with Edgar King of England, by his
and the Advice of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury,
restor'd to Gucaun, Bishop of Landaff, all the Terri-
tories belonging to that Church. Merchiaun, the Son
of Riderch, gave Riderch and Acgarat; Arthmail, the
Son of Nongui, King of Guenti, for having murder'd
his own Brother Elised, gave Lann Mibacgal Lichrit;
Laur, and his Son Debevent, for a Murder by them
committed, gave the Lands of Sevan.

Anno 982, Gucaun, Bishop of Landaff, was conse-
crated by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, having
the Pastoral Crozier given him, in the Royal Court,
by Edgar the chief King of the English, in the Pre-
sence of the Suffragan Bishops of England, Abbats, &c.

213 Elmoir, Nud, Melguas, and Arguistil, gave Lanngu-
rouvi to the Church of Landaff.

There were 7 Cantrefs (that is, Divisions or Districts)
in the Dominions of Morcannuc, and as many Churches
in the Diocese of Landaff. The first Cantref was Bi-
van; the second Guyr, and Cedwell, and Carn waliaun;
the third Wurhert; the fourth Penichen; the fifth
Gunlyuch and Edelyxon; the sixth Wenyfcoyt; the se-
venth Wentbuccoyr, and Ystradyn, and Ewyas.

It is farther to be known, that at the same time
that Edgar was King of all Britain, there reign'd also
Howel da, and Morgan ben; but these two were sub-
ject to King Edgar. Morgan ben at that time had all
Morgannuc in Peace and Quietness; but Howel da
would have taken Ystradyn and Ewyas from him, if he
could. Whereupon King Edgar call'd to him Howel
da and Morgan ben, where it was made out that Howel
had wrong'd Morgan ben; and therefore King Edgar
gave those Lands contended for to Huwen, the Son
of Morgan ben, for ever, with a Curse upon him that
should ever separate them from the Dominion of
Morgannuc, and the Diocese of Landaff.

Mouric, King of Gulatmorcant, and Son of Huriel,
restor'd to the Church of Landaff the Lands of Elcu,
which had been taken from the same. Erguin, King
of Guenti, the Son of Guriat, having been excommu-
nicated by Bishop Bledri, because the said Bishop
had been wounded in a Scuffle between the two Fa-
milies of the said King and Bishop, gave in satis-
faction to his Church of Landaff the Lands of Junuluc.
Rotri and Grifud, Kings of Guenti, and Sons of Elised,
gave the Lands of Penn celliguen buc. Mouric, King
of Gulatmorcant, the Son of Hirvel, is said here to have,
after Friendship sworn, murder'd Erguin, the Son of
Guriat, King of Gueniscoit. Then follows the same
Story that has been many times repeated, and is to
be seen, as has been often said, at Page 195.

214 Ringuallaun, the Son of Run, with his Spear struck
through a Friend of the Bishops, and being excommu-
nicated, in satisfaction for that Offence, gave to the
Church his Land of Riubrein. Gurcant, the Son of Itbail,
gave his Land of Tref gennhil. Mouric, King of Gulat
morcant, the Son of Huigel, being excommunicated
for violating the Sanctuary of Landaff, gave for his
Reconciliation the Land of Tref gulich, as also those
of Fratus. Caratauc, the Son of Rivallaun, for a like
215 Offence, gave Lampetyr at Henrui; Merchiann, the
Son of Riderch, and his Son Gurcant, gave the Land
of Crucon Lengwin. Catguallann, the Son of Guriat,
for having struck a Man in the Bishop's Presence,

gave the Church of St. Briget, with its Lands. Sei-
fill, the Son of Gistherth, the Land of Cinfall cecin
pennros; Ringuallaun, the Son of Tutbulch, for a Sa-
crilege committed, gave Cecin Pennicgelli. Catgucaun,
the Son of Mouric, for a like Offence offer'd Henri-
gunna. Gistin, the Son of Gurcant, for the like, the
Land of Miluc. Caratoc, King of Morcannuc, for the
like, the Land of Trefrita. Caratuc, in his Sickness,
the Land of Gunnuc.

When King William conquer'd England, Herguald
was Bishop of Landaff, from the Mouth of the Guy to
the River Tygui; at which time Catgucaun, the Son
of King Mouric, reign'd in Glatmorcant, as far as the
Ford of Trunc upon the Tyuvi. Caratoc reign'd in
Ystratyn Guent vehcoyt Gunnlyuinc. Riderch reign'd
in Ewyas and Guent Yscoit. Which said Kings serv'd
King William, and dy'd in his Time, and their
aforesaid Lands, with the Diocese of Ercycg,
were under the Episcopal Jurisdiction of Herguald.
Thus far the Monasticon. Let us now see what re-
mains, as to this See and its Prelates, out of Heylin,
Godwin, and le Neve.

We have seen above, that the first Bishop we have
any account of was Dubricius, plac'd here when St.
German and Lupus, coming over hither from France,
extirpated the Pelagian Heresy. The Cathedral was
dedicated to St. Peter, tho' afterwards it bore the
Name of St. Theliam, Successor to Dubricius; and be-
ing near the River Taffi, was thence call'd Llandaff,
Llan in the Welch Tongue signifying a Church. It
was richly endow'd, as may appear by the great
multitude of Lands conferr'd on it by the many Do-
nors mention'd out of Dugdale; insomuch that Bishop
Godwin says, if it were now possess'd of the 10th Part
of what it once had, it might be reckoned one of the
richest Churches in Christendom. The Diocese now
contains Part of Glamorganshire and Part of Monmouth-
shire, and in them 177 Parishes, whereof 99 Impro-
priations, and for them one Archdeacon, entitul'd,
of Landaff. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's
Books 154 l. 14 s. 1 d. It may be observ'd, that
neither here nor at St. Davids, there neither is nor
ever was any Dean belonging to the Chapters; but
the Archdeacon presides here, and the Chanter at
St. David's.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of LANDAFF.

1 ST. Dubricius, of whom we have no more, not
the Time of his Consecration.

2 S. Telian, or Eliud, 522. Of him it is said, that
a strange Disease raging in his Country, he fled into
France, and after 7 Years Stay there return'd to his
Diocese, and is there reported to have wrought ma-
ny Miracles. He is stil'd Archbishop of Landaff.

3. St. Oudocens, of the Time of whose Advance-
ment, and of several of his Successors we have no Cer-
tainty.

4 Ubilwin.

5 Aidan.

6 Elgistil.

7 Lunapeius.

8 Comegern.

9 Arguistil.

10 Garvan.

11 Guodloion.

12 Edilbiu.

13 Greciel.

14 Berthgwen.

15 Trychean, or Tridcair.

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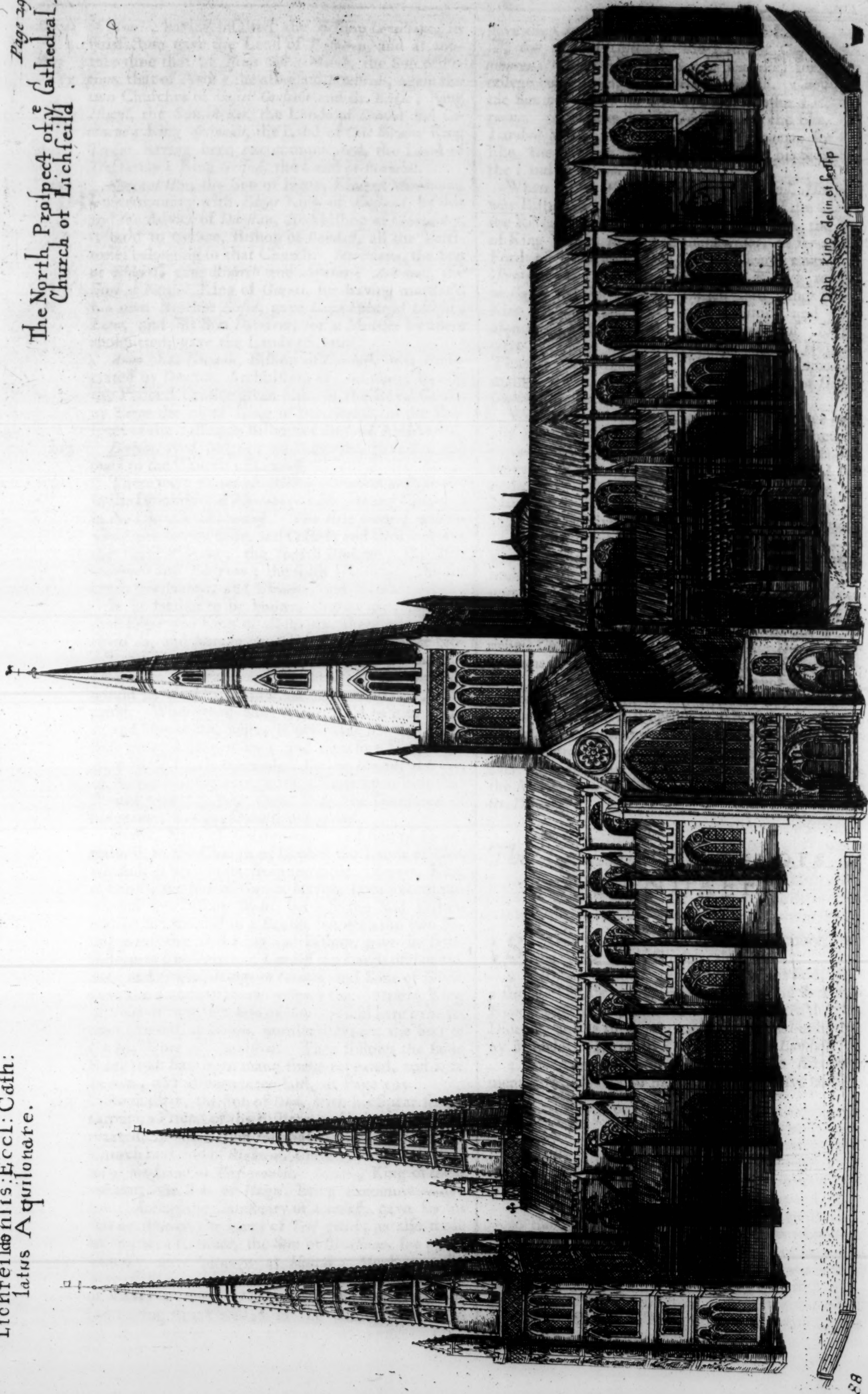
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Lichfeildensis Eccl: Cath:
latus Aquilonare.

Page 299.
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Lichfeild.



- 16 Elvog.
- 17 Catgware.
- 18 Cerenbir.
- 19 Nobis.
- 20 Gulfrid.
- 21 Nudd.
- 22 Cimeliane, or Civelian.
- 23 Libian.
- 24 Marcluth.
- 25 Pater.
- 26 Gogwan, or Gucan, 982, consecrated by St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 27 Bledri, 993, Heylin; 983, Godwin.
- 28 Joseph, 1022. Great Possessions and Privileges were granted in his Time to his Church.
- 29 Herewald, 1156. He liv'd to 100 Years of Age, and was Bishop 51.
- 30 Urban, 1107. He found his Bishoprick miserably impoverish'd by the Wars with King William the Conqueror. Of 24 Canons only 2 left, and the Cathedral quite ruin'd. That Church, which was but 28 Foot long, and 15 in Breadth, he pull'd down, and built that which is now standing, with the Houses belonging to it.
- The See vacant 6 Years.
- 31 Ubtred, 1139.
- 32 Geoffry, 1148.
- 33 Nicholas ap Gurgant, 1153.
- 34 William de Salsomarsco, or Saltmarsh, 1183.
- 35 Henry. He was the first that divided the Possessions of the Bishoprick and the Chapter, appointing the Portions of 14 Prebends, and left to his Successors what they afterwards had.
- 36 William, 1219.
- 37 Elias de Radnor, 1229.
- 38 William de Burgo, 1244.
- 39 John de la Ware, 1253.
- 40 William de Radnor, 1256.
- 41 William de Brews, 1265.
- The See vacant 9 Years.
- 42 John of Monmouth, 1296. He was a great Benefactor to his Church.
- 43 John Eglescliffe, 1323; a Dominican, translated hither from Conver, in Ireland.
- 44 John Pascal, 1347; a Carmelite.
- 45 Roger Gradoc, 1362; a Franciscan.
- 46 Thomas Rushtook, 1383; a Dominican, translated hence to Chichester.
- 47 William de Bottlesham, 1385, translated hence to Rochester.
- 48 Edmund Bromfield, 1389; a Monk of Bury, and one of the most learned Men of his Time.
- 49 Tideman, 1391, translated hence to Worcester.
- 50 Andrew Barret, 1395.
- 51 John Burghil, 1396, translated hence to Lichfield.
- 52 Thomas Peverel, a Carmelite, 1399, translated hither from Offory in Ireland, and hence to Worcester.
- 53 John Zouch, a Franciscan, 1408.
- 54 John Wells, a Franciscan, 1423.
- 55 Nicholas Ashby, a Monk, 1441.
- 56 John Hunden, a Franciscan, 1458.
- 57 John Smith, 1476.
- 58 John Marshal, 1478.
- 59 John Ingleby, 1496. He was a Carthusian, of which Order there have been few Bishops.
- 60 Miles Salley, a Monk, 1504.
- 61 George Athequa, 1516. He was a Spaniard, of the Order of St. Dominick, and was preferr'd to this Bishoprick on account of his being Chaplain to Queen Katharine, King Henry the 8th's first Consort.
- 62 Robert Holgate, 1537. He was Master of the Order of Sempringham, translated hence to York.
- 63 Anthony Kitchin, alias Dunstan, 1545; a Monk, and of so voluble a Temper, that he conform'd to

all the Changes of those Times, so as to continue in his Bishoprick till the 5th of Queen Elizabeth; and no better a Manager than a Christian, for he ruin'd his Bishoprick.

The See vacant 3 Years. (Heylin.)

64 Hugh Jones, 1560, Heylin; 1566, Godwin; and 1567, le Neve.

65 William Blethin, 1575.

66 Gervase Babington, 1591, translated hence to Exeter.

67 William Morgan, 1595. He first translated the Bible into Welch, and was himself translated to St. Asaph.

68 Francis Godwin, 1601, the known Collector of the Catalogue of Bishops here often mention'd and made use of.

69 George Carleton, 1618, translated hence to Chichester.

70 Theophilus Field, 1619, translated hence to St. Davids.

71 John Murrey, 1628. translated hither from Kilfanmore in Ireland.

72 Morgan Owen, 1639.

See vacant about 16 Years.

73 Hugh Lloyd, 1663.

74 Francis Davies, 1667.

75 William Lloyd, 1675, translated hence to Peterburgh.

76 William Bean, 1679.

77 John Tyler.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd.

Sable, 2 Crofiers in Saltire, Or and Argent, in a Chief Azure, 3 Mitres with Labels of the second.

LICHFIELD.

Cathedral Church.

THIS is one of the most beautiful Churches, as Dugd. may appear by the two Prospects, one of the North Side, and the other of the West End. It was founded, as appears in Dugdale, Vol. 3. p. 216 & 219, from 2 antient Manuscripts in the Cotton Library, by Oswy the most Christian King of Northumberland, in the Year 657, when he had slain Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, whose Kingdom he subdu'd, and converted the Inhabitants to the Faith of CHRIST. The first Name of it was the Mercian Church, afterwards call'd Lichfeld, and from its Original a Cathedral. 1. Duina, a Scot, being the first Bishop, who govern'd that See but 2 Years, and dy'd in that of our Lord 658. 2. Cellah, a Scot, also succeeded him, but voluntarily quitted it in 659. 3. Trumbere, an English Man, was next Bishop of the Mercians 3 Years, and dy'd in 667. 4. St. Cetta, a most holy Man, held the See 2 Years and a half, and dy'd in 670. 5. Winfrid, an English Man, having rul'd 3 Years, was depos'd by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury. 6. Sexwulf, the Founder and Abbat of the Monastery of Medhamstede, now Peterborough, dy'd in 674. After him there were two Mercian Bishops appointed, viz. 7. Hedda of Lichfield, and Wilfrid of Leiceſter; but Wilfrid was afterwards depos'd, and both Dioceses return'd under Hedda, who is said to have built this Church of Lichfield, in the Year 700, and to have translated the Body of St. Cetta to it. Whether he finish'd the Church above said to have been founded by King Oswy, in the Year 657, or built this same from the Ground, does not appear. 8. Aldwin, otherwise call'd Wor, rul'd 8 Years, and dy'd in 729. In the Reign of Ethelred,

Dugd. Ethelred, King of the Mercians, the Bishoprick of
Vol. 3. Lichfield was divided into five Dioceses, viz. Here-
Pag. ford, Worcester, Lichfield, Leicester and Lindissey.

BISHOPS of LICHFIELD after the Division.

9 **H**uita, Successor to Aldwin, rul'd 6 Years, dy'd
in 752.

10 Hemele, 15 Years.

11 Cuthfrith, 3 Years.

12 Berchwin, 4 Years, 757.

13 Higberth, 5 Years, 764.

14 Adulphus was consecrated Archbishop of Lichfield, in 764, and rul'd the Province of the Mercians, as also that of the East Angles, 36 Years, and dy'd in 800. For Offa, King of the Mercians, obtain'd of Pope Adrian, that the Archiepiscopal See of the Mercians should be at Lichfield, and all the Mercian Bishops Subordinate to that Archbishop, as also those of the East Angles; so that only 4 Bishops remain'd under the Archbishop of Canterbury.

15 Herewin was the next Bishop of Lichfield, for the Archiepiscopal Authority lasted no longer than the days of his Predecessor.

16 Athelwald first instituted Canons in the Church of Lichfield, in the Year 822, and the Reign of Chelwolf King of the Mercians, Huita being Chief of the Canons. This Bishop dy'd in 857.

17 Humbert rul'd 20 Years, and dy'd in 877.

18 Kineberth 23 Years, 890.

19 Thunfrith 30, 920.

20 Aelle, or Alfwin 23, 944.

21 Elgar 16, 960.

22 Kinsius 14, 974.

23 Winsius 18, 992.

24 Alpheage 15, 1007.

25 Godwin 13, 1020.

26 Leofgar 71, 1027.

27 Brithmar 11, 1038.

28 Wulfey 16, in his Time was founded the Monastery of Monks at Coventry, by Leofrick, then Earl of Hereford, anno 1044.

29 Leofwin, who had been Abbat of Coventry, 11, 1056.

After the Norman Conquest.

128 30 Peter, consecrated anno 1067, under King William the Conqueror. He by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury translated the See from Lichfield to Chester, Lichfield having from its first Foundation continu'd an Episcopal See till this Time, without being joyn'd to any other Church. This Peter dy'd in 1086, and was the only one bury'd at Chester.

31 Robert de Lymesi, second Bishop of Chester, consecrated anno 1088. There was a Monastery in the Diocese of Chester call'd Coventry, built by Count Leofrick, so rich in Gold and Silver, that the Walls of it seem'd too narrow to contain the Treasure. This Bishop Robert understanding it, being desirous to possess that Wealth, prevail'd to have his See translated to Coventry; and thus the See of Lichfield remov'd from Chester to Coventry, anno 1095, under this Robert, second Bishop of Chester, and first of Coventry. He dy'd anno 1116, and was bury'd at Coventry.

32 Robert Peche, second Bishop of Coventry, dy'd in 1127, and was bury'd at Coventry.

33 Roger de Clinton advanc'd the Church of Lichfield in Structure and Honor, increasing the Num-

ber of the Prebendaries, fortifying the Castle of Lichfield, enclosing the City, and raising Soldiers. At length having taken the Cross upon him, and going to Jerusalem, he dy'd in 1148.

34 Walter Durdent, who had been Prior of Canterbury, 12 Years, dy'd in 1161.

35 Richard Peche, towards the latter end of his Days took the Habit of a Canon in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Stafford, which he had founded, and dy'd in 1181.

36 Gerard de Puella, unanimously chosen by the Monks of Coventry and the Canons of Lichfield, rul'd but one Year.

37 Hugh de Novant; he ejected the Monks out of the Monastery of Coventry, and plac'd in their Stead Secular Canons, anno 1190. Seven Years after, at the Instance of King Richard, who was offended at Hugh, the Monks were restor'd to Coventry, by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury. King Richard, who had turn'd Hugh out of his Bishoprick, but a Year after, restor'd it to him for 5000 Marks of Silver. Hugh dy'd in Normandy, and was bury'd there in the Year 1199.

38 Geoffrey de Muschampe fate 10 Years, and dy'd in 1208.

39 William de Cornbil, 8, 1223.

40 Alexander de Safensby, chosen by Pope Honorius III, having made void the Election of Geoffrey, Prior of Coventry. In his Time the Controversy was decided, which had been depending between the Churches of Lichfield and Coventry, about the Election of the Bishop; Pope Gregory the 9th decreeing after this Manner, viz. that the Bishop should be one time chosen in the Church of Coventry by the Monastery of Coventry, and the Chapter of Lichfield joyntly, and the next time in the same manner in the Church of Lichfield, and so successively by turns. This Alexander dy'd anno 1238.

41 Hugh de Patesbul, one Year and a half, 1241.

42 Roger de Wesham, had been Dean of Lincoln, and was promoted to this See by Pope Innocent IV, who also consecrated him at Lions in France. He held it 11 Years, and then with the Popes leave voluntarily resign'd it, anno 1256.

43 Roger Wesam dy'd anno 1257.

44 Roger Meyland, 38 Years, 1295.

45 Walter de Langton, he built a Stone Wall about Lichfield Close; provided a Great Shrine for St. Cedd, worth 200000 Pounds; rebuilt the Castle of Ecclestone, and the Manor of Heywood; gave to the High Altar of Lichfield a Chalice and a pair of Cruets of the finest Gold, worth 80 Pounds, a Cross of pure Gold set with precious Stones, worth 200 Pounds, and many Vestments of inestimable Value; built a great Bridge beyond Lichfield Park; enfeof'd the Vicars of Lichfield in the Houses they inhabit, and bestow'd on them a silver Cup weighing five Marks, and also order'd those Vicars 20 Shillings yearly from the Church of Tibbeshul; founded the Chapel of St. Mary, where he lyes bury'd, and left Money enough by his Will to finish the said Chapel; built the Bishops Palace in Lichfield Close; obtain'd of King Edward the Paviage of Lichfield, and several other Privileges for that Church. He fate 25 Years, and dy'd in 1321. Note, the Sum above of 200000 Pounds must be a mistake, but it is so in Dugdale.

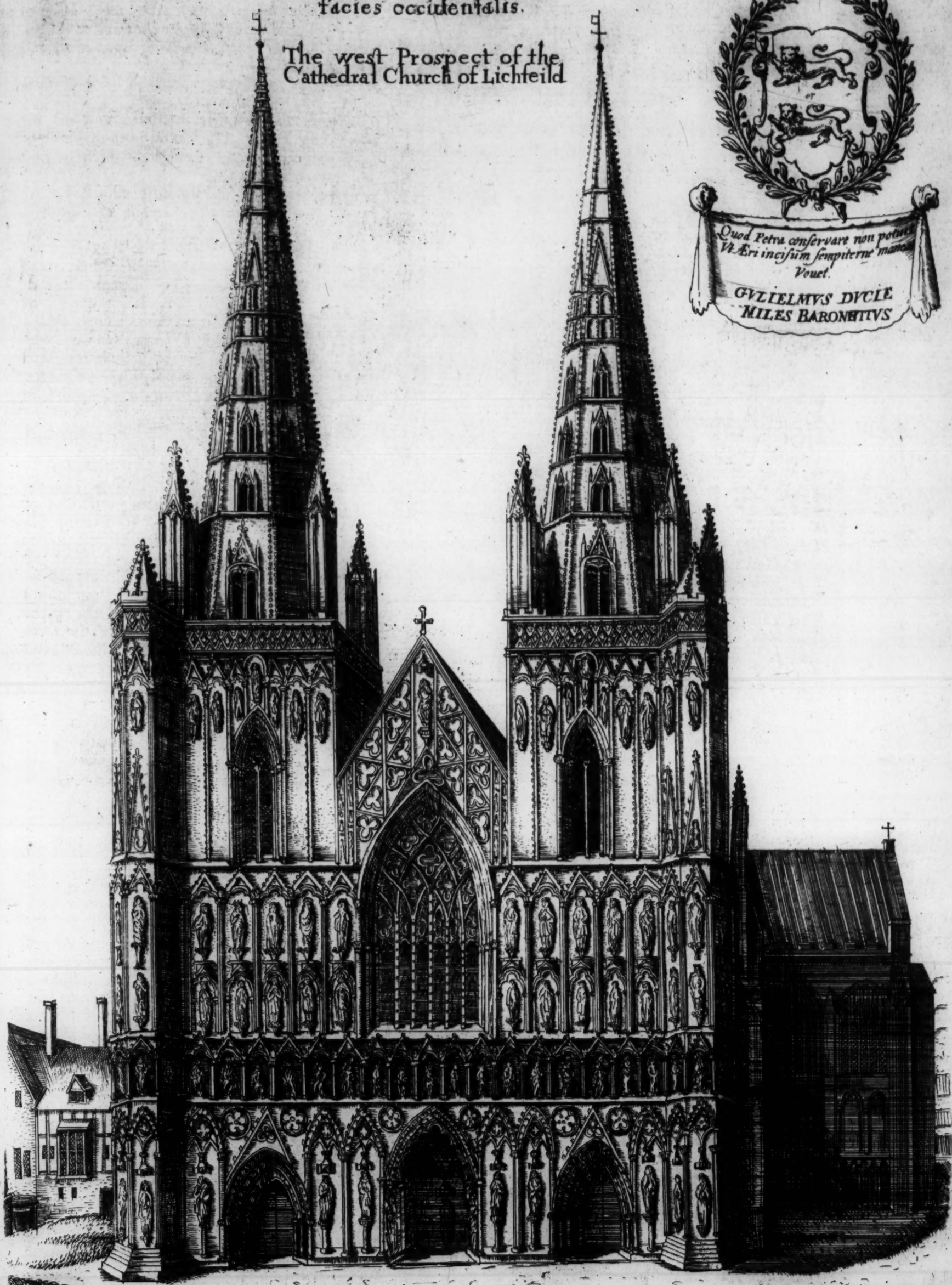
46 Roger de Norburgh, made Bishop by Pope John the 22d, in Consideration of the immense Favours his Predecessor Walter had conferr'd on the Church, City and Bishoprick of Lichfield, laid his Body in a magnificent Tomb, on the South Side of the High Altar, and was himself bury'd by him, when he had govern'd his Church 38 Years, 1359.

Thus

Lichfeilbenſis: Eccl: Cath:
facies occidentalis.

The west Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Lichfeild

Page 300.



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Journal of the

Proceedings of the

Page 3.

Thus far out of Dugdale, the rest are continu'd from
 3. Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae.

- 47 Robert Stretton, 1385.
- 48 Walter Shirlawe, immediately translated to Bath and Wells.
- 49 Richard Scroop, translated to York, an. 1398.
- 50 John Burghill, 1414.
- 51 John Ketterich, translated to Exeter, in 1419.
- 52 Jacobus Cary, is here inserted by Heylin, Le Neve makes a quare of him.
- 53 William Heiworth, 1446.
- 54 William Boothe, translated to York, an. 1452.
- 55 Nicholas Close, dy'd the same Year.
- 56 Reginald Butler, late six Years, the Time of his Death uncertain.
- 57 John Halse, 1490.
- 58 William Smith, late four Years, and was translated to Lincoln.
- 59 John Arundel, translated to Exeter an. 1502.
- 60 Geoffrey Blythe, dy'd 1533.
- 61 Rowland Lee, 1542.
- 62 Richard Sampson, 1554.
- 63 Ralph Bayne, depriv'd in 1559.
- 64 Thomas Butham, dy'd 1578.
- 65 William Overton, 1609.
- 66 George Abbot, translated a few Months after his Consecration to London.
- 67 Richard Neyle, translated to Lincoln, an. 1613.
- 68 John Overal, translated to Norwich, an. 1618.
- 69 Thomas Morton, translated to Dunkolme an. 1632.
- 70 Robert Wright, dy'd 1642.
- 71 Accepted Frewen, translated to York an. 1660.
- 72 John Hacket, dy'd 1670.
- 73 Thomas Wood, dy'd 1692.
- 74 William Lloyd, translated to Worcester, an. 1699.
- 75 John Hough, Bishop of Oxford, translated to this See, 1699.

This Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's Books 529l. 17s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and for the Clergy's Tenth 590l. 16s. 11d. $\frac{1}{4}$ It has yeilded to the Church three Saints, to the Realm one Chancellor and three Lords Treasurers; to Wales three Presidents, one Chancellor to the University of Cambridge, and to the Court one Master of the Wardrobe.

The Diocese contains the whole Counties of Derby and Stafford, with a good part of Warwickshire and Shropshire, and in them 557 Parishes, of which 250 are impropriate; for the better Government whereof it has four Archdeaconries, viz. of Stafford, Derby, Coventry and Shrewsbury.

The Arms of this See are

Party per pale Gules and Argent, a Cross potent and quadrat in the Center, between four Crozlets pattee, of the second and Or.

The Description of the Close of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

- 219 There are in Lichfield two Monasteries, one of which is call'd the Station of St. Cedda, being in the East Part thereof, where St. Cedda pray'd and preach'd to the People, and is now call'd Stow. The other Monastery on the West side he built in Honor of the blessed Virgin Mary. The Close encompass'd with Ditches and Hedges by the Mercian Kings, was formerly adorn'd with many Gifts, where the Episcopal See was plac'd; and that Monastery is seated between Lemansyeche and Way-Clife. The Close of this Monastery is divided into two Parts, call'd the Greater and the Less. In the Greater is the Bishop's Place, in the East Angle of the North side, being 36 Foot in Length and 28 in Breadth. The Dean's

Place is near the Bishop's, and contains half the space Dugd. of the Bishop's in Length and Breadth. The rest Vol. 3. of the Places of the Canons, seated about the said Page Monastery, contain each of them half of the space of the Dean's Place, excepting that Mansion, which belong'd to Master Odo de Bikenner, because he desir'd of the Bishop a Place in Lemansboy and enclos'd it with Stone. There are in the said Close 26 Mansions, with the Bishop's Mansion.

There follows a long Account relating to the Election of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the Administration of the Monastery of Coventry, wherein are the Examinations of several Witnesses, wherein nothing appears to have been determin'd, and consequently it would be of little Information, for which Reason the curious are referr'd to the Monasticon.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, granted to Matthew, his Clerk, the Chantry of the Church of Lichfield, viz. the Churches of Ichinton and Chadelesbunt, with their Appurtenances. Bishop Walter augmented that Prebend with the Addition of Lands at Chadelesbunt.

Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, recites the Deed of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by which he had given to the Church of Lichfield several Churches, &c. and confirms the same, anno 1259.

King Richard I. in the first Year of his Reign, gave the Townships of Ruggele and Cannoc, with their Churches and Hundreds; which Donation, with that of the Church of Arlegh, was confirm'd by Pope Honorius, in his 5th Year. Robert Fitz-Walter quitted all his Claim to a piece of Land at Alrewas, in favour of the Prebend of that Name.

Certain Houses in London were purchas'd for this Church by Hugh, Bishop of Coventry. Hugh, Earl of Chester, gave to Walter, Bishop of Chester, the Land of Stivingdale, with the Mill and the Land of Duillet, in Reparation for the Damages done to that Church by Earl Ranulph. John, Archbishop of Canterbury, order'd the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to correct many Abuses there were in the Parish Churches belonging to them, which chiefly consisted in not allowing a sufficient Maintenance to the Clergy officiating in them, and obliging the Parishioners to be at all the Expence of certain Chapels of Ease, that had been built for the Conveniency of the Parishoners who were remote from their Churches. He therefore reprov'd them for neglecting those under their Care, and enjoyn'd the supplying of those Churches and Chapels in decent manner, prescribing the Rules to be observ'd in collecting of Tithes, forbidding all Exaction which they were guilty of in Burials, and taking of any Reward for proving of Wills; dated 1280. John, Earl of Moriton, confirm'd all Privileges granted to the Bishops of Coventry.

King Henry III. in the 50th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant of the Church of Bathekewelle to the Cathedral of Lichfield, by his Father King John, when he was Earl of Moriton. The said Earl having given to the Church of Lichfield that of Baucwell, Hugh, Bishop of Lichfield, ordain'd that it should not be taken from Matthew the Canon, who was in Possession of it before, during his Life. William, Bishop of Coventry, confirm'd to the Church of Lichfield, the Churches of Ernlegh, Cannoc and Ruggelegh, two Parts of that of Baucwell, and 20 Marks on the Church of Hope.

The Church of Gnosale was confirm'd to Lichfield by King John; that of Ichinton annex'd to a Prebend by Richard, Bishop of Coventry, of which there is another Deed of Bishop Walter. Roger le Amnener sold to Bishop Robert a Piece of Ground in the Strand, London, to make a Key.

H h h h

King

Dugd. King John gave leave for the Bishop of Coventry
Vol. 3. to enclose his Park at *Brewode*, being two Leagues in
P. 231. compass, and to build a Castle at *Eulefbale*: The Bull
of Pope *Eugenius III*, dated 1151, recites and con-
firms many of the Possessions belonging to the Bi-
shops of this See. The same is done by Pope
232 *Lucius II*, anno 1144, and Pope *Celestin* confirm'd to
them the Churches of *Bromlegb* and *Alrewas*, and the
Lands of *Canok* and *Ruggelee*, with their Churches,
&c.

233 *John de Burg* gave the Church of *Arlegb*, anno 1260.
King John that of *Barbecquelle*, confirm'd, with *Hope*
and *Tidefwelle* by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lichfield* and
Coventry, as was *Barbecquelle* by King *Henry III*, in
234 his 50th Year; and the aforelaid Churches of *Hope*
and *Tidefwelle* appear to have been the Gift of King
John, when only Earl of *Moriton*, which Bishop
William gave to the Canons for their common Use.
Pope *Innocent II*, anno 1139, confirm'd all the
235 Possessions of this Church; as was done by Pope
Lucius II, anno 1144, in Relation to the Church of
Wolverhampton, and the same Year by another Bull
as to all Possessions in general. King *Stephen* grant-
ed this Church the Privilege of Coining Money; he
also gave to it the Church of *Wolverhampton*, and
by another Deed those of *Pencriz* and *Stafford*.

236 King *Edward I* gave to the Bishops of *Lichfield*
and Coventry the Forest of *Canok*. *Hugh*, Bishop of
237 Coventry, gave to the Canons of *Lichfield* the Churches
of *Ruggeley* and *Canok*. *Thomas Stretton*, Dean, and
the Chapter of *Lichfield*, deposited 200 Marks, in a
Chest, call'd the Chest of *Grace*, to be kept under
four several Locks and Keys, to be open'd and us'd
238 when the Steward had not sufficient of the usual In-
come to supply the Commons, of the Canons Re-
fidentiary and Vicars, and the same to be paid again.
This was done anno 1397, and confirm'd by *Richard*,
Bishop of Coventry and *Lichfield*. *John*, Bishop of
Coventry and *Lichfield*, anno 1411, gave to the Chan-
try Priests of the Church of *Lichfield* a common
Place of Habitation within the Close, for which
they were to pay 12 Pence per Annum to him and
his Successors.

239 The Names of the Chantries in the Cathedral
Church of *Lichfield*, and of their Founders,
Dugdale, Vol. 3. p. 239.

The Tenths of the Valuations.

	s.	d.
The Chantry of St. Catherine, by <i>John Hardewick</i> .	11	11
The Chantry of our Saviour, by <i>John Heywood</i> .	10	11
The Chantry in the same Place, by <i>Peter Radnor</i> .	10	11
The Chantry of St. Blase, by <i>Thomas Heywood</i> .	11	07
The Chantry of the Name of <i>JESUS</i> , by <i>Richard Scroop</i> , Bishop.	10	11
The Chantry of St. Peter, by <i>William de Manceter</i> .	10	11
The Chantry in the same Place, by <i>Richard Brimingham</i> , Canon.	10	11
The Chantry of St. Nicholas, by <i>Nicholas de Lega</i> .	14	2½
The Chantry of St. Mary, by <i>Walter Langton</i> , Bishop of <i>Cor.</i> and <i>Lich.</i>	11	5¼
The Chantry, by <i>Thomas Hardewick</i> .	10	2½
The Chantry, by <i>Alexander</i> , Bishop.	12	7¼
The Chantry, by <i>John Kinardsley</i> .	10	10¼
The Chantry, by <i>Hugh Sothy</i> .	11	6¼
The Chantry, by <i>Walter Langton</i> , for the Soul of King <i>Edward II</i> .	09	10¼

The Chantry of *John Yotten*

The Chantry of *George Ratcliff*.

The Chantry of St. *Cedda*, at *Stow*.

12 10 Dugd.
08 00 Vol.
10 00 Pag.

King *Henry III*. in the 19th and the 22d Years of his Reign, gave Orders that the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* should have Liberty to dig Stone in his Quarry in the Forest of *Hopwas*, for the use of their Church.

Jeffrey, Bishop of Coventry and *Lichfield*, *James Denton* the Dean, and the Chapter of the Church, collected all the Statutes and Orders made by former Bishops, out of which they compil'd a Body of Statutes, which they procur'd to be confirm'd by Cardinal *Wolsey*, by his Legantine Power. The main Heads of those Statutes relate to the saying the Divine Office, and the Behaviour of the four Principal Persons of the Church, being the Dean, Precentor, Treasurer and Chancellor, not omitting the Sacrist, the Archdeacons and Succentor, and Clerks, Vicars, the ringing and tolling of the Bells; the Dean is appointed Head of the Chapter, and when he passes by, all the Clergy to stand up; the manner of installing the Canons; all Clerks entering the Choir to bow first to the Altar, then to the Bishop, or in his Absence to the Dean, directing when to stand up and kneel, and what Vestments to be us'd; the Dean to be always resident, to say Mass on double Festivals, and to Preach on *Asso-Wednesday*, *Advent-Sunday*, &c. every Canon to have a Vicar continually serving in the Church; one or two Canons to be appointed Yearly at *Michaelmas* to manage the common Profits of the Church; Chapters how to be call'd and held; the Dean to treat all the Choir on the Feasts of St. *Cedda* and the *Assumption* of the blessed Virgin; all Hours to be perform'd according to the Use of *Salisbury*; no Minister of the Church to lye a Night in the Town; no Vicar or Chorister to admit any Woman into his Garden. These and many more Statutes confirm'd in the Year 1526.

The Oath to be taken by the Bishop at the Church Door. 256

I N. Bishop of Coventry and *Lichfield*, will be faithful to the Church of *Lichfield*; I will to my Power defend its Rights and Liberties against all Men; I will gather the Possessions of the said Church, which have been unjustly squander'd, and the Estates of the same basely alienated; I will observe the Statutes made, or to be made, and the ancient Customs approv'd and us'd in the Church, when I shall know them; I will not alienate the Possessions belonging to my Episcopal Table; so help me God, and these Holy Gospels of God.

The Dean's Oath..

I N. Dean of the Church of *Lichfield*, will make my due continual Residence in the same Church, according to the Use and Custom of the same; I will be faithful to the same Church; I will not reveal the Secrets of its Chapter; I will to my Power observe and defend its Statutes made and to be made, when I shall know them, and all the Rights, and the ancient and approv'd and usual Customs and Liberties of the aforelaid Church, against all Men, and will instruct those who are subject to me to do the same; and I will to my Power gather the Possessions of the same Church, which have been unjustly squander'd, and the Estates wrongfully alienated; I

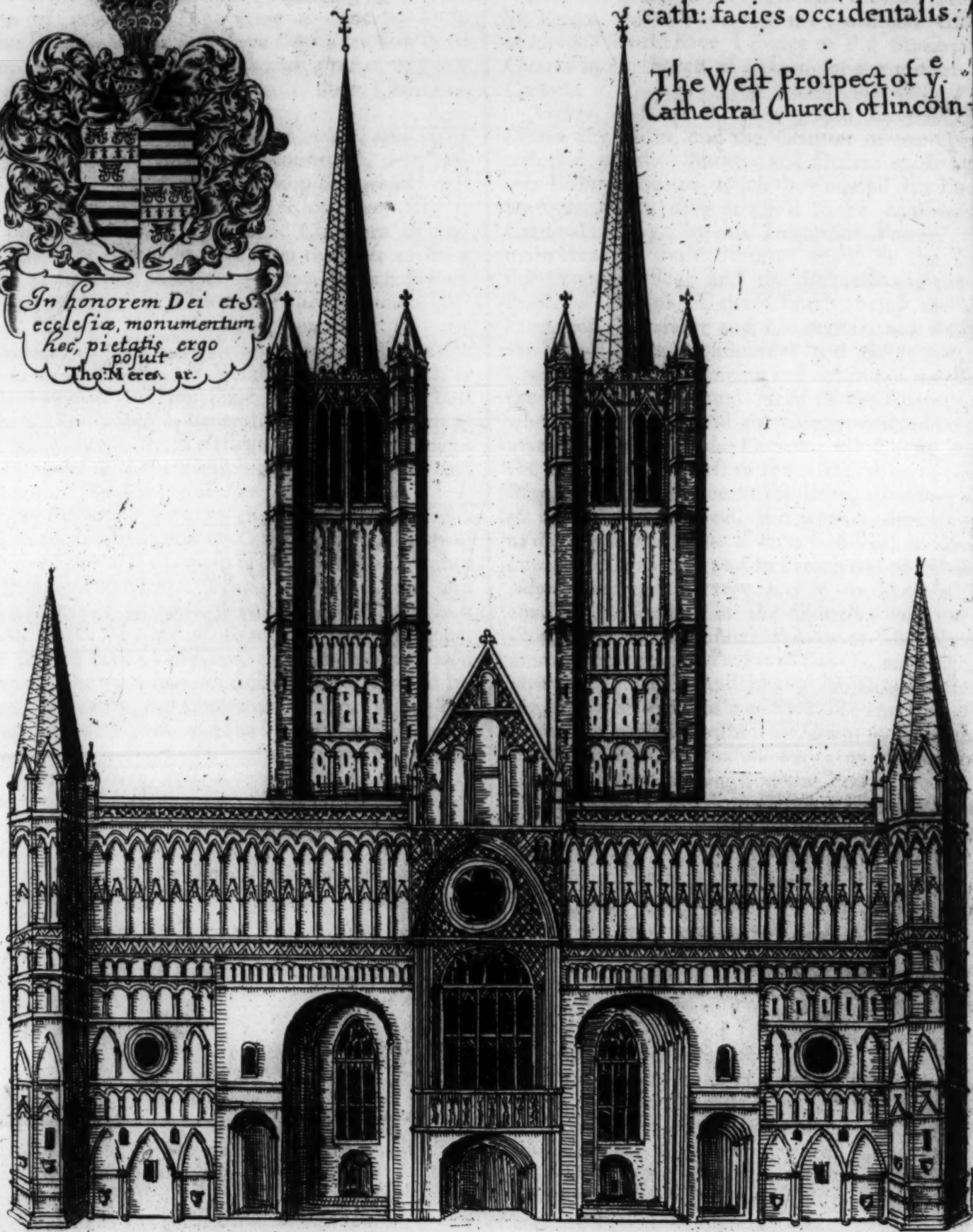
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56

Lincolniensis ecclesiae

cath: facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of y^e
Cathedral Church of Lincoln



I will observe Humility and Patience in myself, and I will excite those who are subject to me to observe it; so help me God, and these Holy Gospels of God.

The Oaths of a Canon, a Vicar, and a Sergeant, are much to the same Effect, and therefore need not to be inserted. The Catalogue of Bishops and other Particulars having been given before, there remains nothing more to add in this Place.

LINCOLN

Cathedral Church.

Paulinus, the Apostle of the Northumbrians is said to have built a Church at Lincoln, which nevertheless was no Cathedral till long after; for in the Year 1092, Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester, remov'd his See from thence to Lincoln, by the consent of King William the Conqueror, as one Manuscript says. Another Manuscript gives the Account thus. Anno 1088. This same Year the Bishoprick of Dorchester, which is on the Thames, being the greatest in England, and extending from the Thames to the Humber, the Bishop thereof Remigius, who had been a Monk at Feschamp, thought it improper, that his See should be at Dorchester, which Place he did not like, because of its smallness, thinking the most famous City of Lincoln, within the said Diocese, a much fitter Place, wherefore having bought some Lands at the Top of the said City, near the Castle, he there built a strong and beautiful Church, and dedicated it to the Virgin of Virgins. The Archbishop of York of old claim'd the Province of Lyndesey; nevertheless the Bishop Remigius making little Account of his Claim, went on diligently with the Work he had begun, and when finished, put into it Clergy of approv'd Learning and Integrity, and then remov'd his See thither from Dorchester, as had been before ordain'd, in the Reign of King William the Conqueror, in a Council held at London under Archbishop Lanfranc.

Matth. Paris gives the following Account. The See of the Bishoprick which is now at Lincoln, having been at Dorchester before the Conquest, and the Place anathematiz'd and the Bishop depos'd by the Pope, for his ill Deserts, there scarce remain'd any Footsteps of so great a Matter, and the Episcopal See ceas'd for a long time. In the Reign of King William Rufus, many Churches were destroy'd in the New Forrest, by his Order; but he repenting, to make amends for that Offence, resolv'd to restore and improve that noble Bishoprick, to which End he bought Lands and founded the Church that now is at Lincoln. When finish'd, he call'd two Cardinals Legates, who having receiv'd full Power from the Pope to constitute that Church and Bishoprick, came, and having assembled eight Archbishops and sixteen Bishops, the said King caus'd the Church to be consecrated, appointing Secular Canons in the same, and assigning them and the Bishop sufficient Revenues. It was ordain'd, that the said Canons should serve God Day and Night. If any Canon offended, he was to be reprov'd by the Dean, if he mended not then, to be punish'd by him; and if still he persisted, to be suspended his Benefice for a Year or two, after that to be punish'd by the Bishop, and lastly by the King himself.

King Henry VI. in his Charter of the 8th of his Reign, recites and confirms the following Charters, viz. two of King William the Conqueror, and one of

King William Rufus, all three relating to the removing of the See from Dorchester to Lincoln, and the endowing of the same. Another Charter of King William Rufus sets forth, that to put an end to the Controversy between the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln about Lincoln, Lyndesey, and the Mansions of Stow and Lud, he had in lieu thereof given to the former the Abby of St. Germain of Saleby and the Church of St. Oswald at Gloucester; another of the same giving to St. Mary at Lincoln the Churches of Oschinton, Chesterfield, Eshburn and Mansfield; four of King Henry I. granting the Manors of Bicheleswade and Nertilham, the Land of Tichetour, and a Fair at Newark; five more of King William Rufus for the Lands of Escote and Brinnebroc, the Church of St. Martin, and the Tithes of the Canons; again thirty two several Charters of King Henry I. being Grants of the Churches of Pec, Cucuwald, Kirkebi and Honingeham, for making a Passage through the King's Castle Wall, for all Persons to repair to the Bishop's Wapentacks, giving the Vineyard of Linc, the Church of Barsby, the Warren of Niwerk and Stow, Niwerk Causeway, the Churches of Castre and Chircheton; for dividing the Manors of Corchesi and Stou, for the Bishop to hold all his Possessions free; for Welleton to be free; for affixing the Manor of Welleton to a Prebend; granting to this See the Church of Sutton and Land of Hornley, the Churches of Wichesfort, Coringeham, Hempingeham Derby, Werchesford, Nestington, Niwenton, Tanesour, Sutwick, and all in the Burough of Lincoln; giving the Bishop the Toll of the Fairs at Stow, commanding him to be put into Possession of Barcheston and Offington, restoring six Plow-Lands at Burgh and six at Welingeham, confirming the Houses given by Robert Stoteville; for inclosing the Park at Newark, for building a Bridge over the River Trent, for Eastgate, for the third Part of his Knight's Service, for the Churches of All Saints, Grimesby, St. Margaret and Hatsby.

There follow six Charters of King Stephen, granting to this See the Churches of Brampton and North Chelsey; adjusting the Controversy between the Bishop and the Abbat of Peterburgh about the Church of Peterburgh; granting the Bishop free Warren throughout all his Lands in Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, and confirming the Gift of the Land of Asgherbie made by Roger Fitz-Gerald.

There are also ten several Charters of King Henry II. containing the Grant of the Houses which had belong'd to the Knights Templers in Holbourn, of Land at Lincoln, of a Market at Banbury, of the Churches of Langford and Brampton, of one Carucate of Land at Kales, of the Manor of Kildesti, confirming Grants of other Donors, of the Churches of Derby and Weresford; and lastly for deciding a Controversy between this Bishop and the Abbot of St. Albans, about the Subjection of the said Monastery, which the King declares to be free, with fifteen Churches belonging to it.

The Bulls of Pope Honorius, dated 1125, and Pope Innocent dated 1138, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Church.

The

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Pag.

The Register and Inventory of all Jewels, Vestments and other Ornaments to the Revestry of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln belonging, made by Master Henry Lytherland, Treasurer of the same Church, in the Year of our Lord God, 1536. 28 Hen. 8.

Chalices.

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Imprimis, A Chalice of Gold with Pearls and divers precious Stones in the Foot, and in the Knot, with a Paten of the same, having graven *Cena Domini*, and the Figure of our Lord, with the twelve Apostles, weighing thirty and two Ounces.

Item, One great Chalice, Silver and Gilt, with the Paten, weighing seventy four Ounces, of the Gift of Lord William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, some time Archdeacon of Lincoln, having in the Foot the Passion, the Resurrection of our Lord, and the Salutation of our Lady, and in the Paten the Coronation of our Lady, having a Roll in the Circumference written, *Memoriale Domini Willielmi Wickham*.

Item, a Chalice Silver and Gilt, with one plain Paten, chased in the Foot, with a written Knop, with one gilded Spoon, containing a Scripture, *Blessed be God*, having a Scripture in the Bottom *Johannes Cynwerb*, weighing thirty eight Ounces and a Quarter.

Item, a Chalice chased in the Foot, Silver and Gilt, with a Paten graven with a Lamb, and four Evangelists, weighing three and twenty Ounces.

Item, a Chalice Silver and Gilt, with an Image of the Crucifix in the Foot, with a Paten, our Saviour sitting upon the Rainbow, weighing -----

Item, One Chalice Silver and Gilt, having written about the Cup, *Laudato Domino in Ecclesia Sanctorum*; and on the Foot, *Totus mundus est Ecclesia*; and on the Paten, *Enixa est Puerpera*, &c. of the Gift of the Lord Charles Boothe, Bishop of Hereford.

Feretra, (or Biers.)

Imprimis, One great *Feretrum*, Silver and Gilt, with one cross Isle, and one Steeple in the Middle, and one Cross on the Top, with twenty Pinacles, and an Image of our Lady in one End, having in Length half a Yard and one Inch; and it is set in Table of Wood, and a Thing in the Middle to put in the Sacrament when it is born, weighing three hundred forty and one Ounces, of the Gift of John Westborne, Treasurer, wanting a Pinacle.

Item, One *Feretrum*, Silver and Gilt, standing upon four Pillars, with one plain Foot, with one Steeple in the height of the covering, ornate with red Stones, and a round Berall in the other End, containing the Finger of St. Katherine, in a long Purse, ornate with Pearls, weighing thirteen Ounces, wanting a Pillar.

Item, another *Feretrum*, Silver and Gilt, with four Pillars and one Steeple, like to the next afore, wanting a Pinacle, having in the covering

without divers Relicks wanting a Stone, having within a Purse of Silk part of the Tooth of St. Paul, weighing twelve Ounces and half and half Quarter.

Item, One other high *Feretrum* of Chrystal, having a round Foot of Silver, with one covering gilt, and one Joynt of St. Sebastian, and one Joynt of St. Margaret, weighing, with the Contents, ten Ounces and half and half Quarter.

Item, One other *Feretrum* of Chrystal, with four Pillars, and a plain Foot, Silver and Gilt, containing a Bone of the Foot of St. Lawrence, weighing, with the Contents, ten Ounces, wanting a Finial.

Philatories.

Imprimis, One Philatory, Silver and Gilt, with four Feet, and three Red Stones, and two Blue Stones above in the Tops, containing within a Bone of St. Stephen first Martyr, weighing, with the Contents, three Ounces and half.

Item, Other Philatories, Silver and Gilt, with four Feet, like to a Bird, with five Pinacles, and the sixth wanting, having a round Berall before, containing the Bone of St. Agnes, weighing, with the Contents, three Ounces.

Item, One Philatory long, ornate with Silver and Gilt, having a Knop of Berall in the middle of the height, standing on four Feet, wanting a Knop, containing a Bone of St. Vincent, Martyr, and weighing, with the Contents, three Ounces, wanting the Toes of two Feet.

Item, One other Philatory of Chrystal, standing upon four Feet, in plain sole Silver and Gilt, having a Pinacle in the Height, containing the Tooth of St. Hugh, weighing, with the Contents, two Ounces.

Ampuls (that is Cafes or Vials) with Relicks.

Imprimis, One Ampul of Chrystal ornate in the Foot and Covering, Silver and Gilt, with one Cross in the height, containing the Tooth of St. Christopher, weighing, with the Contents, two Ounces and half.

Item, One other Ampul of Chrystal, standing with one Foot, Silver and Gilt, having a Tooth of St. Cecily, weighing, with the Contents, two Ounces.

Item, another Ampul of Chrystal, with a Foot and Covering of Silver, partly Gilt, containing the Relicks of St. Edmund the Archbishop, weighing, with the Contents, one Ounce and half Quarter.

Item, One other Ampul of Chrystal, with a Foot of Silver and Gilt, with one Covering, having little Stones in the Foot, and in the Covering, containing a Bone of the Head of St. John Baptist, weighing one Ounce, one Quarter and half.

Item, One other little Ampul of Chrystal, containing the Relicks of St. Anastase, weighing half an Ounce.

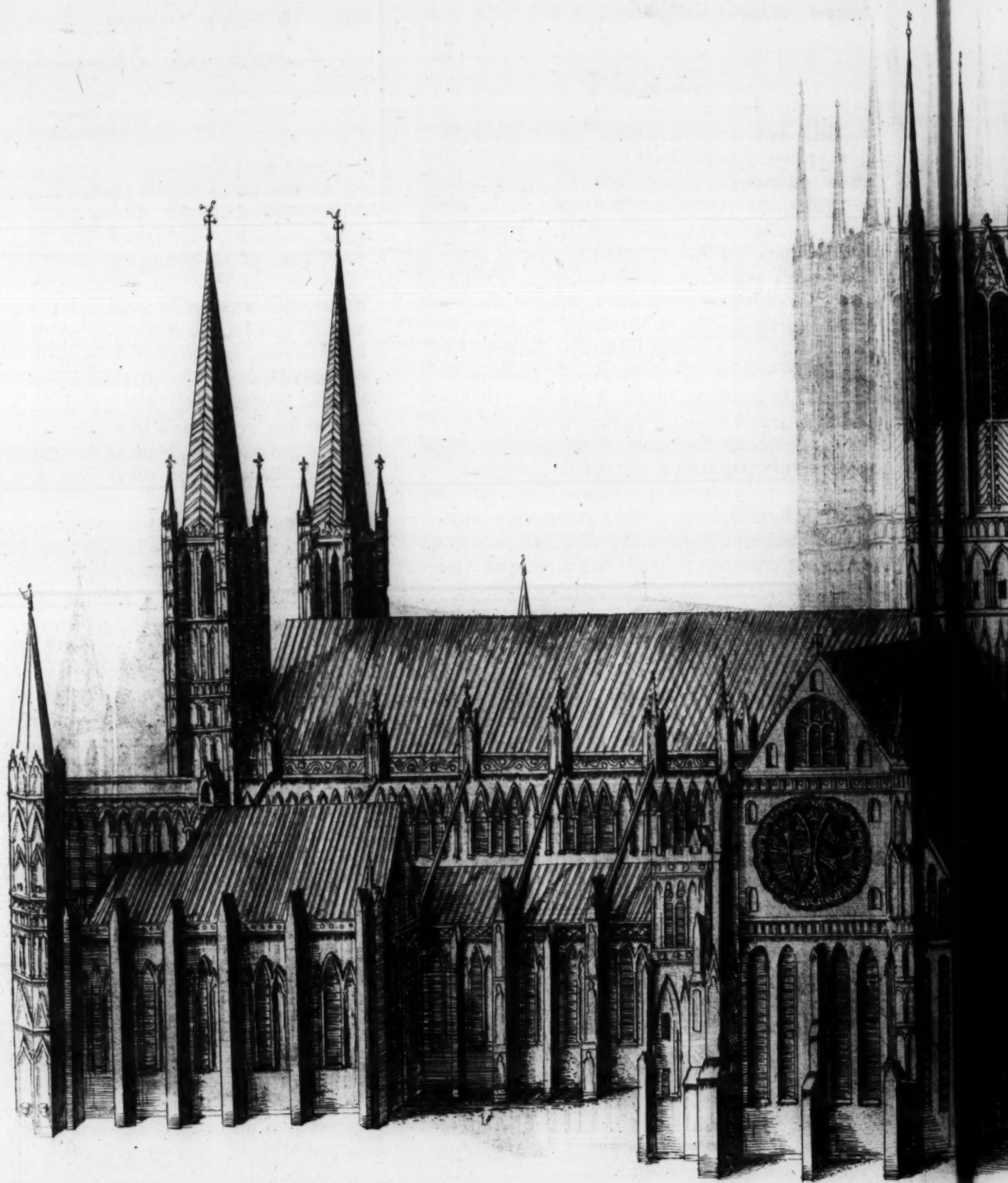
Item, One other Ampul of Chrystal, with a Foot, and one Head of Copper and Gilt, with a Cross in the Head, containing Bones of St. Gregory and St. Eustach.

Tabernacles with Relicks.

Imprimis, One Tabernacle of Ivory, with two Leaves, Gemmels, and Lock of Silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady.

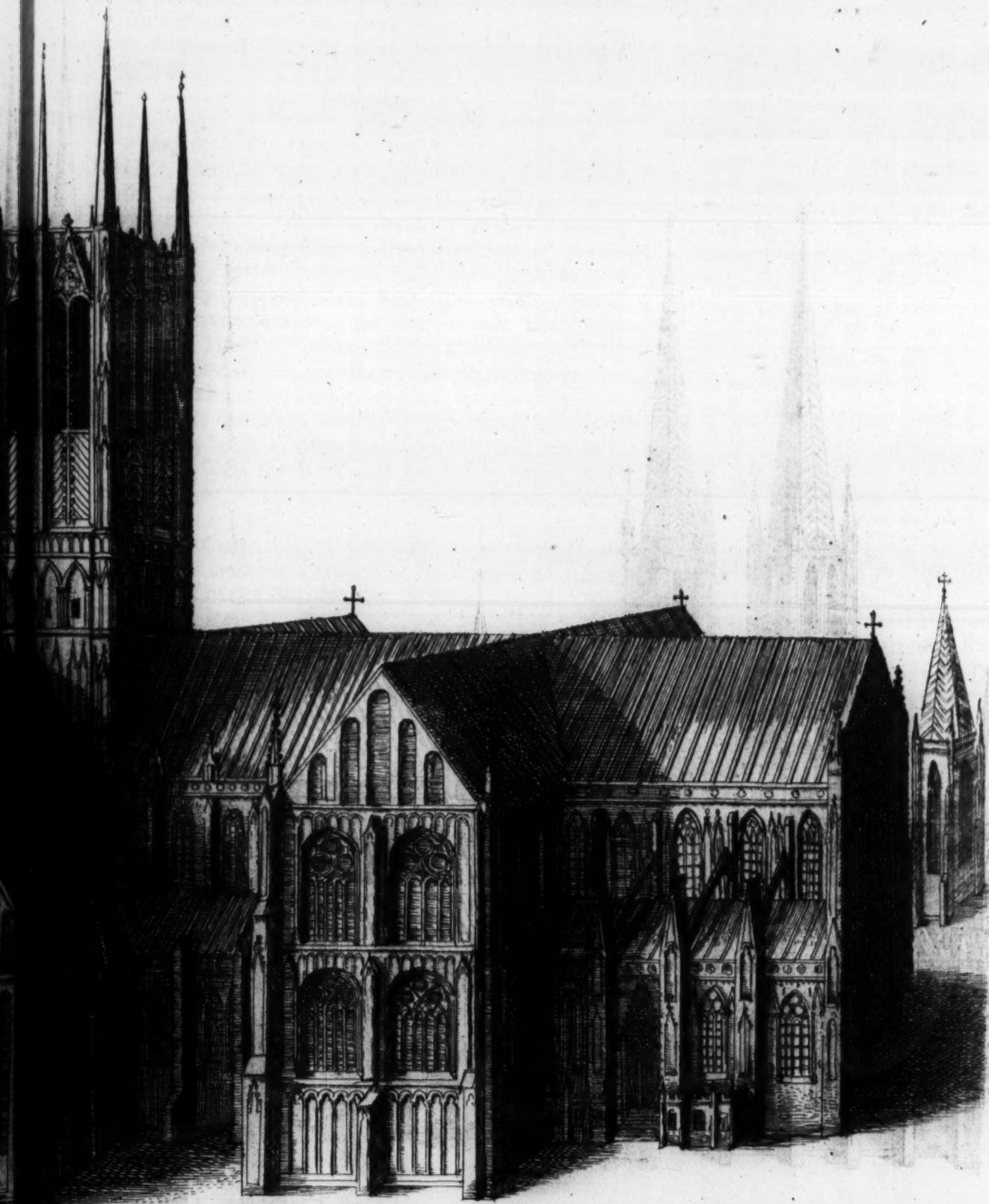
Item,

Lincolniensis Ecclesia Cathedralis.
facies australis.



The South Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Lincoln.

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Daniel King delineavit et sculpsit.

Letter to the Hon. the Secretary of the Admiralty

18th Nov 1804

My dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

in relation to the proposed purchase of the ship

the *Albatross* for the service of the Navy

and in reply to inform you that the same has been

approved by the Admiralty

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Boscawen

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Pag. " Item, One other Tabernacle with two Leaves,
all of Wood, containing the Chest-bone of St.
Thomas de Cantilupo, some time Bishop of Hereford,
and many other Relicks.

" Item, One Tabernacle of Wood, with a Varnacle
quadrate.

" Item, A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon
four Feet, with two Leaves, with one Image of
our Lady in the middle, and the Salutation of our
Lady in one Leaf, and the Nativity of our Lady
in the other.

" Item, One Tabernacle of Wood, with two
Leaves, with an Image of our Lady, another of
the Crucifix with Mary and John.

" Item, a little Tabernacle of Ivory, lacking a
Glas.

Images.

" Imprimis, An Image of our Saviour, Silver and
Gilt, standing upon six Lions void in the Breast,
for the Sacrament for Easter-day, having a Berall
before, and a Diadem behind, with a Cross in
Hand, weighing thirty seven Ounces.

" Item, a great Image of our Lady, fitting in a
Chair, Silver and Gilt, with four Polls, two of
them having Arms in the Top before, having up-
on her Head a Crown, Silver and Gilt, set with
Stones and Pearls; and one Bee with Stones and
Pearls about her Neck, and an Owche depending
thereby, having in her Hand a Scepter, with one
Flower, set with Stones and Pearls, and one Bird
in the Top thereof; and her Child fitting upon
her Knee, with one Crown on his Head, with a
Diadem set with Pearls and Stones; having a Ball
with a Cross, Silver and Gilt, in his Left-Hand,
and at either of his Feet a Scutcheon of Arms;
of the Gift of Mr. Marson Chanter.

" Item, Relicks of the Eleven thousand Virgins
closed in a Head of Silver and Gilt, and standing
upon a Foot of Copper and Gilt, having a Gar-
land with Stones of divers Colours, weighing
seventy one Ounces, besides the Foot, wanting
eleven Stones.

Chests with Relicks.

" Imprimis, a great Chest of Ivory, with Images
round about, with one handle of Copper, having
a Jewel tipped at every end with Silver.

" Item, One other long Chest of Chrystal gilded,
and ornate with precious Stones.

" Item, Another fair Chest curiously and cleanly
made, cover'd with Cloth of Gold, with Shields
of Noblemen, set with Pearls, with Lock, Gem-
mels and Key, Silver and Gilt.

" Item, One fair Chest, painted and gilded with
Arms, precious Stones, and Knots of Glafs, broi-
der'd with Coral, many of them wanting, and
painted within like Silver.

274

" Item, A Blue Chest bound about with Copper
and Gilt, containing two Purfes with Relicks, of
the Gift of my Lady Willoughby.

" Item, One long Chest cover'd with Silk, Lock
and Key, with Gemmels of Copper and Gilt.

" Item, One little Chest cover'd with Blue Cloth,
without Gemmels and Lock.

" Item, a long Chest painted with divers Arms,
containing fifteen Corporaffes.

" Item, a Chest of Cypress, bound with Copper,
ornate with pieces of Ivory, containing divers
Relicks.

" Item, a little Chest of Ivory, bound about with
Silver.

" Item, Other three Chests of Ivory, bound with
Copper.

" Item, a Chest bound with Iron, of little Value. Dugd.

" Item, a little Chest cover'd with Cloth of Gold, Vol. 3.
and divers Arms, with a Ring of Silver, and a Pag.
broken Clasp.

" Item, a double Chest of Needle-work full of Arms.

" Item, a long Chest of Needle-work with Knots.

" Item, One high round Chest, cover'd with Silk
and divers Images.

" Item, a Case of Wood cover'd with Silver, and
a Foot of Copper, having a Man and a Woman
call'd Pigmies.

" Item, a Chest of Ivory, full of Images, having
a Lock and Clasps of Silver, of the Gift of Dame
Elizabeth Valons.

" Item, a Chest of Cypress bound with Clasps and
Lock of Silver, containing-----

" Item, Seventeen Corporaffes Cases, three of
them Boxes, and seventeen Corporaffes, beside
fifteen contain'd in a long Painted Chest, with
Arms afore written.

" Item, a Corporafs with a Case, of the Gift of
Lady Alice Fitz-Hughs.

" Item, a Red Case with one Corporafs with Pearls,
of the Gift of the Wife of Robert Eland.

" Item, a Corporafs with a Case, with the Nativi-
ty of our Lord of the one side, with the Arms of
Sir George Tailboys on the other side.

" Item, a Corporafs Case, and the Corporafs of
Gold Pytled, and Crimfon Velvet.

Pyxes.

" Imprimis, a round Pyx of Chrystal, ornate with
Silver and Gilt, beneath and above, containing the
Relicks of St. Stephen, St. Hugh, and other Saints,
wanting a Knop in the height, weighing ten
Ounces.

" Item, another round Pyx of Ivory, bound with
Copper, containing certain Relicks, and the Chain
with which St. Katherine bound the Devil.

" Item, a Pyx of Ivory, having a Ring of Silver
and no Lock.

" Item, One other Pyx, like the same, of Ivory,
bound with Silver, with one Lock and one broken
Clasp of Silver.

" Item, a Pyx of Ivory, bound above and beneath
with Silver and Gilt, having a squared Steeple on
the Top, with a Ring and a Rose, and a Scutcheon
in the Bottom, having within a Case of Cloth of
Gold with I. H. S. of every side set with Pearls.

" Item, A round Pyx of Chrystal, having a Foot
of Silver and Gilt, with one Image of our Lady
in the Top, having a Place for the Sacrament
for the Rogation Days; weighing twenty one
Ounces one quarter and half.

" Item, a round Pyx, Silver and Gilt, for the
Sacrament, weighing ten Ounces and half, and
half a Quarter.

Crosses.

" Imprimis, a Cross of Silver and Gilt, with a Cru-
cifix in the midst, Mary and John standing on two
Branches, and Flower-de-luces in every of the
four Corners, with the four Evangelists Graven,
weighing fifty seven Ounces, and one Staff, ornate
with Silver, having a Bowl and a Socket of
Silver, containing two yards and a half, and one
Quarter and half.

" Item, Two Crosses of one Suit, plated with
Silver and parcel Gilt, either of them having a
Crucifix, and four Evangelists of Silver and Gilt,
both like with two Staffs lapped with Silver,
wanting the more part thereof, containing the
length of every of them, two Yards and half.

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" Item,

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Vol. 3.
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" Item, a little Cross of Gold, with eight precious
" Stones of divers Colours, containing part of the
" Holy Cross, of two Inches long the Cross, having
" in length four Inches and half, weighing one
" Ounce and half quarter.
" Item, A Cross of Chrystal with a Crucifix, Silver
" and Gilt, with one Socket and one Knop, Silver
" and Gilt, with Arms of *England* and *France*, and
" other divers Scutcheons, with a Lamb in the
" Back, and four Evangelists, Silver and Gilt,
" weighing forty five Ounces, wanting three Stones
" set in Silver Gilt.
" Item, a Cross Silver and Gilt, having four E-
" vangelists, like Men, standing upon four Lions
" in the Foot, with one Man kneeling, and a
" Chalice in his Hand, weighing thirty three
" Ounces.
275 " Item, a Cross of Work, plated with Gold with-
" out, with one little part of the Holy Cross, with
" divers Stones of many Colours, and Pearls, weighing
" thirty three Ounces and half, with a Foot Cop-
" per and Gilt, with a long Berall and other
" Stones.
" Item, a little Cross, Silver and Gilt, containing
" part of the Holy Cross, like a Cross, with four
" Stones, in four Corners, weighing half an Ounce
" and a little more.
" Item, a double Cross Flory, of Gold and Silver,
" standing upon a plain Foot of four Lions, con-
" taining part of the Holy Cross and Relicks of St.
" *Machabei*, *Alexander*, *Christopher* and *Stephen*, and of
" the Hair of St. *Peter* and the Relicks of St. *George*
" and *Innocents*, weighing ten Ounces and half
" Quarter.
" Item, a little Cross, Silver and Gilt, round in
" the Head, standing upon a squared Foot with six
" Stones, Red and Blue, containing the Scripture
" in the Back, *De ligno Domini & Sancti Andree*, and
" in the middle of the Cross a little Cross, weighing
" one Ounce and one Quarter.
" Item, a Cross, Silver and Gilt, like a Quatre-
" foille, containing a Crucifix in the Middle, with
" *Mary* and *John* at the Foot of the Crucifix; and at
" the Right side of the Crucifix an Image of *Abraham*
" offering his Son *Isaac*, and a Lamb behind him, and
" an Angel wanting a Wing; and on the left side
" the Image of *Abel* and *Cain*, and in the height two
" Angels, both of them having but one Wing, ha-
" ving eleven Stones Blue and Red, weighing
" seventy three Ounces and half.
" Item, a Cross of Berall and Copper, with a
" Pike of Iron.
" Item, Other three little Crosses, and one of
" Ivory ornate with Plates of Silver.
" Item, a great Cross, Silver and Gilt, with I-
" mages on the Crucifix, *Mary* and *John*; and of
" the left part of the Cross, wanting two Flowers;
" and of the right part two Flowers; and in the
" Top three Flowers, having four Evangelists in the
" four Corners, weighing one hundred twenty eight
" Ounces, of the Gift of *William Alnewick*; and a
" Foot pertaining to the same, Silver and Gilt,
" with two Scutcheons of Arms, and a Scripture,
" *Orate pro animabus Domini Thomae Bewford*, &c. And
" the said Foot hath a Base, with six Images;
" the Coronation and the Salutation of our Lady,
" St. *George*, St. *Hugh*, weighing eighty six Ounces,
" of the Gift of the said *William*; which said Cross
" wanteth some little Leaves, and divers Tops of
" Pinacles; and a Staff to the said Cross, Silver
" and Gilt, with two ----- Silver and Gilt,
" with this Scripture, *Delectare in Domino*, weighing
" eighty four Ounces.
" Item, a little Cross of Silver, closed in Silk, and
" in the Stem a piece of the Holy Cross.

Candlesticks.

Dugd.
Vol.
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" *Imprimis*, Two great and fair Candlesticks of
" Gold, standing on great Feet of one Fashion,
" with twenty Butteresses of Gold, in either of
" them, standing on one Base pierced thorow like
" Windows, with four void places for Arms, with
" four great Butteresses, and four less in each one
" of them; and above every Butteress, one Pinacle,
" one of the greatest Pinacles wanting, and betwixt
" four of the greatest Butteresses of every of them
" are four Windows, graven hollow with a Stile,
" having a great Knop, with divers Butteresses like
" the making of a Monastery, with eight Pillars on
" every one of them, and in the height of them is a
" Bowl battled, and butteressed, like a Castle, with
" one Pike to put Candles upon; of the Gift of *John*,
" the Son of King *Edward*, the Duke of *Lancaster*,
" weighing four hundred and fifty Ounces.
" Item, Two Candlesticks of Silver and Gilt, of
" the which one weigheth seventy four Ounces,
" wanting one Pillar, and part of the Crest; and
" the other weigheth sixty nine Ounces and half, of
" the Gift of Lord *John Buckingham*, the Bishop of
" *Lincoln*.
" Item, Two Candlesticks of Silver, parcel gilt,
" standing on great Feet, with six Towers gilded,
" having one great Knop in the midst, and in the
" height six Towers about the Bowls, with one Pike
" of Silver on either of them, of the which one
" weigheth ninety three Ounces, and the other
" weigheth eighty nine Ounces; of the Gift of
" Lord *John Chadworth*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, wanting
" in the one seven little Knops and a Tower, and in
" the other, one Tower and eight Knops, and the
" Quantity of one Groat, in the nether part of the
" Shaft.
" Item, a Candlestick, Silver and Gilt, with one
" Knop in the midst, with divers Images; the Co-
" ronation and the Salutation of our Lady, with
" three Branches, three Bowls, and three Pikes,
" weighing eighty Ounces and half; the highest
" Bowl wanting two Flowers, the second Bowl
" wanting four Flowers, and the third Bowl wanting
" half the Crest with the Flowers.
" Item, Two Candlesticks Silver, with two Knops,
" with a Scripture, *Orate pro anima Richardi Smith*,
" &c.

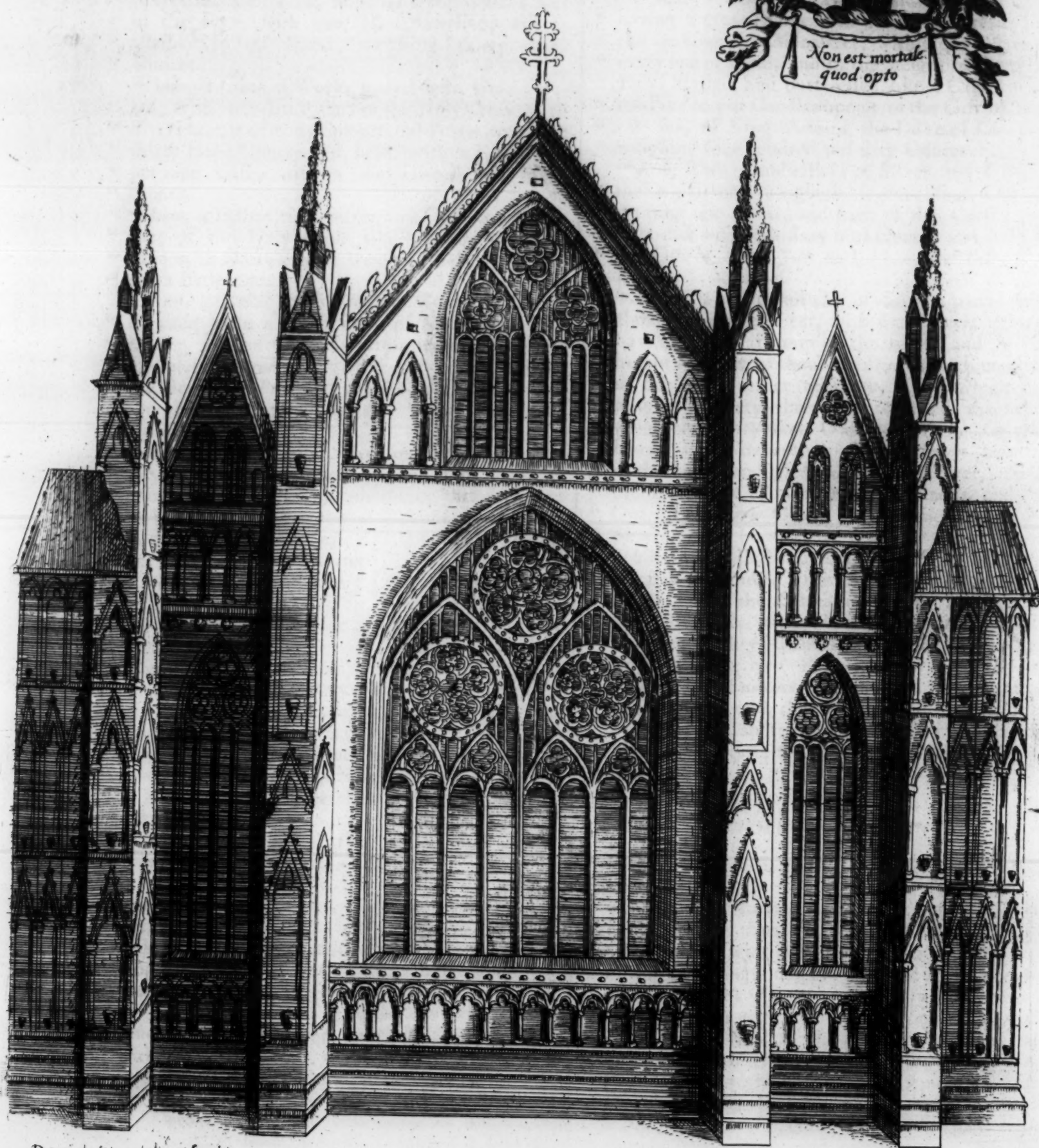
Thuribles, or Censers.

" *Imprimis*, One pair of great Censers, Silver and
" Gilt, with Heads of *Leopards*, with six Windows,
" wanting two Leaves and one Pinacle, and the
" height of the three Pinacles, with four Chains of
" Silver ungilt, with one Knop wanting a Leaf, and
" having two Rings, one greater, and a less, weigh-
" ing eighty eight Ounces and half Quarter.
" Item, a pair of Censers, Silver and Gilt, with
" eight *Leopards* Heads in the Cup, and eight in the
" Covering, with five Chains of Silver, a Knop with
" two Rings; weighing fifty three Ounces and half,
" a piece of its Border broken and wanting.
" Item, A pair of Censers, silver and gilt, with
" three *Leopards* Heads, and one Scripture, *Soli Deo*
" *Honor & gloria*, with four Chains of Silver ungilt,
" a Bos, and two Rings; wanting the height of one
" Pinacle, and part of the Knop of one Pinacle,
" and part of one Window; weighing thirty six
" Ounces; and part of a Cover wanting.
" Item, Two pair of Censers, silver and gilt, of
" bossed Work, with four Chains of Silver, and every
" one

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Daniel King delin et sculp.

“ one of them a Bos with two Rings ; having six
“ Windows, and six Pinacles, every of them want-
“ ing a Pinacle ; one weighing thirty nine Ounces
“ one quarter and half, and the other weighing three
“ and thirty Ounces, and either of them wanting
“ part of the Foot.

“ Item, A Ship, silver and gilt, with two Cover-
“ ings, having two Heads, wanting six Pinacles and
“ one Flower ; having a Spoon with a Cross in the
“ End ; weighing with the Spoon thirty three Oun-
“ ces and a quarter.

“ Item, Two pair of Censers of silver of bossed
“ Work, with six Pinacles and six Windows, and
“ every of them having four Chains of Silver, one
“ of the Chains broken, two Bosses and two Rings.

Basons, &c.

“ Imprimis, Two fair Basons, silver and gilt, cha-
“ sed with nine double Roses, and in the Circuit of
“ one great Rose, a white Rose of Silver enamell'd ;
“ of the which, one weigheth eighty one Ounces,
“ and the other weigheth seventy nine Ounces, of
“ the Gift of the Lord Roulf Crombwell ; one of them
“ having a Spout like a Lion's Face.

“ Item, Two fair Basons, silver and gilt plain,
“ with a Rose chased in the midst of either of them,
“ having the Arms on the backside ; that is to say,
“ one having one Scutcheon of Azor, two Cheverons
“ gilt, three Roses silver ; and the other a Scut-
“ cheon of Azor, a Falcon gold, sitting upon a Rose,
“ with one Scripture, *Venus celui*, &c.

“ Item, Two Basons, silver and gilt, with two
“ Stems in the midst, with *Troyfoyls* within pounced,
“ of the Gift of Philip, the Bishop of Lincoln, weigh-
“ ing seventy three Ounces and half.

“ Item, Two other plain Basons, silver and gilt,
“ within and without, with one Spout, and one plain
“ Rose in the midst of either of them ; weighing
“ fifty two Ounces, of the Gift of Thomas Lucar.

“ Item, A Fat of Silver for Holy Water, with a ---
“ --- weighing seventy Ounces and half.

“ Item, A Sawcer, silver and gilt, with a Stalk,
“ and this Scripture, *J. H. S.*

“ Item, One other plain Sawcer gilt within, having
“ two Sterts like unto *Troyfoyls* ; of which Sterts
“ one is broken off.

“ Item, A Sacring Bill of Silver, weighing seven
“ Ounces.

“ Item, A squar'd Sconce of Silver, and gilt, with
“ a Handle of Silver in the Back, weighing seven-
“ teen Ounces and a quarter.

“ Item, Two fair great Basons, silver and gilt,
“ chased with O.

“ Item, A Sconce of Silver, parcel gilt, border'd
“ with divers Stones above and under, weighing six-
“ teen Ounces ; the Handle broken off.

“ Item, A Calefactory, silver and gilt, with Leaves
“ graven, weighing nine Ounces and half.

“ Item, Two Phials of Silver, and gilt, one having
“ written in the Foot, *Orate pro anima magistri Johan-
“ nis Walpole*, and the other hath written on the one
“ side, *J. H. S.* and of the other side C ; the Cover
“ broken.

Staffs for the Regents of the Choir.

277 “ Imprimis, A Staff covered with Silver, and gilt,
“ with one Image of our Lady, graven in Silver of
“ one End, and an Image of St. Hugh in the other
“ End, and having a Bos six squared, with twelve
“ Images enamelled, having six Butteresses, wanting
“ one Pinacle and two Tops, of the Gift of Mr. A-
“ lexander Prowett.

“ Item, Two other Staves covered with Silver, *Dugd.*
“ and gilt, having an Image of our Lady, and a *Vol. 3.*
“ Chanon kneeling before her at every End, with *Pages*
“ this Scripture, *Pro nobis Ora*, &c. Having also
“ one Knop with six Butteresses, and six Windows
“ in the midst ; one of them wanting a Pinacle,
“ and two little Knops of Pinacles, with one Top of
“ a Window ; and the other a Pinacle and a Top,
“ with this Scripture about the Staff, *Benedictus Deus*
“ *in donis suis*.

“ Item, Two other Staves covered with Silver,
“ parcel gilt, having a Knop in the midst, having
“ six Butteresses and six Windows in every Staff
“ gilt ; wanting the Top of the Butteresses, and the
“ Windows of both Staffs, and one round Silver
“ Plate of one Crowches end.

“ Item, Two Staves of Wood, having upon them
“ little Plates of Silver, with Branches of Vines.

“ Item, Two Staves of Wood.

Crofters.

“ Imprimis, A Head of a Bishop's Staff of Silver
“ and gilt, with one Knop and Pearls, and other
“ Stones, having an Image of our Saviour on the one
“ side, and an Image of St. John the Baptist on the
“ other side, wanting twenty one Stones and Pearls,
“ with one Bos and one Socket, weighing eighteen
“ Ounces.

“ Item, One other Head of a Staff, Copper and
“ gilt.

“ Item, A Staff order'd for one of the said Heads,
“ the which is ornate with Stones, Silver and gilt,
“ and three Circles about the Staff, Silver and gilt,
“ wanting twelve Stones.

“ Item, A Staff of Horn and Wood for the Head
“ of Copper, and a Staff covered with Silver, with-
“ out a Head.

Texts of the Gospels.

“ Imprimis, A Text after Matthew, covered with a
“ Plate, Silver and gilt, having an Image of the Ma-
“ jesty with the four Evangelists, and four Angels
“ about the said Image ; having at every Corner an
“ Image of a Man, with divers Stones, great and
“ small, beginning in the second less ; and a Trans-
“ migration wanting divers Stones, and little pieces
“ of the Plate.

“ Item, One other Text after John, covered with
“ a Plate, Silver and gilt, with an Image of the Cru-
“ cifix, Mary and John, having twenty two Stones of
“ divers Colours, wanting four, written in the se-
“ cond less, *Eft qui prior me erat*.

“ Item, Another Text after Matthew, covered with
“ Plate of Silver, having a Crucifix, Mary and John
“ gilt, and two Angels ; one of them wanting both
“ Wings, and the Crucifix wanting part of the Left
“ Hand ; and John one of his Hands, written in the
“ second less, *Quod est interpretatum*.

“ Item, A Text after Mark, covered with Plate of
“ Silver, having a Crucifix, with Mary and John, with
“ two Images gilt ; one of them wanting the Crown
“ of the Crucifix, wanting all but one in the second
“ le--- *Nona quia* ; and the Image of Mary wanting
“ both her Hands.

“ Item, Three Texts for Lent and the Passion, of
“ which beginneth in the second Leaf, as, *Autem* ;
“ another in the second Leaf, *Hos autem* ; and the
“ third covered with Linnen Cloth with a Red Rose,
“ beginning in the second Leaf, *In quo vox*.

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Chrismatories.

" *Imprimis*, A Chrismatory, Silver and gilt, within
" and without, having sixteen Images enamelled,
" with ten Butteresses without Pinacles, battelled
" about in the Covering with two Crosses, and
" one Crest; having within three Pots with Cover-
" ings for Oil and Cream, without Slices, having
" three Letters above the Coverings, S. C. I. standing
" in a Case, of the Gift of *William Skelton*, some time
" Treasurer of the Church of *Lincoln*, weighing twen-
" ty seven Ounces.

Ampuls, or Vials for Oil.

" *Imprimis*, An Ampul plain, with a Foot Silver
" and gilt, and a Cover chased, parcel gilt, with
" broken Gemmels, and a Spoon with an Acorn, or-
" dained for Cream.

" *Item*, One other Ampul Silver, with a Cover
" chased, with a Spoon within, with an Acorn, or-
" dained for *Oleum sanctum*.

" *Item*, Another Ampul Silver, with broken Gem-
" mels with a Cover chased, and a Spoon having an
" Acorn on the End, ordain'd for *Oleum infirmorum*.

Mitres.

278 " *Item*, Eight Mitres, whereof four are garnished,
" and four ungarnished.

Red Chasubles, or Vestments, and Copes.

" *Imprimis*, A Chasuble of red Cloth of Gold, with
" Orphreys before and behind, set with Pearls, blue,
" white and red, with Plates of Gold enamelled,
" wanting fifteen Plates; and two Tunacles of the
" same Suit, with Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with-
" out Pearls; having two Albes, one Stole, and two
" Fanons, and one other Albe of Ammiffs Stole, and
" the Fanons of one other Suit with Orphreys.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Or-
" phreys of Gold with *Leopards*, powdered with black
" Trifoils; and two Tunacles and three Albes of the
" same Suit, with all the Apparel; of the Gift of
" the Dutchess of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Twenty fair Copes of the same Suit, eve-
" ry of them having three Wheels of Silver in the
" Hoods, of the Gift of the same Dutchess of *Lan-*
" *caster*.

" *Item*, two red Copes, of the which one is red
" Velvet, set with white Harts lying in Colours, full
" of these Letters S.S. with Pendants Silver and gilt;
" the Harts having Crowns upon their Necks with
" Chains, Silver and gilt, wanting fourteen Crowns
" and Chains; and the other Cope is of Crimson
" Velvet of precious Cloth of Gold, with Images in
" the Orphrey, set with divers Pearls, having the
" Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, having a
" Morfe changed.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet with *Katherine*
" Wheels of Gold, with two Tunacles and three
" Albes, with all the Apparel of the same Suit, of
" the Gift of the Dutchess of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Five Copes of red Velvet with *Katherine*
" Wheels of Gold; of the which three have Or-
" phreys of black Cloth of Gold, and the other two
" have Orphreys with Images, *Katherine* Wheels and
" Stars.

" *Item*, Other four Copes of red Sattin, figured
" with *Katherine* Wheels of Gold with Orphreys,
" having Images, Staves, and *Katherine* Wheels.

" *Item*, A red Cope called, *The Root of Jesse*, of red

" Velvet, broidered with Images of Gold, set with
" Roses of Pearls, with a precious Orphrey; having
" a Morfe of Cloth of Gold, with six Stones want-
" ing, other six having a Head set in Gold; the
" which Head hath now one Stone.

" *Item*, a red Cope with Birds more or less, having
" in the Hood the Dome, of the Gift of Mr. *John*
" *Wainfleet*, some time Canon of this Church.

" *Item*, a red Cope of Sattin broidered with Ima-
" ges of Gold, with one broad Orphrey, with Ima-
" ges and Angels, the Back having two Angels sing-
" ing in the Hood.

" *Item*, a red Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, with
" Branches of Gold, and the Orphrey of green Cloth,
" with two Tunacles and three Albes, of the Gift of
" the Countess of *Westmoreland*, wanting one part of
" the Hand.

" *Item*, A Cope of the same Suit of Cloth of Gold,
" and in the Orphrey one Image of Gold, with an
" Image of the Trinity in the Hood, of the Gift of
" the same Countess.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Silk, broidered with
" *Falcons* and *Leopards* of Gold, with two Tunacles
" and three Albes, with the Apparel; of the Gift of
" Mr. *John Southam*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of Cloth of Baudekin, with
" Treys of *Osiridge* Feathers, with the Coronation of
" our Lady; of the Gift of the said *John*.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roses
" white and Leaves of Gold, with two Tunacles and
" three Albes, with the Apparel, of the Gift of the
" aforesaid Mr. *John*.

" *Item*, Four Copes of the same Suit, of the
" which, one hath a better Orphrey than the other,
" with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood;
" the other three having Studs in the Orphreys; of
" the Gift of the said Mr. *John*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of Cloth of Gold, ornate
" with Pearls and Images in the Orphrey, with the
" *Ascension* in the Hood; of the Gift of Mr. *John*
" *Forest*, Prebendary of *Banbury*.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet, with Angels of
" Gold, and a costly Orphrey with two plain Tu-
" nacles of red Velvet without Albes.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Baudekin, with *Falcons*
" of Gold, with two Tunacles, and three Albes,
" with the Apparel; of the Gift of Lord *John*,
" Duke of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Three Copes of the same Colour, and of
" the same Suit, and of the Gift of the same Duke.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet plain, with a
" good Orphrey, with two Tunacles, and three
" Albes, with divers Stoles and Fanons, wanting
" an Ammiffs.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Silk plain, with two
" Tunacles without Albes, for Ferial Days.

" *Item*, A red Cope broidered with Images of
" Gold, and Histories of Apostles and Martyrs;
" and in the Morfe, being the Image of *Peter* and
" *Katherine*.

" *Item*, A red Cope with Branches and Leaves of
" White, with a Vernacle in the Morfe; and the
" Coronation of our Lady in the Hood; of the Gift
" of *Wakeving*, some time Prebendary of *Tame*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of red Velvet broidered with
" Archangels and Stars of Gold; having in the
" Hood an Image of the Crucifix; of the Gift of
" Bishop *Cynwell*.

" *Item*, A Cope of red Velvet, with Rolls and
" Clouds, ordained for the Barn-Bishop, with this
" Scripture, *The High-way is best*.

" *Item*, A Cope of red Cloth of Gold, having an
" Orphrey of blue Velvet, with many Stars; of the
" Gift of Mr. *John Shepey*, Dean of the Church.

" *Item*,

"Item, A Cope of Cloth of Gold, with an Orphrey in the Back, with Knots and Clouds, of the Gift of Mr. Richard Beverley.
 "Item, A red Cope broidered with Saints and Archangels, having in the Morfe a King fitting in his Seat, with his Scripture in his Hand; of the Gift of William Thornton.
 "Item, One other Cope broidered with Images and Archangels, having in the Morfe a Bishop fitting with his Staff.
 "Item, A red Cope broidered with Kings and Prophets, with divers Scriptures; having Orphreys with divers Arms, and two Angels in the Hood incensing; of the Gift of Gilbert Juel, Treasurer.
 "Item, A red Cope broidered with round Circles, and Roses of Gold, containing this Scripture in the Hood, Richardus de Gravesend.
 "Item, A red Cope broidered with Images, Roses, and Flower-de-luces; of the Gift of Thomas Northwood, Archdeacon of Lincoln, having in the Hood an Image of the Majesty.
 "Item, Seven Copes of red Velvet, of the which five have Popinjoys in the Morfe, with Troifoils; and the other two have divers Morfes.
 "Item, A Cope of red Damask, with Ostridges Feathers of Silver, having an Orphrey of black Damask; of the Gift of Mr. Robert Forste.
 "Item, Two old red Copes with Ostridges of green Silk, with divers Arms, having two Morfes of red Fustian.
 "Item, Two red old Copes, of the which one hath a red Orphrey powdered with Lions, and the other hath a blue Orphrey set with Stars and Moons.
 "Item, Two old Copes of red Sattin, having Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with Dragons and Mullets of Gold in the Orphrey.
 "Item, An old Cope of red Sattin, having in the Hood one Stud in the Left Part of the Hood; and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady and her Son.
 "Item, A Chasuble of red Cloth of Gold, set with Birds and Branches of Gold, with an Orphrey broider'd with divers Images behind and before, with two Tunacles, three Albes, with their Apparel.
 "Item, A Cope of red Cloth of Gold of the same Suit, with an Orphrey set with Images, having in the Hood the Majesty.
 "Item, A Cope of red Cloth of Tissue, with costly Orphreys with Images and Arms, and a Scripture in the Morfe, *Ex dono Joannis Colinson*, having in the Hood the Coronation of our Lady.
 "Item, A red Cope of Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys; having in the Hood the Scripture of St. Katherine, the Tomb springing Oil; having in the Morfe an Angel bearing a Crown; of the Gift of Mr. John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal of Anastasis.
 "Item, One other Cope of red Velvet, set with Stars of Gold and Silver, with precious Orphreys, containing the Holy Lamb, with two Angels, bearing the Head of St. John Baptist, having in the Morfe the Arms of Mr. John Ruding, Archdeacon of Lincoln, with this Scripture, *All may God amend*.
 "Item, Six Copes of red Velvet of one Suit, broidered with Angels, having this Scripture, *Da gloriam Deo*, with Orphreys of Needle-work; of the which four have four Evangelists in the Morfes, and the fifth a Lamb in the Morfe; of the Gift of Mr. Philip Lepiate; and the sixth having a white Rose, and an Image in the Morfe, of the Gift of John Waltham, *Cusiod. Sancti Petri*.

"Item, a Chasuble of Red, called *Pease*; with one small Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, with three Albes, three Ammeses without Tunacles.
 "Item, a Cope of Red Velvet broider'd with Flowers and Angels of Gold, and two of them having this Scripture *SCS*. And in the Morfe a Tower, and in the Hood, the Salutation of our Lady.
 "Item, a Chasuble with two Tunacles of the same Suit, with three Albes and their Apparel, of the Gift of Mr. Thomas Alford, Canon of Lincoln.
 "Item, a Chasuble of Red Velvet with two Tunacles of the same, with Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with this Scripture in the Back, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Shelton*, with three Albes, and all the Apparel of the same Suit, of the Gift of Mr. William, Treasurer.
 "Item, a Chasuble of a Cloth of Tissue, with two Tunacles and three Copes of the same Suit, with costly Orphreys of Gold and Images of Needlework, and three Albes with the Apparel of the same, of the Gift of Lord William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.
 "Item, seven Copes of Red Cloth of Gold of one Suit, with Red Roses, and Ostridges Feathers, of the Gift of the said Lord William Smith Bishop, with his Arms in the Morfes.
 "Item, eighteen Copes of Red Tinsel Sattin, with Orphreys of Gold, and Images of one Suit, with Arms in the Morfes, of the Gift of the said Lord William, Bishop of Lincoln.
 "Item, a Cope of Crimson Velvet, with one good Orphrey of Gold and Images, with three Bells in the Back, and the Assumption of our Lady, of the Gift of Mr. Crambull.
 "Item, Ten Copes of one Suit of Red Colour of Cloth of Gold, having good Orphreys, of the Gift of Mr. Jeoffrey Simeon Dean; and in the Morfe, Arms, with this Scripture, *Gratia Dei sum*, &c.
 "Item, A Chasuble with two Tunacles of Red, for Good Friday.
 "Item, Two Dalmaticks of Red, lined with White.

White Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of a White Cloth, broidered with Images and Angels of Gold, with costly Orphreys of Gold, having the *Trinity* in the Back, the Holy Ghost being of Pearl; and also divers Pearls in other Images, with two Tunacles of the same Suit, without Pearls, and three Albes, and three Ammeses with their Apparel, the Stoles differing, of the Gift of Mr. John Welburne, some time Treasurer.
 "Item, A Cope of White of the same Suit, with Pearls and Stones in the Orphreys behind and before, many little Stones wanting, of the Gift of the said John.
 "Item, one other Chasuble of White Cloth of Gold, with Crosses of Gold in the Borders, and two Tunacles, and two Albes of the same Suit, with all the Apparel, the Chasuble having an Image of our Lady before, and another behind.
 "Item, six Copes of the same Suit, one of them having a broad Orphrey, with Images and Tabernacles, the other five having Orphreys of Red Velvet, with Cross Buttons of Gold, of the Gift of John Buckingham, some time Bishop of Lincoln.
 "Item, a Cope of White Velvet, with Griffins and Crowns of Gold, having a good Orphrey with divers Images, having the Morfe, the Vernacle, in the Hood two Images of our Lord and

Dugd. "our Lady; of the Gift of William Norton Ca-
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kin, with one good Orphrey of Blue Velvet,
"broidered with Images and Tabernacles of Gold,
"having in the Morfe a Lamb of Silver, and in
"the Hood the Image of our Saviour.

"Item, Another Cope of Cloth of Gold, having
"in the Orphrey little Images, Birds and Roses set
"with Pearls, and in the Morfe the Salutation of
"our Lady; of the Gift of Mr. John Worstep, Canon
"of Lincoln.

"Item, a Cope of White Cloth of Gold of Baude-
kin, having in the Orphrey Images and Taberna-
cles; and in the Morfe T and S of Gold covered
"with Pearl, *ex dono Magistri Thomæ Southm. Archi-*
"diac. Oxon.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Baudekin, with
"Leaves and Hearts of Gold, with two Tunacles
"and three Albes, with all the Apparel, *Ex dono*
"Domini Thomæ Arundel, Archiepif. Cant.

"Item, two Copes of the same Suit, with costly
"Orphreys, the Gift of the said Lord Thomæ.

"Item, a White Damask broidered with Flowers
"of Gold, with two Tunacles, and three Albes,
"with the Apparel, having in the Back an Image of
"our Lady with her Child; of the Gift of Mr.
"John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln.

"Item, thirteen Copes of the same Suit, with
"Orphreys of Blue Velvet, figured with Flowers
"of Gold, of the said John's Gift.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Baudekin with
"Branches and Dragons of Gold, with two Tu-
nacles of the same Suit, three Albes, with their
"Apparel of divers Works.

"Item, one Cope of the same Suit, having in the
"Hood a Bishop with his Staff; of the Gift of
"John Stratley, Dean.

"Item, a Cope of White Sattin, with Images and
"Red Roses, having the Coronation of our Lady
"in the Back; the Gift of Mr. Roger Martinal.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Tartarion, broider'd
"with Troyfoils of Gold, with two Tunacles and
"three Albes, with all their Apparel; the Gift of
"Richard Chesterfield.

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit, broider'd with
"Troyfoils of Gold.

"Item, a Cope of White Cloth of Gold, having
"in the Morfe two Roses Red and White of Pearls;
"the Gift of Ravenfer, Archdeacon of Lincoln.

"Item, one other White Cope of Cloth of Gold,
"with Orphreys of Green Velvet with Images in
"Tabernacles, having a Shield paled in the Hood;
"the Gift of John Grouson, Archdeacon of Oxon.

"Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with
"Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of Blue Vel-
vet with Flowers of Gold, having in the Morfe
"an Image of our Lady with her Son, with this
"Scripture; The Gift of John Crosby Treasurer; and
"in the Hood, the Apostles bearing the Body of
"our Lady.

"Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with
"Flowers, having in the Hood the Image of our
"Saviour hanging upon the Crofs, with Mary and
"John; the Gift of Mr. Fitz-bugh, Dean.

"Item, four Copes of White Damask embroider'd
"with Flowers, with Orphreys of Red Velvet and
"Flowers; of which three have in their Morfes
"this Scripture; The Gift of John Reed, Chaplain of
"Canterbury, once of the Chantry of Richard White-
well; and the fourth hath this Scripture, *Orate*
"pro anima Willielmi Spensar Capellani.

"Item, a Cope of Damask broidered with Flow-
ers of Gold, with a costly Orphrey, having in

"the Morfe the Varnacle, and in the Hood the Co-
ronation of our Lady, with this Scripture, *ex dono*
"Willielmi Gifburn.

"Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with
"Flowers of Gold, with a Red Orphrey, having
"in the Morfe this Scripture, *Memoriale Domini Willi-*
"elmi Fendike quondam Vicecancellarii hujus Ecclesie; in
"the Hood a Bird of Gold, call'd a *Fanshe*.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Damask broidered
"with Flowers of Gold, with two Tunacles and
"three Albes, with their Apparel; of the Gift of
"Robert Markham.

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with an Orphrey
"of Red Cloth of Gold.

"Item, a Cope of White Damask with an Or-
phrey of Red Velvet and Flowers of Gold, ha-
ving in the Hood an Image of our Lady of Pitty,
"and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady with
"her Son, and Mary Magdalen.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Cloth of Gold,
"broidered about with White Roses and Red, ha-
ving a costly Orphrey, and in the middle of the
"Crofs, an Image of our Lady; and on the left
"Part three Kings, and on the right side two Shep-
herds and one Angel, with this Scripture, *Gloria*
"in excelsis, with two Tunacles and three Albes, and
"all the Apparel.

"Item, two Copes of the same Suit of White
"Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys, set with
"Images and Tabernacles, and Pearls, either of
"them having in the Morfe a Lamb set with Pearls,
"within a Knot and four Mitres, in the Hood, the
"Coronation of our Lady; of the Gift of Mr.
"Wymbish.

"Item, a costly Cope of Blue Velvet [*All the Vest-*
"ments here being White, I take this for a Mistake, and
"that this should be White like the rest] with costly
"Orphreys of Gold, with Images set with Pearl,
"and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady, with
"her Son, and four Angels, in the Hood, the Tri-
nity set with Pearl and Stone, and in the Back, a
"large Image of the Assumption garnished with
"Pearl and Stone, with many Angels of Gold set
"with Pearls, *ex dono Willielmi Alnewike, Epif.*

"Item, two Copes of White Damask with our
"Lady in Flowers, in both the Hoods an Image of
"St. John Baptist, and in the Morfes these Letters
"I and C. *ex dono Magistri Johannis Catler Tresaurarii.*

"Item, another Cope of White Damask of the
"same Suit, having in the Hood the Salutation of
"our Lady, and in the Morfe these Letters T and W.
"Ex dono Thomæ Wryte, Sacrist.

"Item, one other Cope of the same Suit, having
"in the Hood the Assumption of our Lady, and in
"the Morfe these Letters O and L. *Ex dono Domini*
"Ormundi Langwith Vicarii Choralis.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Damask with Or-
phreys of Red Velvet, with two Tunacles and
"three Albes, with all the Apparel.

"Item, two Copes of White Damask, with costly
"Orphreys, with Images of Needle-work; one of
"them having in the Morfe an Angel with an Harp
"in his Hand; the other, two Kings crown'd.

"Item, two other Copes of White Damask, the
"one having in the Morfe a Bishop, and the other
"the Orphrey of Gold, having in the Morfe two
"Knots set with Pearl.

"Item, two little old Copes of Baudekin, with
"Orphreys of Party-silk, broidered with Studs of
"Arms, Green and Red.

"Item, two little old Copes of Baudekin, with
"Orphreys of Gold, having Heads and Feet of
"Gold, on the Back, *pro Chorist.*

"Item,

"Item, two old Copes of White Baudekin with Orphreys, having Letters in them.

"Item, one other Cope of Cloth of Gold, having a Vine in the Orphrey, and in the Morfe an Owl.

"Item, another old White Cope of Cloth of Gold, with Ostridges Feathers, with a Blue Orphrey, containing divers Beasts and Flowers.

Purple Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of Purple Velvet, with Harts of Gold, with a good Orphrey, with Pearls and Stones behind and before, with two Tunacles and three Albes of the same Suit.

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit Broidered with Harts of Gold, having a good Orphrey set with Swans, Roses, and Lambs of Pearl, having the Image of our Lord with a Cross in his Hand, and St. Bartholomew.

"Item, a Cope of Purple Colour of Gold, with divers Colours, checkquer'd with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe, having this Scripture, Southm. Ex dono Joh. Southm.

"Item, a Chasuble of Damask of Purple Colour with a good Orphrey, broidered with Branches and Flowers of Gold, with two Tunacles of the same Suit, and three Albes, with all the Apparel. Ex dono Johannis Spencer Custod. Altar. Sancti Petri.

"Item, three Copes of the same Suit, and of the same Colour, having in their Morfes the Vernacle with a good Orphrey. Ex dono dicti Johannis.

"Item, A Chasuble of Purpur Sattin lined with Blue Buckram, having divers Scriptures without Tunacles, and three Albes, with their Apparel.

"Item, a Cope of Sattin of Purpur Colour, broidered with Images of Kings, Knots, and Roses and Circles of Gold, Ex dono Johannis Carkall, and it hath in the Hood two Kings standing.

"Item, a Cope for Children of Purpur Colour, with an Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, Valde debiles.

Blue Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of Blue Damask with a good Orphrey, ornate with Mitres and Crowns in the Orphrey, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel.

"Item, a Cope of the same Colour, and the same Suit, with a Black Eagle in the Hood and in the Morfe three Mitres.

"Item, a Chasuble of Blue Velvet, with an Orphrey of Images and Tabernacles, and divers Birds in the Orphrey, with two Tunacles, having three Beads behind and before, with three Albes, with their Apparel, Ex dono Johannis Welborne Treasurer.

"Item, two Copes of the same Suit and of the same Colour, having good Orphreys of Cloth of Gold broidered with divers Images, of the which, one of them is Herod slaying the Children of Israel; and the other, broidered with the History of St. John Baptist, Ex dono Johannis Welborne.

"Item, a Cope of Blue, with Birds standing upon Cages, with one good Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, broidered with the History of St. Thomas; and also in the Hood and in the Morfe, a Bishop with his Staff, and two Letters P and D set with Pearl, Ex dono Petri Dolton.

"Item, one other Cope of Blue with Dolphins of Gold, having in the Morfe the Vernacle, and in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady.

"Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold of Baudekin with Blue Colours, with Feathers of Peacocks

and Ostridges of White Silk, with Chains and Dugd.

"Loofings like a Net, with a good Orphrey of Vol. 3.

"Images, and Tabernacles with Orphreys about Pag.

"the Border, set with Moons and Stars, Morfus

mutatur.

"Item, six Copes of Blue of one Suit, broidered

"with Birds of Gold, with Branches of lighter

"colour, having a Red Orphrey with Birds of Gold,

Ex dono Phil. Repingdon Epif. Lincoln.

"Item, a Cope of Blue, with Stars of Gold,

"with a Morfe, having the Crucifix, with the Images of our Lady and St. John.

"Item, two Copes of Blue, of the which, one

"is broidered with Keys of Gold; and the other,

"with Lions, Stars and Moons of Gold, Et sunt

valde debiles.

"Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold of Blue Tissue,

"having a broad Orphrey with divers Images,

"having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood,

"and in the Morfe the Arms of Lords.

"Item, a Chasuble, two Tunacles and three Albes

"of the same Suit, with all their Apparel.

"Item, five Copes of Blue Velvet, with Orphreys

"of Red Cloth of Gold, the Work, Leaves and

"Branches of Gold, Ex dono Mag. Johan. Breton Canonici.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two

"Tunacles, three Albes and their Apparel, Ex dono

dicti Johannis.

"Item, four good Copes of Blue Tissue, with

"Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, wrought with

"Branches and Leaves of Velvet; of the Gift of

John Chadworth Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two

"Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel, Ex

dono dicti Johannis Chadworth.

"Item, a Chasuble with two Tunacles of Blue

"Tissue, having a precious Orphrey of Cloth of

"Gold, with all the Apparel, Ex dono Domini Jo-

bannis Ruffel Epif. Lincoln.

"Item, a Chasuble with two Tunacles and three

"Albes, with their Apparel of Blue Tissue, with

"good Orphreys of Needle-work, Ex dono Magistri

Johannis Cook, Archid. Lincoln.

"Item, five Copes of the same Suit, with Or-

"phreys of Needle-work, having in their Morfes

"these Letters I and C, Ex dono dicti Johannis.

"Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, paled with

"Blue Velvet and Cloth of Gold, set with Mansers

"and Images, Tabernacles in the Orphreys of Needle-

"work, having the Arms of Sir Thomas Burgh

"Knight, in the Hood, the Resurrection of our

"Lord, Ex dono Thomæ Burgh Militis nuper de Gains-

burgh.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two

"Tunacles, and three Albes, with their Apparel,

Ex dono dicti Magistri Thomæ Burgh.

"Item, a Chasuble of Blue Velvet, broidered

"with Flowers of Gold, having a Red Orphrey set

"with Flowers of Gold, and two Tunacles, three

"Albes, and the Apparel.

"Item, a Cope of Blue Velvet, broidered with

"Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of Red Vel-

"vet, broidered with Flowers of Gold of the same

Suit.

"Item, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tissue, with Or-

"phreys of Needle-work, with two Tunacles and

"three Albes of the same Suit, with the Apparel.

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with Scrip-

"ture in the Hood, Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi

Smith, Vicarii de Wirksworth. Ex dono Magistri Ri-

chardi Smith quondam Vicarii de Wirksworth.

"Item, one Chasuble and two Tunacles of Blue

"Tissue Velvet, with three Albes, and all the Ap-

parel.

"Item,

Dugd. "Item, three Copes of the same Suit, having in
Vol. 3. "the Morfe, *Vox Domini super aquas*.
Pag.

Green Chasubles and Copes.

"Item, a Cope of Green Velvet, broidered with
"Lillies, having a good Orphrey of Needle-work,
"with a Morfe having this Scripture, *Memoriale Wil-*
"lielmi Marſhal olim Virgar. *hujus Eccleſie*, and in the
"Hood an Image of our Lady and the ſaid William
"kneeling, bearing a Wand of Silver in his Hand.

"Item, a Cope of Green Cloth of Gold, with a
"goodly Orphrey of Needle-work, having in the
"Morfe an Image of our Saviour, and in the Hood,
"the Trinity; of the Gift of Mr. William Skelton
"Treasurer.

"Item, A Cope of Green Cloth of Gold, with a
"goodly Orphrey, having in the Morfe a Vernacle,
"and written in the Hood, *Ex dono Magistri William*
"Smith Archid. Lincoln.

"Item, A Cope of Green Damask Gold, written
"in the Morfe, *Vox Domini super aquas*. *Ex dono*
"Domini Willielmi Atwater Epif. Lincoln.

"Item, A Chasuble of the ſame, with two Tu-
"nacles and three Albes, with all their Apparel,
"*Ex dono diſti Domini Willielmi Atwater Epif. Lincoln.*

"Item, A Chasuble of Green Baudekin with two
"Tunacles, with a good Orphrey of Needle-work,
"with a Crucifix, Mary and John, and the Father
"above, with three Albes, and their Apparel, *Ex*
"dono Domini Johannis Waltham, Epif. Sar.

"Item, A Cope of the ſame Suit, with a precious
"Orphrey with Images in Tabernacles, in the Morfe
"behind, the Image of St. John Baptiſt and Mary
"Magdalen, and in the Hood the Trinity, *Ex dono*
"diſti Johannis.

"Item, One other Cope by itſelf of Green Cloth
"of Gold, with Images and Angels of Jeſſe, having
"in the Morfe a Face of Mother of Pearl ſet in
"Gold, with nine Stones, with the Coronation of
"our Lady in the Hood.

"Item, A Cope perſe of Green Cloth of Gold,
"and the Orphrey of Red Velvet, with Images
"and Tabernacles of Gold, having the Coronation
"of our Lady in the Hood, *Ex dono Magistri Petri*
"Dalton.

"Item, A Chasuble of green Baudekin, with two
"Tunacles of one Suit, with Trees and Birds of
"Gold; with three Albes of divers ſorts, with their
"Apparel, *Ex dono Domini*.

"Item, A Chasuble of Sindon, broidered with
"Moons and Stars, lined with blue Buckram, with
"two Tunacles without Albes.

"Item, Two Copes of the ſame Colour, and the
"ſame Suit, having in the Orphreys divers Arms
"and Morſes of Cloth of Gold, and in their Hoods
"having Arms; *Et ſunt debiles*.

"Item, A Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with Pea-
"cocks and Griffins, their Heads and their Feet of
"Gold, with broad Orphreys, bearing Arms with
"Images; *Et debiles*.

284 "Item, An old Cope of green Silk with Lions and
"Dragons of dark Gold, having an Orphrey with
"Images of Kings of Gold and Pieces of Silk.

"Item, A Cope broidered with Gold upon Hemp,
"with divers Stories, with a Morfe of green Silk;
"*Ex dono Ade Limbergs, prout ſcriptura teſtatur*.

"Item, Two Copes of Cloth of Gold broidered up-
"on Hemp, with divers Stories of the Paſſion of
"divers Saints; one having an Orphrey of yellow
"and red Velvet, and Lions of Silver; and the
"other having blue and yellow Velvet ſet with Mil-
"lets; *Ex dono Magistri Roberti Caderay, Precentor. Ec-*
"cleſie Lincolnienſis.

"Item, A Cope of green Velvet broidered with
"Lillies, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, with
"a Morfe, with a Ton, and a Branch of Haw-
"thorn; having this Scripture in the Morfe, *Orate*
"*pro anima Roberti Thornton*; and in the Hood this
"Scripture, *Pater de calis, &c.* with the Trinity.

"Item, Two Copes of green Sattin figured, broi-
"dered with Lillies, with coſtly Orphreys of Needle-
"work; of the which one hath in the Morfe the
"Arms of Lord John Chadworth, and in the Hood
"*Cena Domini*; and the other hath in the Morfe, the
"Salutation of our Lady, and the ſame in the
"Hood.

"Item, A Chasuble and two Tunacles, and three
"Albes, with all their Apparel of the ſame Suit, *Ex*
"*dono Domini Johannis Chadworth*.

"Item, A Cope of green Velvet broidered with
"Lillies, with an Orphrey of blue Cloth of Gold,
"with this Scripture in the Morfe, *Orate pro anima*
"*Roberti Darcy*. *Ex dono ejusdem quondam Cuſtodis Al-*
"*taris Sancti Petri*.

"Item, Two other Copes of green Velvet without
"Flowers, with Orphreys of blue Cloth of Gold;
"of the which, one hath in the Morfe the Arms of
"Mr. Robert Aſcough, *Ex dono ejusdem*; and the other
"hath a Morfe of blue Cloth of Gold, *Ex dono Domi-*
"*ni Croſeby Capellani*.

"Item, A Chasuble of green Velvet, broidered with
"Lillies, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, with
"this Scripture upon the Back, *Orate pro anima Wil-*
"*lielmi Kirk*; with two Tunacles, three Albes, with
"the Apparel.

Black Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, A Chasuble of black Cloth of Gold of
"Baudekin, with a red Orphrey, having Images and
"Stars of Gold; having in the Back the Arms of
"the Lord Roſe, with two Tunacles, three Albes of
"the ſame Suit, *valde debiles*.

"Item, A black Cope with Stars and Lions, Scalops
"and Images of Gold; *Ex dono Willielmi de Thornaco*.

"Item, Two black Copes of Sattin figured with
"Gold Orphreys of Gold Images and Tabernacles
"of Needle-work; having in the Hood an Angel
"bearing the Arms of Thomas Crew.

"Item, A black Cope of Cloth of Silver, with an
"Orphrey of red Velvet broidered with Flowers;
"having in the Hood the Aſſumption of our Lady.

"Item, A black Cope of Camblet, broidered with
"Flowers of Woodbine, with an Orphrey of red
"Cloth of Gold with Falcons, bearing Crowns of
"Gold in their Mouths.

"Item, a Chasuble of the ſame Suit, with two
"Tunacles and three Albes, with all the Apparel of
"the ſame.

"Item, a Chasuble of black Sattin with Stars of
"Gold; having Orphreys of red Silk with Images
"before and behind of the ſame Suit.

"Item, A Chasuble of black Velvet, with a good
"Orphrey of Needle-work, with Images of the Holy
"Ghoſt, the Crucifix, our Lady, with other Ima-
"ges; with two Tunacles and three Albes, with the
"Apparel; of the Gift of the Lady Dame Alice
"Fitz-hugh.

"Item, Two Copes of black Sattin, with Orphreys
"of red Damask, broidered with Flowers of Gold,
"having in the Back, Souls riſing to their Doom;
"either of them having in the Hood an Image of our
"Saviour ſitting upon the Rainbow; *Ex dono Domini*
"*Willielmi Caſk*.

"Item, A Cope of black Damask, having an Or-
"phrey of red Velvet; and having in the Hood this
"Scripture, *Orate quaſo*.

"Item,

Garlands.

- " *Imprimis*, A Garland with Silver gilt, with eleven
" -----with divers Stones and Pearls, with ten
" -----*Ex dono Domine Elizabethæ Dercy*, weighing
" ten Ounces and half, wanting seventeen Pearls and
" three Stones.
" *Item*, a Garland of Silver, with divers precious
" Stones and Pearls, set upon black Velvet, wanting
" two Points.
" *Item*, A Garland of Silver, set with Stones of di-
" vers Colours, having a Lase with two Knops set
" with Pearls; wanting divers Stones.
" *Item*, Six Garlands broken, of little value; with
" divers Stones, estimate to forty Shillings.

Silk Cloths for the High Altar.

- " *Imprimis*, A costly Cloth of Gold for the High
" Altar, for principal Feasts; having in the midst
" Images of the Trinity, of our Lady, four Evange-
" lists, four Angels about the Trinity, with Patri-
" archs, Prophets, Apostles, and Virgins, with many
" other Images; having a Frontlet of Cloth of Gold,
" with Scriptures, and a Linnen Cloth infix'd to the
" same; *Ex dono Ducis Lancastrie*.
" *Item*, A Cloth of Gold, having in the midst the
" Coronation of our Lady, with many Angels on eve-
" ry side, with Organs, and Trumpets, and Apostles,
" and many other divers Images; with a Frontlet
" powdered with Croffes of Gold, *Ex dono dicti*
" *Ducis*.
" *Item*, A red Cloth of Gold, with Falcons of
" Gold, and a Frontlet of the same Suit, with two
" Altar Cloths, one of Diaper.
" *Item*, A Purpur Cloth, with an Image of the Cru-
" cifix, Mary and John, and many Images of Gold,
" with a divers Frontlet; having in every End two
" white Leopards, with two Altar Cloths.
" *Item*, A Cloth of Gold, partly red and partly
" white; with an Image of our Lady in the midst,
" with her Son, in a Circle, with eight Angels; and
" on her Right Hand an Archbishop standing in a
" Circle with eight Angels; and on her Left Hand
" a Bishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels;
" with a Frontlet of the same Suit, having in the
" midst the Trinity, with two Angels incensing on
" every side; *Ex dono dicti Ducis Lancastrie*.
" *Item*, One other Cloth of the same Suit, having
" in the midst an Image of a Virgin in a Circle;
" with an Image of St. John Baptist of one side, and
" St. John the Evangelist of the other side; *Ex dono*
" *præfat. Ducis*.
" *Item*, A Cloth of white, with Troyfoils of Gold,
" having the Salutation of our Lady in a red Circle,
" with a Frontlet of the same, with two Cloths of
" Diaper.
" *Item*, A Cloth of blue with Flowers and Grif-
" fins of Gold, with an old Cloth of Diaper.
" *Item*, A double Cloth white and red, for Lent;
" with a plain Altar Cloth, with a Frontlet of the
" same Suit.
" *Item*, A white Cloth of Damask, broidered with
" Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assump-
" tion of our Lady in the midst, with this Scripture
" at her Feet, *Ex dono Johannis Crosby, Treasurer of*
" *Lincoln*; with an Image of St. John Baptist on the
" Right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the
" Left Hand, with one Linnen Cloth.
" *Item*, A Canopy of the same Suit, with Flowers
" of Gold, and Fringes yellow, red, blue and
" green.

Morfes.

- " *Imprimis*, Nine Morfes, Silver and gilt, as here-
" after followeth; of the which, one hath an Image
" of the Majesty in the middle, and of every Hand
" a Queen; the Eyes of one covered with the Tail
" of a Serpent, garnished with Pearl and Stones;
" one Stone wanting, the Gemmels broken, weigh-
" ing eighteen Ounces.
" *Item*, The other Morfe of Silver gilt, like a
" Quaterfoil, having an Image of the Majesty in the
" midst; with Arms in four Parts, ornate with Stones
" of divers Colours, weighing fourteen Ounces,
" wanting six Stones.
" *Item*, A Morfe with Gemmels of Silver and gilt,
" with two black Stones like Men on every side;
" having many void Places for Stones; weighing
" eleven Ounces and half quarter.
" *Item*, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with eight Cor-
" ners; having two whole Troyfoils, and two broken,
" and four wanting, with the Majesty in the midst;
" having six great Stones of divers Colours, three
" great Stones wanting; having also the four Evan-
" gelists; weighing thirteen Ounces and half
" quarter.
" *Item*, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with Gemmels,
" with Branches of Vines, with a large Stone like a
" Man's Eye in the one Leaf, and Eve eating of the
" Tree in the other Leaf. Having sixty three Stones
" of divers Colours, weighing sixteen Ounces and a
" quarter, wanting a Stone.
" *Item*, A Morfe of Silver and gilt, like a Quater-
" foil, with an Image of the Majesty in the midst,
" an Image of our Lady in the Top, Paul of the
" Right Hand, and Peter of the Left Hand; Paul
" wanting the Sword, with four Evangelists, and a
" Man kneeling in the Foot, weighing ten Ounces.
" *Item*, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with a King in
" the midst, with four Evangelists and four Angels;
" weighing eleven Ounces and half.
" *Item*, A round Morfe set with Pearl round about,
" with a Face of a Woman of Gold, and a Lion of
" Gold bound with a Chain.
" *Item*, A Morfe Silver and gilt, plated upon
" Wood, like a Quaterfoil, with Stones of divers
" Colours, a Stone in the midst like a Saphir;
" weighing four Ounces and half.
" *Item*, Four Morfes of Copper and gilt, enamell'd,
" with Images, and Flower-de-luces, enamell'd.
" *Item*, A Morfe of Copper, with a blue Stone in
" the midst.
" *Item*, A Morfe of blue Velvet, with a Lamb in
" the midst, of Pearl, with a Saphir infix'd upon
" Wood.

Dugd. "Item, Two other lesser Cloths of the same Suit,
 Kol. 3. "with Flowers of Gold and Fringes.
 Pag. "Item, A red Cloth of Gold, with Cocks of Gold,
 "containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length four
 "Yards and half; *Ex dono Magistri Willielmi Waltham.*
 "Item, Two Cloths of red Cloth, with Kenels of
 "Gold, every of them containing in Breadth an Ell,
 "and four Yards and half in Length.
 "Item, A red Cloth of Gold, with Branches and
 "Flowers of Gold, containing an Ell in Breadth,
 "and in Length six Yards and half and a Nail; *Ex*
dono Phil. Repingdon Epif.
 "Item, Two Cloths of Purpur Colour, with di-
 "vers Beasts and Birds, every of them containing in
 "Breadth one Ell, and in Length three Yards and a
 "quarter.
 "Item, Two Cloths of red Cloth of Gold, pow-
 "dered with Pies of divers Colours, every of them
 "containing one Ell in Breadth, and in Length three
 "Yards and a quarter.
 "Item, Two blue Cloths of Gold with Branches
 "and Leaves, and Swans of Gold, every of them
 "containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length three
 "Yards and a Nail.
 "Item, Two green Cloths with Birds of Gold and
 "white Lions, every of them containing in Breadth
 "one Ell, and in Length four Yards and a half.
 "Item, Two old Cloths of Red, with Beasts and
 "Birds, having Heads of Gold, every of them being
 "in Breadth an Ell, and in Length three Yards and
 "the Nail.
 "Item, Two old Cloths of blue, powdered with
 "Cocks and Mullets of Gold.
 "Item, Two Cloths of white Cloth of Baudekin,
 "being in Breadth one Ell, and in Length four
 "Yards.
 "Item, Two Cloths of red Baudekin, either of
 "them in Breadth an Ell, and in Length four
 "Yards.
 "Item, Two Cloths of red Velvet, broidered with
 "Katherine Wheels of Gold of divers Lengths, and
 "divers Breadths; with a Frontlet of the same Work
 "pertaining to one of the Cloths.
 "Item, A white stained Cloth of Damask Silk for
 "the Sepulchre, with the Passion and Resurrection
 "of our Lord.

A Copy of the King's Letters, by Force
 whereof the Shrines and other Jewels
 were taken away.

"**H**ENRY the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of
 England, and of France, Defender of the Faith,
 Lord of Ireland, and in Earth, immediate under
 CHRIST, Supreme Head of the Church of England:
 To our Trusty and Well-beloved Doctor, George Hen-
 nage, Clerk, Archdeacon of Taunton, John Hennage,
 and our Well-beloved Servants, John Hallely, and Ro-
 bert Draper, greeting. For as much as we understand,
 that there is a certain Shrine, and divers feigned Relicks
 and Jewels, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, with
 which all the simple People be much deceived, and brought
 into great Superstition and Idolatry, to the dishonour of
 God, and great slander of this Realm, and peril of their
 own Souls; We let you wit, That we being minded to bring
 our loving Subjects to the right Knowledge of the Truth,
 taking away all Occasions of Idolatry and Superstition;
 for the special Trust and Confidence we have in your Fi-
 delities, Wisdoms and Discretions, have, and, by these
 Presents, do authorise, name, assign, and appoint you
 four, or three of you, that immediately upon the sight
 hereof, repairing to the said Cathedral Church, and de-

claying unto the Dean, Residentiaries, and other Mini-
 sters thereof, the Cause of your coming, is to take down Vol.
 as well the said Shrine, and superstitious Relicks, as su-
 perfluous Jewels, Plate, Copes, and other such like, as
 you shall think by your Wisdoms not meet to continue or
 remain there. Unto the which we doubt not but, for the
 Considerations afore rehearsed, the said Dean and Resi-
 dentiaries, with other thereof, will be conformable
 and willing thereunto, and so you to proceed accord-
 ingly: And to see the said Relicks, Jewels and Plate,
 safely and surely to be conveyed to our Tower of London,
 into our Jewel-house there, charging our Master of the
 Jewel-house with the same. And further, we will, that
 you charge and command in our Name, that the said
 Dean there, to take down such Monuments as may give
 any Occasion of Memory of such Superstition and Idolatry:
 Hereafter strenghtly charging and commanding all Majors,
 Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers, Mi-
 nisters and Subjects, unto whom in this case it shall ap-
 pertain, That unto you, and every of you, as they shall
 be by you required, they be aiding, helping, favouring
 and assisting, as they will answer unto us for the contrary
 in their Perils.

Given under Our Privy Seal, at our Palace of
 Westminster, the sixth of June, in the two
 and thirtieth Year of our Reign.

The above Commission was exhibited and exe-
 cuted June 11th, 1540.

"Memorandum, That by force of the above written
 Commission there were taken out of the said Ca-
 thedral Church of Lincoln, at that time, in Gold,
 two thousand six hundred twenty one Ounces.
 In Silver, four thousand two hundred eighty five
 Ounces.
 Besides a great number of Pearls and precious
 Stones, which were of great Value, as Diamonds,
 Sapphires, Rubies, Turkey, Carbuncles, &c.
 There were at that time two Shrines in the Ca-
 thedral Church, the one of pure Gold, called St.
 Hugh's Shrine, standing on the backside of the High
 Altar near unto Dalison's Tomb. The Place is ea-
 sily to be known by the Irons yet fastned in the
 Pavement Stones there.
 The other called, St. John of Dalderby his Shrine,
 was of pure Silver, standing in the South End of
 the great Cross Isle, not far from the Door where
 the Gallery Court is used to be kept.

The Jewels belonging to the Lord of Lincoln's Mitre.

"Item, To the fore part of the Mitre, in the ne-
 ther Band, seven Stones blue and red, and eight
 Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster.
 Item, Two Links, in every side two Clusters of
 Pearls; and the one three, and the other never a
 one.
 Item, Two Angels holding eight Stones and
 eighteen Pearls.
 Item, In the left of one of the Sides, three Stones
 and eight Pearls.
 Item, In the middle of the Mitre eight Stones,
 and seven Clusters of Pearls, with four Pearls in
 a piece.
 Item, In the fore part of the Mitre, above by the
 Edges, twelve Stones and thirteen Clusters of
 Pearls, with four in a Cluster, lacking two Pearls.
 Item, In the other Leaf of the Mitre three Stones
 and eight Pearls.

"Item,

" Item, Four Pillars of Silver.
 " Item, In the nether part of the Mitre behind,
 " eight Stones and seven Clusters of Pearls, with four
 " in a Cluster, lacking two Pearls.
 " Item, In the middle Bond eight Stones and se-
 " ven Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster.
 " Item, Thirteen Stones about by the Edges, and
 " thirteen Clusters, with four in a Cluster, lacking
 " three Pearls.
 " Item, Two Angels holding eight Stones and
 " twenty two Pearls.
 " Item, Two Pins of Silver to make fast the
 " Labels.
 " Item, Four Bars of Silver.
 " Item, A Flower to stand in the Top of the
 Mitre.

*A true Copy of an Inventory re-
 maining in the Registry of the
 Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,
 taken the eighteenth Day of
 May, in the seventh Year of the
 Reign of King Edward the
 Sixth, of all the Plate, Jewels,
 Vestments, Copes, Altar Cloths,
 and other Ornaments appertain-
 ing to the Cathedral Church of
 Lincoln.*

Chalices.

" *Imprimis*, One Chalice, Silver and gilt, with one
 " plain Patten chased in the Foot, within a
 " writhen Knop, having a Scripture in the bottom,
 " *Johannes Gynawell*; weighing thirty three Ounces.
 " Item, A Chalice, Silver and gilt, with an Image
 " of the Crucifix in the Foot, with a Patten, and our
 " Saviour sitting on the Rainbow; twenty six
 " Ounces.
 " Item, Another Chalice, Silver and gilt, having
 " written about the Cup, *Laudato Dominum in Ec-*
 " *clesia Sanctorum*; and in the Patten, *Enixa est*
 " *puerpera*.

Pixes.

" *Imprimis*, A round Pix, Silver and gilt, for the
 " Sacrament.

*Here the Monasticon makes three Items, with blank
 Lines; and so blank Lines under Tabernacles,
 Crofters, and Ampuls or Vials for Oil, adding to
 this last.*

" Item, An Ampul of Silver with a Cover.

*Then again follow blank Lines for Croftes, Morfes,
 and Mitres, importing, that there were none; all
 things of most Value having been before plunder'd.
 Then follows,*

Red Copes.

" *Imprimis*, Eight Copes, whereof seven are of
 " red Silk, with Images of Gold of divers sorts;

" and the eighth of red Damask, with an Orphrey *Dugd.*
 " of green Velvet with Flowers, and an Angel in *Vol. 3.*
 " the Hood. *Pag.*

" Item, Four Copes; of which one is a red Cope
 " with Birds, having in the Hood the Doom; *Ex*
 " *dono Magistri Johannis Maynfler.*

" Item, Another Cope broidered with Kings, Pro-
 " phets and Martyrs.

" Item, Another Cope of red Silk, with Birds of
 " Gold, and Leaves of Gold wrought therein.

" Item, The fourth Cope of Baudekin, with white
 " Flowers; having in the Hood the Coronation of
 " our Lady, with a blind Scripture.

" Item, Seven Copes of red Velvet, with Angels
 " and Flowers in their Backs.

" Item, Four Copes of red Velvet, one of them
 " having Bells, with Angels and Flowers.

" Item, Another with Flowers, and a Lamb in
 " the Hood.

" Item, The third Clouds and Rolls of the
 " Back.

" Item, Four Angels and Stars.

" Item, Five Copes, one of them of red Velvet,
 " furnished with white Harts in Colours.

" Item, Another of red Damask, with great
 " Ostridge's Feathers.

" Item, The third of red Cloth of Gold, ornate
 " with Pearls and Images in the Orphrey; and the
 " Ascension in the Hood.

" Item, The fourth Cope of red Cloth of Gold,
 " having an Orphrey set with Images, and in the
 " Hood the Trinity.

" Item, The fifth Cope of Crimson Velvet wrought
 " of Cloth of Gold, with Images in the Orphrey
 " set with divers Pearls; and having the Corona-
 " tion of our Lady in the Hood.

" Item, Two Copes of red Velvet, garnished with *289*
 " Roses and Flowers of Gold; one of them having
 " in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady of one
 " side, the Nativity of Christ in the middle, and
 " two Angels of the other side of the Hood; and the
 " other having the Coronation of our Lady in the
 " Hood.

" Item, Six Copes of one Suit of red Colour,
 " having good Orphreys; and in the Morfes Arms
 " with this Inscription, *Gratia Dei sum id quod sum.*

" Item, Four Copes of red Cloth of Gold of one
 " Suit, with Roses and Ostridge's Feathers; with
 " the Arms of Bishop *Smith* in their Morfes.

" Item, Five Copes of Purpur Colour, whereof
 " one is of Velvet, with-----of Gold.

" Item, Other three of them of Damask, having in
 " the Morfes the Vernacle.

" Item, The fifth Cope of Cloth of Tissue, with
 " this Scripture in the Hood, *Orate pro anima Richardi*
 " *Smith, Vicar. de Wicksworth.*

Green Copes.

" *Imprimis*, Five Copes of Green Velvet, broide-
 " red with Lillies.

" Item, Three Copes, one of Green Velvet, set
 " with Roses of Gold, having the Coronation of our
 " Lady in the Hood, and *Mary Magdalen* in the
 " Morfe.

" Item, Another of Green Damask Gold, written
 " in the Morfe, *Vox Domini super aquas.*

" Item, The third of Green Baudekin, with *St.*
 " *James Shell* in the Morfe.

Blue Copes.

" *Imprimis*, Four Copes, two of them of Blue
 " Tissue, with Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold,
 " wrought

Dugd. "wrought with Branches and Leaves of Velvet.
 Vol. 3. "Item, Another of Blue Tissue Velvet, having
 Pag. "in the Hood, *Vox Domini super aquas*.
 "Item, The Fourth of Baudekin Blue Colour,
 "with Feathers of Peacocks and Ostridges of White
 "Silk, with Chains and Joyfings like a Net, with
 "a good Orphrey.
 "Item, Five Copes, four of them of Blue Tissue,
 "with Orphreys and Needle-work, having in their
 "Morfes these Letters J. C.
 "Item, The Fifth Cope of Cloth of Gold, purled
 "with Blue Velvet, and Cloth of Gold set with
 "Mainfers, and having the Arms of Sir Thomas Burgh,
 "Knight.
 "Item, Eight Copes, whereof two are of Blue
 "Velvet, having good Orphreys of Cloth of Gold,
 "embroidered with divers Images; of the which
 "one is Herod slaying the Children of Israel, the o-
 "ther embroidered with the Story of St. John
 "Baptist.
 "Item, Four other Blue Velvet Copes, with
 "Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, having the
 "Work, Leaves and Branches of Gold.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Velvet, with
 "Dolphins of Gold, having in the Morfe a Vernacle.
 "Item, The eighth of Blue Velvet, with Flowers
 "of Silk and Gold, and the Orphrey of Red Velvet,
 "with Flowers of Silk and Gold.
 "Item, Eight Copes, whereof five are of Blue
 "Baudekin of one Suit, embroidered with Birds of
 "Gold, and Branches of lighter Colour, having Red
 "Orphreys with Birds of Gold.
 "Item, Another Cope of the said eight of Blue,
 "having a good Orphrey, and Birds of Gold stan-
 "ding upon White Cages.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Tissue, having a
 "broad Orphrey with divers Images, and the Coro-
 "nation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe
 "a Lion.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Baudekin, having
 "a branch of White Roses, running in Red Velvet
 "in the midst of the Orphrey, and a splayed
 "Eagle in the Hood.

Black Copes.

"Imprimis, Five Copes, whereof one is of Black,
 "with Stars, Lions, Scollops and Images of Gold.
 "Item, Two others of Satten, with good Orphreys
 "of Gold Images, and Tabernacles of Needle-
 "work, having in the Hood an Angel bearing the
 "Arms of Sir Thomas Green.
 "Item, Another Black Cope of Cloth of Silver,
 "with an Orphrey of Red Velvet, embroidered with
 "Flowers, having in the Hood the Assumption of
 "our Lady.
 "Item, a Black Cope of Camblet, embroidered
 "with Flowers of Woodbine, with an Orphrey of
 "Red, with Falcons bearing Crowns in their
 "Mouths.
 290 "Item, Three Copes, whereof two are of Black
 "Satten, with Orphreys of Red Damask, broidered
 "with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back, Souls
 "rising to their Doom, either of them having in
 "their Hood, an Image of our Saviour sitting upon
 "the Rainbow.
 "Item, The third Cope of Black Damask, ha-
 "ving Souls on the Back, and Christ sitting upon
 "the Rainbow.

White Copes.

"Imprimis, Seven Copes of white Damask, ha-
 "ving Orphreys of blue Velvet, with Flowers of
 "Gold.

"Item, Seven other White Copes of the same Dugd.
 "fort. Vol. 3.
 "Item, Six Copes, four of them of white Damask, Pag.
 "embroidered with Flowers, having Orphreys of
 "Red Velvet, and three of them have in their
 "Morfes this Scripture, *Ex dono Johannis Rede Ca-*
 "*pellani*; and the fourth hath, *Orate pro anima Willi-*
 "*elmi Spencer Capellani*.
 "Item, The other two of like sorts, and one of
 "them of the Gift of Sir William Fendike.
 "Item, six Copes of white flowered Damask,
 "with Flowers of Gold and Silk, having divers
 "Orphreys.
 "Item, seven Copes, whereof six are of old Cloth
 "of Gold, and one of them hath a broad Orphrey,
 "with Images and Tabernacles, and the other five
 "Copes have Orphreys of Red Velvet, with cross
 "Buttons of Gold.
 "Item, The seventh is much like unto the same.
 "Item, six Copes, one of white Velvet with
 "Griffins and Crowns of Gold, having a good
 "Orphrey with divers Images, and a Vernacle in
 "the Morfe; and in the Hood two Images, one of
 "our Lord, and the other of our Lady.
 "Item, a Cope of white Cloth of Gold of Baude-
 "kin, with a good Orphrey of blue Velvet, broide-
 "red with Images and Tabernacles of Gold, ha-
 "ving in the Morfe a Lamb of Silver.
 "Item, another white Cope of Cloth of Gold,
 "having in the Orphrey little Images, Birds and
 "Roses set with Pearls, and in the Morfe the Saluta-
 "tion of our Lady.
 "Item, another Cope of white Cloth of Gold
 "of Baudekin, having in the Orphrey Images and
 "Tabernacles, and in the Morfe T. S. of Gold,
 "covered with Pearls.
 "Item, two other Copes of white Baudekin,
 "with Leaves and Hearts of Gold, having good
 "Orphreys.
 "Item, four Copes, one of them of white Tarta-
 "ron, broidered with Troyfoils of Gold.
 "Item, another of white Damask, with one
 "Orphrey of Red Velvet, and Flowers of Gold,
 "having in the Hood an Image of our Lady of
 "Pitty, and in the Morfe an Image of our Lady and
 "her Son, and Mary Magdalen.
 "Item, Two other Copes paned with Black,
 "White and Red, having written in the Red Panes
 "in Gold, *A bon Droit*.
 "Item, Five old Copes, whereof two are of
 "Yellow Taffety.
 "Item, One of white Damask.
 "Item, The other two of white Silk, with Gold
 "wrought upon.
 "Item, six old Copes of Red Velvet, of which
 "four are with Poppingays in their Morfes, with
 "Troyfoils; and the other two have divers
 "Morfes.
 "Item, six other old Copes, whereof three are of
 "Red Silk, with Birds of Gold, and in the Orphreys
 "Images.
 "Item, Other two of blue Silk, with Stars and
 "Roses in the Orphreys.
 "Item, the other of Red Silk, with Swans and
 "Beasts of Gold wrought upon.
 "Item, Fourteen old Copes of divers sorts for
 "poor Clerks.
 "Item, Eighteen old Copes of fundry sorts for
 "Choristers.

Chasubles.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Pag.

3. Chasubles of several Colours, with their Tunics and Albes.

" *Imprimis*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold of blue Tissue, with two Tunics and three Albes, with all the Apparel.

" *Item*, another Chasuble of blue Tissue Velvet, with Flowers and Branches of Gold, and in the Orphrey a Picture of the Passion of Christ, and of either side of him an Angel with Chalice in their Hands, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Tissue Velvet, with Branches and Flowers of blue Velvet wrought upon Gold, with a fair Orphrey, having a Picture of Christ on the Cross, and Angels, with Chalice and Censers, with two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, wrought upon with Flowers and Trees of blue Velvet, having an Orphrey of red Velvet wrought upon Gold, with two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, purled with blue Velvet of Gold, set with Mansers, with two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tissue, having Flowers and Branches of purpur Velvet, wrought upon, having this Scripture on the Back, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith quondam Vicarij de Wicksworth*, two Tunics and three Albes, with the Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, wrought upon with Flowers of Gold and Silk, and a red Cross set with Flowers of Gold and green Silk, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, with a Cross of Gold, having Red Velvet wrought upon Gold in Branches, two Tunics, three Albes with their Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of fair Light Green Velvet, brodered with Trees of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey of Needle-work; having the Picture of the Passion of Christ, and under the same Picture a Bishop standing, and St. John the Evangelist, two Tunics, and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of green Velvet, brodered with Lillies, and an Orphrey of Needle-work, with this Scripture upon the Back, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Kirk*, with two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a goodly Chasuble of green Damask Gold; of the Gift of Bishop Atwater, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, having the Birth of Christ in a Shield, with other Images in the Orphrey, with two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Damask Purple Colour, brodered with Branches and Flowers of Gold, with a good Orphrey, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Purple Velvet, with Harts of Gold, having a good Orphrey with Pearls behind and before, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Roses and Leaves of Gold, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Katherine Wheels of Gold, two Tunics, three Albes, with their Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Roses and Flowers of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having behind the Birth of Christ, and the Salutation of our Lady, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Angels and Flowers of Gold, and a good Orphrey, two Tunics, and three Albes. Dugd. Vol. 3. Page

" *Item*, a Red Chasuble with Branches of Gold, and the Orphrey of Green Silk, with Flowers of Gold, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Baudekin, with Leaves and Harts of Gold, with two Tunics and three Albes, with their Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back an Image of our Lady with a Child, two Tunics, three Albes, with their Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble pan'd with White, Black and Red Silk, having written in the Red Panes in Gold, *A bon Droit*, two Tunics, three Albes, with all their Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of white Damask, with Orphreys of Red Velvet, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Damask, with Flowers of Gold, and an Orphrey of Red of tinsel Satten, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White, with Crosses of Gold in the Borders, and in the Orphrey an Image of our Lady before, and another behind, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk, Troyfoils of Gold, and Orphrey of Red Velvet with Troyfoils of Gold, two Tunics and three Albes, with their Apparel. 292

" *Item*, a Chasuble of black Camblet, with Flowers of Gold and Silk, and an Orphrey of Red Silk, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, two Tunics and three Albes, with the Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Gold and Silk, with a narrow Orphrey of Pearls, Red, White, and Blue, two Tunics and two Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Sarsnet, with a narrow Orphrey of Gold, two Tunics, and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk, with Flowers and Branches of Gold, and a goodly Orphrey in the Story of the Nativity of Christ, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with an Orphrey, having a Picture of Christ upon the Cross, with other Images, two Tunics, and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, with an Orphrey of Gold Needle-work, with Images and Birds, two Tunics, three Albes, with the Apparel.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Yellow Silk, with Suns and Moons of Gold, with other Flowers of Silk and Gold, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of green Taffety, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of White Silk Needle-work, having Scutcheons with Lions ramping, two Tunics and three plain Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Yellow Sarsnet, with a narrow Orphrey of Gold, having in the Top a Picture of Christ upon the Cross, Mary and John, and two Tunics without Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Baudekin, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, having an Orphrey set with Images, two Tunics and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk and Gold, with a red Orphrey, having Trees of Gold, and White Ostridge Feathers, two Tunics, three plain Albes.

" *Item*, Two Tunics of Red Cloth of Baudekin, with Birds and Beasts of Gold, and White Silk, with Orphreys of Gold, and silk Needle-work, set with Images, lacking a Chasuble and Albes.

M m m m

" *Item*,

Dugd. Vol. 3. Page "Item, Two Tunicles of Red Velvet, with narrow Orphreys of Gold, lacking Albes and the Chasuble.

"Item, a Chasuble of Red Silk, with Lions of Gold upon White Scrowls, with a fair Orphrey, having a Picture of the Passion of Christ, with divers other Images, with an Albe and the Apparel.

"Item, a Chasuble of Baudekin, with Green running Branches, and Birds of Gold, with an Orphrey of Red Silk and Gold, with Griffins of Gold in round Circles, two Tunicles, three Albes.

"Item, a Chasuble of coarse Red Worsted, with Stars of Gold, and a Black Orphrey set with White Roses, and two Tunicles, without Albes.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Fustian, with a Red Orphrey, and two Tunicles, without Albes.

"Item, a Chasuble of Red Sarfner, with Flowers of Gold, and a Blue Orphrey, having Jesus with a Crown wrought in the Back, with one Tunicle lacking Albes.

"Item, an old Chasuble of Black Satten, with Flowers of Gold, and a Red Orphrey, having a Picture of the Passion of Christ, with Mary and John, with certain Arms under them, and a Tunicle, without Albes.

"Item, an old Chasuble of purpur Satten, with a narrow Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, having certain Scriptures in Letters of Gold, in round Circles made of Silk and Gold, lacking Tunicles and Albes.

"Item, a Chasuble of White Damask, with an Orphrey of Red Damask, and one Tunicle, lacking Albes.

"Item, a Chasuble full of little round Spots of Gold like Pease, with a narrow Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, without Tunicles and Albes.

"Item, five old Tunicles of divers sorts, with their Albes for Choristers.

"Imprimis, a Cloth, partly Red and partly White, with an Image of our Lady in the Midst, with her Son in a Circle with eight Angels; and on the right Hand an Archbishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels; and on the left Hand a Bishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels.

"Item, a White Cloth of Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assumption of our Lady in the Midst, with this Scripture at her Foot, *Ex dono Johannis Crosby Thesaurarij Lincoln*, with an Image of St. John Baptist on the right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the left Hand, with one Frontlet, sewed to a Linnen Cloth old worn.

"Item, a White Cloth with Troyfoils of Gold, having the Salutation of our Lady, in a Red Circle with a Frontlet, and two Cloths of Diaper.

293 "Item, a Purpur Cloth, with an Image of the Crucifix, Mary and John.

"Item, a Cloth of Red Baudekin, with Leopards, powdered with black Troyfoils, with a plain Altar-Cloth, with a Frontlet of the same, having an Altar-Cloth of Diaper old worn.

"Item, a double Cloth White, like a Net on one side, and red Taffety on the other, with a plain Altar Cloth, and a Frontlet of the same Suit.

"Item,-----

"Item, Two Cloths of Purpur Colour, one with divers Beasts and Birds, and the other with Flowers and Branches, old worn.

"Item, Two green Cloths, with Birds of Gold and White Lions, old worn.

"Item,-----

"Item, a Cloth of Red Silk, with Flowers of Gold wrought thereon.

"Item, a Cloth of blue Silk lined, wrought upon with Flower-de-luces, Harts, and other Beasts of Gold, old worn.

"Item, Two Cloths of blue Baudekin, wrought with Beasts, Branches and Birds, old worn.

Here follow in the Monasticon three Items, with only Blank Lines.

Linnen for the High Altar.

"Imprimis, six Altar-Cloths of Diaper, meetly good.

"Item, Five other Cloths of Diaper, sore worn,

"Item, One half Cloth of Diaper.

"Item, Eight Altar-Cloths of Lin Cloth.

"Item, Three long Towels of Diaper.

Here again in the Monasticon follow three Items, with only Blank Lines.

An Inventory of all the Jewels, Plate, Vestments, Copes and other Ornaments to the Revestry of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln belonging. Made eleventh Day of --- Anno Domini 1557. 4. and 5 Philip and Mary.

Chalices.

"Imprimis, One Chalice Silver and Gilt, with one plain Patten, chased in the Foot, with a written Knop, with one gilded Spoon containing a Scripture, *Blessed be God*, having a Scripture in the Bottom, *Johannes Gynwell*, weighing thirty four Ounces.

"Item, a Chalice, Silver and Gilt, having about the Cup, *Laudabo Dominum in Ecclesia Sanctorum*. And on the Foot, *Totus Mundus est Ecclesia*, and on the Patten, *Enixa est puerpera*, and weighing twenty six Ounces.

"Item, a Chalice, Silver and Gilt, having about the Cup, *Calicem salutaris accipiam*, and on the Foot, *Ihesus Christus, Ihesus Christus, Amen*, lacking two Knops on the Foot, and on the Patten, *Benedicamus Patrem & Filium cum Sancto Spiritu, ex dono Johannis Longland olim Epif. Lincolnensis*, belonging to his Chapel, weighing twenty three Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice of Silver and Gilt, having graven about the Cup, *Calicem salutaris accipiam & nomen Domini invocabo*, and on the Foot, *Ihesus Christus*; and on the Patten in the Midst *Ihesus*; and about the same, *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini, quondam Alcock, ex dono dicti Johannis Longland Epif.* belonging to his Chapel, weighing twenty Ounces and a Quarter.

"Item, a Chalice Silver, parcel Gilt, having on the Foot a Crucifix, Mary and John enamelled, and on the Patten *Ihesus*, belonging to our Ladies Chapel, and Bishop Flemming's Chapel, weighing fifteen Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice Silver, parcel Gilt, having in the Foot a Cross gilded, and on the Patten a Face gilded in the Midst thereof, weighing six Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice with a Patten, both Silver, parcel Gilt, having in the Patten one Vernacle gilded,

" gilded, and on the Foot a Picture Gilt, weighing
" fourteen Ounces and a Quarter, given by Mr. John
" Pryn, late Subdean of this Cathedral Church, to
" be used and occupied in Bishop Ruffel's Chapel,
" otherwise called St. Blase's Chapel.

Pyxes.

" Item, One Pyx, Silver and Gilt, having a Cross
" on the Top of it, to bear the Sacrament in,
" weighing eleven Ounces and half.
" Item, a Pyx of Ivory, having a Ring of Silver
" and no Lock.
" Item, One other Pyx, like the same of Ivory,
" bound with Silver, with one Lock, and one broken
" Clasp.
" Item, One other round Pyx of Ivory, like the
" others, bound with Silver.

Phials.

" Item, two little Phials, Silver and Gilt, weigh-
" ing six Ounces, *Ex dono Domini Johannis Longland*
" *olim Epif. Lincolnienfis*, and belonging to his Chapel.

Crosses.

" Item, two Crosses Copper and Gilt, having
" either of them two Pipes on their Staves gilt.
" Item, three Feet for Crosses to stand upon, Cop-
" per and gilt.

Censers.

" Item, two Pair of Censers, Copper and Gilt.
" Item, one Ship of Copper.

Candlesticks.

" Item, one Pair of bearing Candlesticks of Lattin.
" Item, another Pair of a larger sort, standing on
" the Altar in our Lady's Chore.
" Item, another pair of bearing Candlesticks
" broken.
" Item, a Holy Water Fat of Lattin.

Chrismatories.

" Item, a Chrismatory of Lattin.

Ampuls, or Vials for Oyl.

" Item, an Ampul plain, with a Foot Silver and
" Gilt, and a Spoon, with an Acorn ordain'd for
" Cream.
" Item, another Ampul of Berral, closed in Silver
" and Gilt, for *Oleum Sc.* with a Spoon, having an
" Acorn in the Top.
" Item, another Ampul of Glass, wherein is con-
" tain'd *Oleum infirmorum*, with a Spoon of Silver,
" and an Acorn in the Top.

Mitres.

" Item, two Mitres both garnished,

Red Chasubles and Copes.

" *Imprimis*, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with good-
" ly Orphreys before and behind of fine Gold, ha-
" ving behind in the Orphrey the Passion of Christ,

" set about with Angels, and lined with green
" Silk. *Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag.*

" Item, a Cope of the same, having in the Back,
" the Salutation of our Lady, Nativity of Christ,
" and the Coronation of our Lady, having Apostles
" and Prophets about the Cope of fine Gold, with
" many Flowers set with Pearl, and lined with
" green Silk.

" Item, one Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roses
" and Flowers of Gold wrought in the same, ha-
" ving goodly Orphreys, having in the Back, the
" Salutation of our Lady, and the Meeting of our
" Lady and St. Elizabeth, with two Tunicles, three
" Albes, and all their Apparel,

" Item, three Copes of the same Suit.
" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roses and
" Flowers of Gold, having in the Back a Cross of
" Cloth of Baudekin, with two Tunicles and three
" Albes, and all their Apparel. *Ex dono Domini*
" *Johannis Longland olim Epif. Lincoln.*

" Item, one Cope of the same Suit, *Ex dono ejusdem*
" *Epif. Longland.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with a Cross
" in the Back, having a Crucifix, Mary and John,
" and the Father over the Crucifix, and under the
" Crucifix Mary Magdalen and St. Thomas of Inde, with
" two Tunicles, three Albes and all their Apparel.
" *Ex dono dñi Epif. Longland.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with a Cross of
" Cloth of Gold, having written in the Cross, *Orate*
" *pro anima Willielmi Skelton quondam Thesaurarii Lin-*
" *colnienfis*, with two Tunicles, three Albes, and all
" their Apparel; lacking one for an Ammes
" Kercheif.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with Katherine
" Wheels of Gold, with two Tunicles and three
" Albes with all their Apparel.

" Item, three Copes of the same Suit.
" Item, four Copes of red Velvet upon Satten,
" with Katherine Wheels of Gold, with Orphreys,
" having Images and Stars.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with a Cross on
" the Back, having a Picture of Christ upon the
" Cross, and over the Picture the Holy Ghost, and
" two Angels censing, with many Angels and Flowers
" of Gold upon the Chasuble, and two Tunicles
" with Albes.

" Item, two Copes of the same Suit, of the which
" one hath three Bells of Gold on the Back, another
" an Orphrey of blue Velvet, with Flowers em-
" broidered.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, having in the
" Cross upon the Back, a Vernacle set in a Garland
" of green Silk, with two Tunicles, three Albes and
" all their Apparel.

" Item, two Copes of the same Suit, one of them
" having in the Morfe the Holy Lamb, and the o-
" ther hath in the Morfe a Lion of Gold.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Or-
" phreys of Gold, with Leopards powdered with
" black Troyfoils, and two Tunicles and three
" Albes of the same Suit, with all their Apparel.

" Item, thirteen fair Copes of the same Suit, e-
" very of them having three Wheels of Silver in the
" Hoods.

" Item, fourteen Copes of red Tinsel, with Or-
" phreys of Gold, with Arms of Bishop Smith in the
" Morfes, *Ex dono ejusdem Episcopi.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Flowers
" of Gold and Silk upon it, and in the Cross, the
" Trinity, and under other Images, with two Tu-
" nicles, three Albes and all the Apparel.

" Item, one Cope of the same Suit.

" Item,

Dugd. "Item, Three Albes, three Ammes Kerchifs and
Vol. 3. "their Apparels of red Damask, embroidered with
Pag. "one Stoll of the same Sort, and one Pharnel of
"red Velvet.

"Item, a Chasuble of red Silk, with two Tun-
cles for Good Friday, lin'd with white.

"Item, two Dalmaticks of red Silk, lined with
"Linnen Cloth stained.

"Item, a Cope of Crimson Velvet, of precious
"Cloth of Gold, with Images in the Orphrey, ha-
"ving the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood,
"and having a Morfe changed.

"Item, ten Copes of red Cloth of Gold of one
"Suit, with red Roses, of the Gift of William
"Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, with his Arms in their
"Morfes.

"Item, a fair Cope of Cloth of Gold, with a
"goodly Orphrey, having in the Hood the Saluta-
"tion of our Lady, *Ex dono Epif. Longland.*

"Item, four Copes of red Velvet, with Roses
"white, and Leaves of Gold; of the which, one
"hath a better Orphrey than the other, with the
"Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, the other
"three having Scutcheons in the Orphreys.

Purple Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of Damask of Purpur Co-
"lour, with a good Orphrey, broidered with
"Branches and Flowers of Gold, with two Tun-
"cles of the same Suit, lacking Albes.

"Item, three Copes of the same Suit, and of the
"same Colour, having in their Morfes the Vernacle,
"with good Orphreys.

"Item, a Cope of Sattin of Purpur Colour,
"broidered with Images of Kings, Knots and Roses,
"and Circles of Gold, and two Kings standing in
"the Hood.

"Item, a Cope of Purpur Colour of Gold, with
"divers Colours checkered with three square, ha-
"ving the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood,
"and in the Morfe, having this Scripture, *Southm.*
"*Ex dono Johannis Southm.*

White Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, A Chasuble of White Cloth, broider-
"ed with Images and Angels of Gold, with costly
"Orphreys of Gold, having the Trinity in the
"Back, the Holy Ghost being of Pearl, and also
"divers Pearls in the other Images, with two Tun-
"cles of the same Suit, without Pearls, and three
"Albes, and three Ammeses, with their Apparel;
"the Stoll is differing, of the Gift of one John
"Welborne, some time Treasurer.

"Item, A Cope of White of the same Suit, with
"Pearls and Stones in the Orphreys behind and be-
"fore, many little Stones wanting; of the Gift of
"the said John Welborne.

"Item, One Chasuble of Cloth of Silver, with a
"goodly Cross of Gold, having a Picture of Christ
"on the Cross, the Father and the Holy Ghost gar-
"nished about with Crimson Velvet and Gold, with
"two Tunicles and three Albes, three Ammeses,
"with their Apparel, *Ex dono Epif. Longland.*

"Item, One Cope of the same Suit, *Ex dono ejus-*
"*dem.*

"Item, A Chasuble of White Damask, broidered
"with Flowers of Gold, having a Picture of Christ
"on the Cross, Mary and John, and two Angels
"censing, two Tunicles, with three Albes, and their
"Apparel.

296 "Item, Four Copes of White Damask, with
"broidered Flowers of Gold, having Orphreys of

"Blue Velvet, with Flowers of Gold embroidered.

"Item, A Chasuble of White Cloth of Gold,
"broidered about with White Roses and Red, ha-
"ving a costly Orphrey, and in the middle of the
"Cross an Image of our Lady, and on the left part,
"three Kings, and on the right part, two Shepherds
"and one Angel, with this Scripture, *Gloria in ex-*
"*cellis*, and two Tunicles, and three Albes and all
"their Apparel.

"Item, Two Copes of the same Suit of White
"Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys set with
"Images and Tabernacles, and Pearls, either of
"them; having in the Morfe a Lamb set with
"Pearl within a Knot, and four Mitres, in the Hood
"the Coronation of our Lady.

"Item, One Cope of White Damask embroidered
"with Flowers of Silk of divers Colours, having
"in the Back *J. H.*

"Item, Four Copes of White Damask, embroider-
"ed with Flowers of Gold, whereof two have in
"their Morfes *J. C.* One of the other hath on
"the Morfe *O. L.* And the fourth hath in the Morfe
"*W. T.*

"Item, An old Cope of White Silk, broidered
"with Troyfoils of Gold.

"Item, One old Cope of White Silk, having an
"Orphrey of Green Velvet, with Images set.

"Item, One Cope used to be worn on *St. Mark's*
"Day, pined with White, Red, and Black Silk,
"with a good Orphrey.

"Item, Two Copes broidered with Gold upon
"Hemp, with divers Stories of the Passion of di-
"vers Saints, one of them having an Orphrey of
"Yellow and Red Velvet, and Lions of Silver;
"and the other having Blue Velvet and Yellow,
"set with Mulletts.

Blue Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, one Chasuble and two Tunicles of
"Blue Tissue Velvet, with three Albes, wanting
"their Apparel.

"Item, one Cope of the same Suit, having in the
"Hood, *Vox Domini super aquas.*

"Item, two good Copes of blue Tissue, with
"Orphreys of red Cloth of Gold, wrought with
"Branches and Leaves of Velvet; of the Gift of
"John Chadworth Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two
"Tunicles, three Albes, lacking the Apparel.

"Item, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tissue, with Or-
"phreys of Needle-work, having written in the
"Back, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith, Vicarii*
"*de Wicksworth.*

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with Scripture
"in the Hood, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith,*
"*quondam Vicarii de Wicksworth.*

"Item, a Chasuble with two Tunicles of blue
"Tissue, with good Orphreys of Needle-work, *Ex*
"*dono Magistri Johannis Coke, Archid. Lincoln.*

"Item, four Copes of the same Suit, with Or-
"phreys of Needle-work, having in the Morfes
"these Letters *I* and *C.* *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*

"Item, a Chasuble of blue Damask, with a good
"Orphrey, ornate with Mitres and Crowns in the
"Orphrey, with two Tunicles and three Albes, one
"of the Albes wanting his Apparel.

"Item, two Tunicles of blue Sattin, broidered
"upon with Flowers of Gold, having Orphreys of
"red Sattin set with Flowers.

"Item, one Cope of blue Velvet, having an Or-
"phrey set with Images; and in the Back an
"Image of our Lady, with Angels and Stars of
"Gold, and in the Hood the Trinity.

"Item,

"Item, two Copes of blue Velvet, one broidered with Flowers of Gold, having an Orphrey of red Velvet, and in the Hood, Christ sitting in Judgment, with Souls under him. And the other broidered with Angels and Flowers, and on the Back, the Assumption of our Lady, and in the Hood the Trinity.

"Item, two Copes of blue Velvet, with Orphreys of red Velvet, wrought upon Gold.

Green Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Cope of green Damask, with a goodly Orphrey of Needle-work set with Images, having in the Hood a Story concerning the Passion of Christ, *Ex dono Episc. Atwater.*

"Item, a Chasuble of the same, with two Tunicles and three Albes, with all their Apparel, *Ex dono Willielmi Atwater Episc. Lincoln.*

"Item, a Chasuble of green Baudekin, with two Tunicles, with a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with a Crucifix, Mary and John, and the Father above, with the three Albes and their Apparel, *Ex dono Johannis Walteram Episc. Sarum.*

"Item, one Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with Images and Angels of Jesse, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood.

"Item, one Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady; and in the nether part of the Hood this Scripture, *Ex dono Willielmi Smith, Archidiaconi Lincolnienfis.*

"Item, two Copes of green Velvet, having the Assumption of our Lady in the Back, with Angels and Flowers embroidered, and in their Hoods the Trinity, in their Morfes these Letters T. S. *Ex dono Domini Thome Clay olim Vicarii Choralis.*

"Item, a Cope of green Velvet embroidered with Lillies, with an Orphrey of blue Velvet upon Gold.

"Item, an old Cope of green Velvet, with an Orphrey of blue Velvet upon Gold.

Black Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of black Velvet with Flowers of Gold and Silk embroidered, also a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with Images of the Holy Ghost, the Crucifix, our Lady, with other Images, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with the Apparel.

"Item, a Chasuble of black Velvet, with Orphreys of red Velvet, with two Tunacles and three Albes, and all their Apparel, wanting a Fan-
nel.

"Item, a Cope of black Velvet with a good Orphrey, having in the Hood an Image of our Lady and her Son.

"Item, two Copes of black Sattin with Orphreys of red Damask, broidered with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back Souls rising to their Doom, either of them having in their Hood, an Image of our Saviour sitting upon the Rainbow, *Ex dono Domini Willielmi Cask Capellani.*

Silk Cloths for the High Altar.

"Imprimis, a costly Cloth of Gold for the High Altar upon principal Feasts, having in the midst Images of the Trinity, of our Lady, four Evangelists, four Angels about the Trinity, with Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Virgins, with many other Images, having a Frontlet of Cloth of Gold with Scriptures, and a Linnen Cloth affixed to the same.

"Item, Another Cloth of Gold, having in the midst the Coronation of our Lady, with many Vol. 3. Angels on every Side with Organs and Trumpets, Pag. and Apostles, and many other divers Images, with a Frontlet powdered with Croffes of Gold.

"Item, a White Crofs of Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assumption of our Lady in the midst, with this Scripture at her Foot, *Ex dono Johannis Crosby The-saurarii Lincoln.* with an Image of St. John Baptist on the Right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the Left Hand, with one Linnen Cloth affix'd to the same.

"Item, one Cloth of black Velvet with a Fringe, embroidered with Flowers of Silk and Gold, having in the midst a Pane of green Satten, and in the same a Picture of Christ on the Crofs, and Mary and John, with a Canvas Cloth affix'd to the same.

"Item, a Cloth of red Silk with Birds of Gold, and one Linnen Cloth affixed to the same.

"Item, a Cloth of white Sarfenet with a Fringe full of Drops of red Silk, having a Crofs in the midst of red Silk, with a Canvas Cloth sowed to the same.

"Item, a white stained Cloth of Damask Silk for the Sepulchre, with the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord.

"Item, a Canopy of changeable Silk to be born over the Sacrament in Procession.

These Inventories taken from the *Monasticon* as they are there in *English*, show what great Wealth there was in this Church of *Lincoln*, before the ravaging of the same by King *Henry VIII.* and others after his Example, and how little remain'd under King *Edward VI.* and *Philip* and *Mary*, which small Parcel was afterwards soon squander'd under Queen *Elizabeth.* Enough of this, which may serve as a Specimen to judge of what was in all other Churches; let us now proceed to what remains to be added concerning this Cathedral out of other Authors.

According to *Heylin*, the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* Originally was divided into two Dioceses, being those of *Dorchester*, now a small Village seven Miles from *Oxford*, and *Sidnacester*, in the County of *Lincoln*, as *Cambden* thinks, for it is now entirely lost. Of this Bishoprick of *Sidnacester*, *Godwin* also makes mention, but it was in a little time united to *Dorchester*, and thence remov'd to *Lincoln.* *Godwin* adds, that one *Simon de Bumston* has writ, that this Cathedral See was once planted at *Buckelsworth*; which Place not being known, *Le Neve* makes a *Quere*, whether it might not be *Biggelswade* in *Bedfordshire.* In this all agree, that it was the Bishoprick of the greatest extent, as containing that which now belongs to the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Chester* and *Exeter*; and this Prelate was call'd Bishop of the *West Saxons*, tho' he had under him also the *Mercians.*

The Cathedral here is of no longer standing than since the removal of the Bishop's See hither from *Dorchester*, the Church before, built by *Paulinus* Archbishop of *York*, having been before ruin'd. *Remigius*, who, as has been said, remov'd the See hither, built his own Cathedral, which being afterwards burnt, was repair'd by Bishop *Alexander*; but *Hugh* of *Burgundy* began, and his Successors finish'd the Church that is now standing, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *All Saints.*

Of the Alterations of this Diocese we shall take Notice under the several Bishops. It is still the largest Diocese in the Kingdom, containing the

N n n n

whole

Dugd. whole Counties of *Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon,*
Vol. 3. *Bedford, Buckingham, and Part of Herefordshire,* where-
Pag. in are 1255 Parishes; whereof 577 are Impropriations, for Government whereof there are 6 Archdeacons, viz. of *Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow and Huntingdon.* The Bishoprick is valu'd at 894 l. 10 s. 1 d. in the King's Books. It has yielded to the Church 3 Saints; to Rome 1 Cardinal; to the Realm of *England* 6 Lords Chancellors, and 1 Lord Treasurer, and 1 Lord Keeper; 4 Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, and 2 to *Cambridge.* For the more clearness, the Bishops of each Place shall be set severally as in *Heylin.*

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SIDNACESTER.

- 1 **E**adbed, was plac'd here in the Year 678, his Diocese being Part of that of *Dorchester.*
- 2 *Ethelwin*, 679.
- 3 *Edgar*, 701.
- 4 *Kinebert*, by venerable *Bede* call'd *Embert*, who also says he was by him considerably assisted in writing of his Ecclesiastical History, and having known him so well, must also have best known his true Name.
- 5 *Alwigh*, 733.
- 6 *Eadulph I.*, 751.
- 7 *Ceolulf*, 767.
- 8 *Unwona*, 784, (*Heylin*) *Godwin* mentions him not.)
- 9 *Eadulf II.*, 786. After whose Death, says *Heylin*, this Church being a long time Vacant, was joyn'd to *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire.*

Bishops of DORCHESTER.

- 1 *Birinus*, 635. He converted the *West Saxons* and their King *Kimigilsus*, who appointed *Dorchester* for his See.
- 2 *Agilbert*, 650. In his Time *Kenwalch*, King of the *West Saxons*, divided this great Diocese into two Parts, leaving the one to this Prelate, and appointing the other, whose Name was *Wina*, his See at *Winchester.* After which for a long time there were no Bishops at *Dorchester*, but those of *Winchester* govern'd the whole See; and during this Interval, *Osvey*, King of *Mercia*, erected another Episcopal See at *Lichfield.* After this Interruption the next Bishop of *Dorchester* was
- 3 *Totta*, or *Torthelm*, who being made the first Bishop of *Leicester*, soon after remov'd to *Dorchester.*
- 4 *Edbert*, 764.
- 5 *Werenbert*.
- 6 *Vuwona*, or *Unwona*, 786.
- 7 *Retbun*, 814.
- 8 *Aldred*, 861, or according to others, 851, said to have been depriv'd of his Bishoprick.
- 9 *Ceolred*, 873.
- 10 *Halard*, appointed by King *Alfred* one of the Guardians of the Kingdom against the *Danes*, and dy'd an. 897.
- The See vacant.
- 11 *Ceolulf*, or *Kenulf*, 905.
- 12 *Leofwin*, under whom the See of *Sidnacester*, which had been long vacant, was again united to *Dorchester.*
- 13 *Ailnoth*, 960.
- 14 *Ascrwin*.
- 15 *Alshelm*.
- 16 *Eadnoth I.*, slain by the *Danes.*

17 *Eadherick*, 1016.

18 *Eadnoth II.*, built the Church of our Lady at *Stow.*

19 *Ulf*, a Norman, 1052.

20 *Wulfin*, or *Wulfin*, 1053, whose Successor *Remigius* remov'd the See to *Lincoln*, as follows.

Bishops of LINCOLN.

21 *S. Remigius*, preferr'd to the Bishoprick of *Dorchester* by King *William the Conqueror*, an. 1070. it being ordain'd in a Synod held at *London*, that all Bishops Sees should be in considerable Places, this Prelate remov'd his from *Dorchester* to *Lincoln*, then said to have been one of the most populous Cities in *England.* There he built a Cathedral, and constituted 21 Canons, all Persons of Learning and Piety. Of this more has been said before from the *Monasticon.*

22 *Robert Bloet*, 1092, he added 21 Prebends to those he found in his Church, and perform'd many noble Acts of Religion and Charity; and yet *Bale* has endeavour'd groundlessly to blast his Reputation, as others have done from him. He was Lord Chancellor of *England.*

23 *Alexander*, 1123, he was also Lord Chancellor, and repair'd and beautify'd his Church almost ruin'd by Fire, and was otherwise a great Benefactor to the same.

24 *Robert*, by some call'd *de Querceto*, by others *Chesneto*, or *Robert Chesney*, he bought a House for himself and his Successors in *London*, and built another at *Lincoln.*

The See vacant 17 Years.

25 *Walter de Constantii*, 1183, *Heylin* says, he was Lord Chancellor. Translated hence to *Roan.*

26 *S. Hugh*, 1186. He was a *Carthusian* Monk, and promoted to this Bishoprick by King *Henry II.* merely on account of his known Sanctity of Life. Accordingly he prov'd a most religious Prelate, built the Church of *Lincoln* now standing from the Foundation, and perform'd many other great Actions, besides the Miracles reported of him, as may be seen in *Matth. Paris.*

27 *William of Bloys*, 1203.

The See vacant 3 Years. (*Heylin.*)

28 *Hugh Wallis*, 1209, he was Lord Chancellor, and noted for his Disloyalty to King *John.*

29 *Robert Grossthead*, 1235. He is much commended for his Learning, Zeal, and Fervor in Preaching, and is said to have struggled vigorously against the Incroachments of the Pope, who was then *Innocent IV.* *Matthew Paris* writes of him, That he was an open Reprover of the Pope and King, a Rebuker of Prelates, a Corrector of Monks, a Director of Priests, an Instructor of the Clergy, a Maintainer of Scholars, a Preacher to the People, a Persecutor of Incontinent Persons, a diligent Searcher of Scripture, a Mauler and Contemptor of the *Romans.* At the Table of Bodily Refreshment generous, bountiful and courteous, chearful and affable; but at the Spiritual Table devout, apt to shed Tears and contrite. In his Pontifical Charge diligent, venerable and indefatigable. He was generally reputed a Saint, and reported to have wrought many Miracles.

30 *Henry Lexington*, 1254.

31 *Benedict de Gravesend*, 1258.

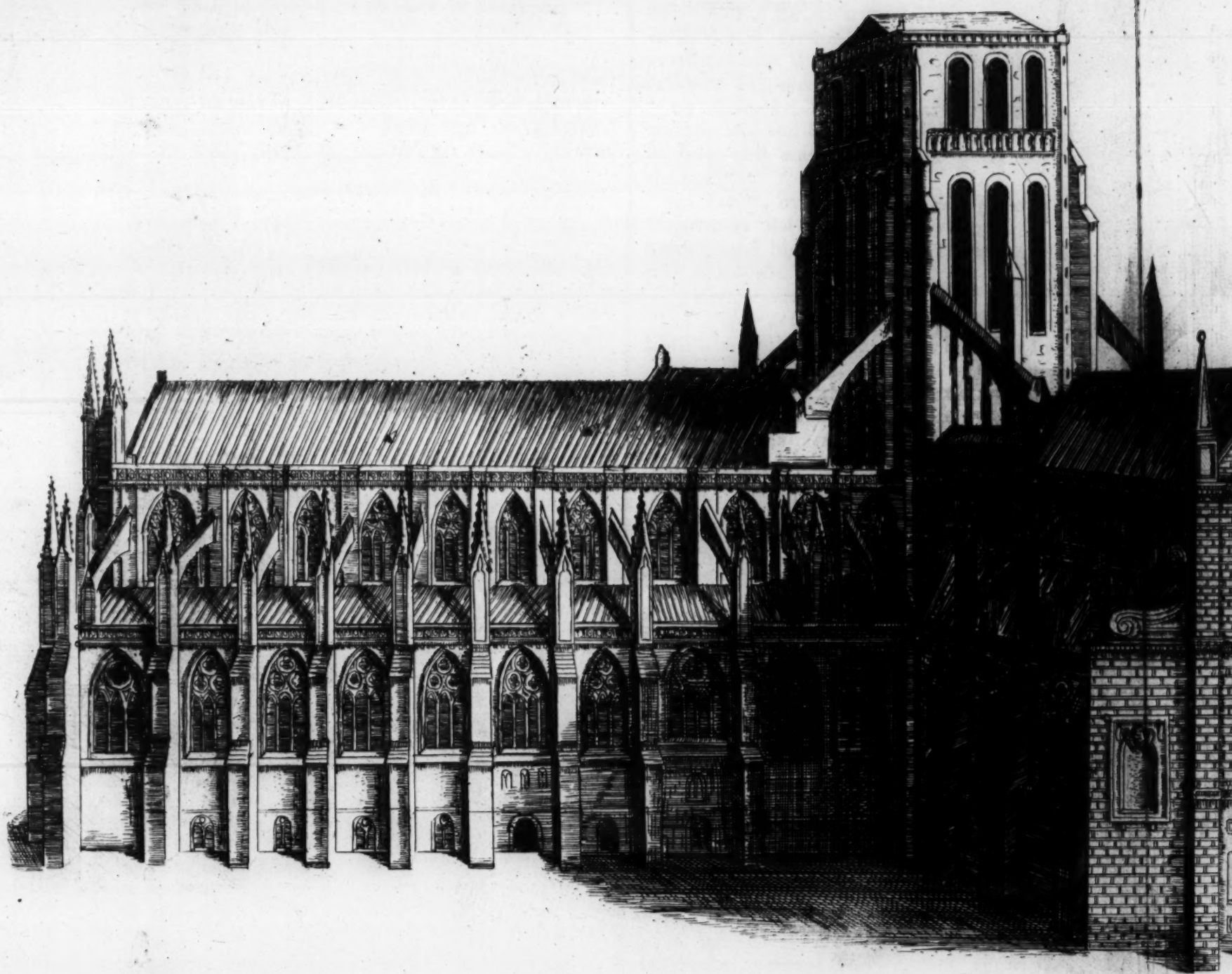
32 *Oliver Sutton*, 1280, a very good and virtuous Man.

33 *John Aldbery*, 1300.

34 *Thomas Beake*, 1319.

35 *Henry*

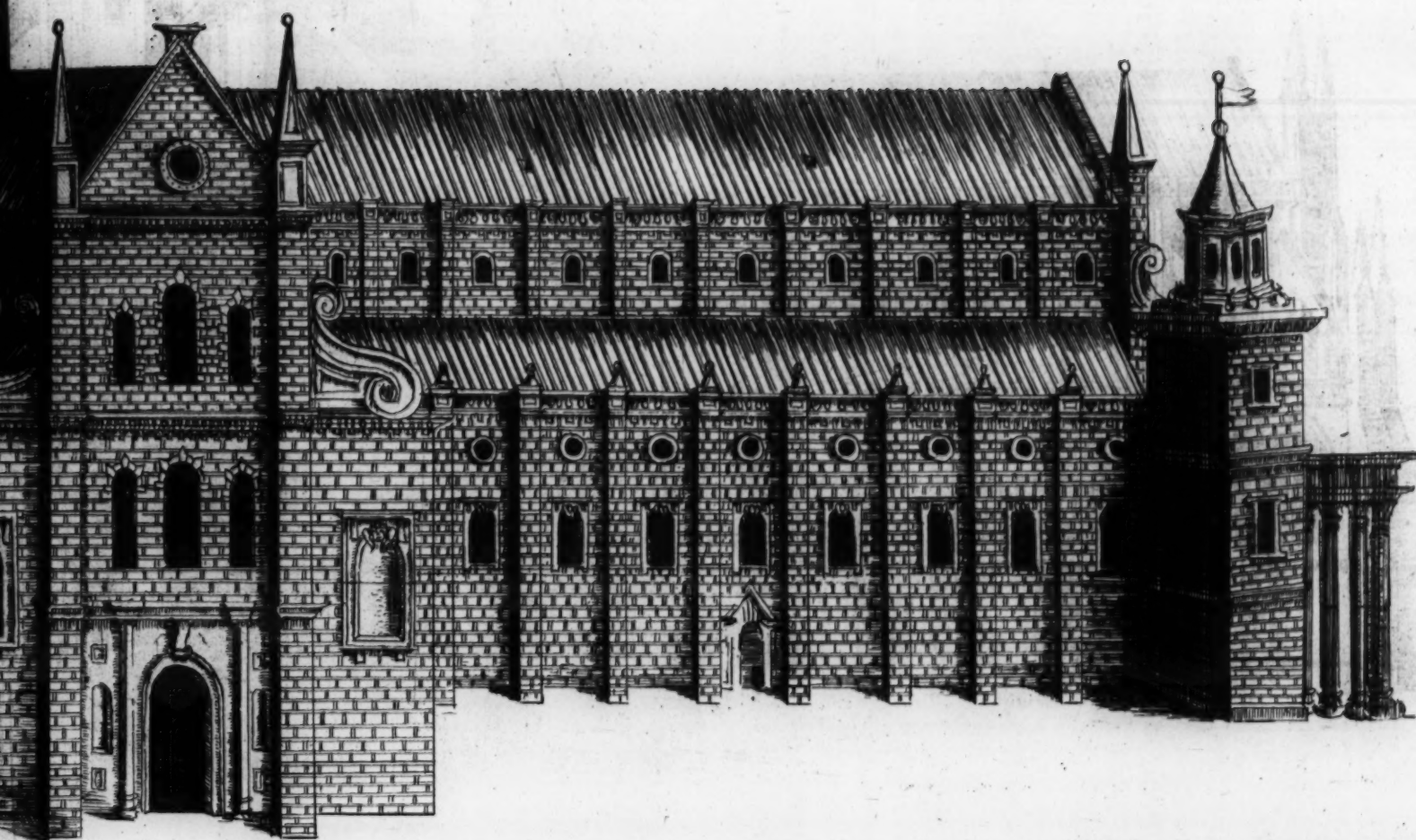
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis. S^t
Pavli facies Aquilonaris.



W. Hallar delin. Daniell King sculpfit

The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral
Church of S^t Paul in london.

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1840.

35 *Henry Burwash*, 1320. He was successively Lord Treasurer and Chancellor, branded with the Infamy of having been a covetous Man, and disloyal to his Sovereign King *Edward the 2d.*

36 *Thomas le Beck*, 1341; call'd a famous and worthy Clerk.

37 *John Sinwell*, 1351.

38 *John Buckingham*, 1363. He was Keeper of the Privy Seal, and translated by the Pope to *Lichfield*, which he would not accept of, but became a Monk at *Canterbury*, and was one of the first Founders of the Bridge at *Rochester*.

39 *Henry Beaufort*, 1397. He was Brother to King *Henry the 4th*, and translated to *Winchester*; known by the Name of the rich Cardinal.

40 *Philip Repington*, 1405. A Man of great Learning, and a good Poet, and made Cardinal of *St. Ne-reus* and *Achilleus*.

41 *Richard Flemming*, 1420. He caus'd the Bones of *Wickliffe* to be burnt, and founded *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*.

42 *William Grey*, 1431; translated from *London*.

43 *William Alnwick*, 1436; translated hither from *Norwich*.

44 *Marmaduke Lumley*, 1450; translated hither from *Carlisle*.

45 *John Chadworth*, 1452.

46 *Thomas Rotheram*, 1471, was Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*, translated hither from *Rochester*.

47 *John Russel*, 1480, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of *Oxford*, a Man of great Learning, Wisdom and Goodness.

The See vacant 5 Years. (Heylin.)

48 *William Smith*, 1495, translated hence from *Lichfield*, was Chancellor of *Oxford*, and built *Brazen-nose College* there.

49 *Thomas Wolsey*, 1512. This was the famous Cardinal *Wolsey* afterwards, when translated from hence to *York*.

50 *William Atwater*, 1514.

51 *John Longland*, 1521, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Confessor to King *Henry the 8th*.

52 *Henry Holbech*, 1547, translated hither from *Rochester*.

53 *John Tayler*, 1552; depriv'd by Queen *Mary*, and dy'd immediately.

54 *John White*, 1554; translated hence to *Winchester*.

55 *Thomas Watson*, 1557; depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*.

56 *Nicholas Bullingham*, 1559; translated hence to *Worcester*.

57 *Thomas Couper*, 1570, translated hence to *Winchester*.

58 *William Wickham*, 1584; translated hence to *Winchester*.

59 *William Chaderton*, 1594; translated hither from *Chester*.

60 *William Barlow*, 1608, translated hither from *Rochester*.

61 *Richard Neyle*, 1613; translated hither from *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and again from hence to *Durham*.

62 *George Mountain*, 1617; translated hence to *London*.

63 *John Williams*, 1621. He was Lord Keeper, and translated from hence to *York*; famous for his siding with the Rebels against King *Charles I.*

64 *Thomas Wynniff*, 1642.

The See vacant 6 Years (Le Neve.)

65 *Robert Sanderson*, 1660.

66 *Benjamin Laney*, 1663; translated hither from *Peterborough*, and hence again to *Ely*.

67 *William Fuller*, 1667; translated hither from *Limerick* in *Ireland*.

68 *Thomas Barlow*, 1675.

69 *Thomas Tenison*, 1691; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

70 *James Gardiner*, 1694.

71 *William Wake*, 1705; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

72 *Edmund Gibson*, 1715.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, two Lions passant gardant Or, in a chief Azure, our Lady sitting with her Babe, Crown and Scepter of the Second.

LONDON

Cathedral Church.

IN the Year of Grace, 185, at the Request of *Lu-Dugd.* *cius*, King of the greater Britain, now call'd *Eng-Vol. 3.* *land*, *Faganus* and *Damianus*, two prime Doctors, were Page sent to him by Pope *Eleutherius*, to bring the said 298 King and his People to the Unity of the Christian Faith; to consecrate the Temples, which had been dedicated to sundry false Gods, to the Honour of the one sovereign and true God; and to regulate the several Congregations. Those Men, being directed by the Holy Spirit of Truth, erected three Metropolitan Sees in the three then principal Cities of the Kingdom of Britain, to the Praise and Honor of one God in Trinity, to which they subjected many Bishopricks. The first See was that of *London*, to which were subjected *Loegria* and *Cornal*, which Provinces are divided by the River *Severn* from *Cambria*, that is, *Wales*. The second See was at *York*, to which were subjected *Deyra* and *Albania*, that is, *Scotland*, which the great River *Humber* divides from *Loegria*. The third See was in the City of *Caerleon* upon *Usk*, to which *Wales* was subject, which is divided by the *Severn* from *Loegria*.

Thus *London* was the first See, which had the first Dignity of Primacy for the space of 419 Years, till *St. Augustin*, sent by Pope *Gregory*, in the Year 604, translated the Metropolitan Dignity to *Canterbury*; after which *Mellitus* was the first Bishop of *London*.

The Letter from Pope *Gregory* to this Bishop *Mellitus*, to be seen in the *Monasticon*, directs, That the Idol Temples should not be destroy'd, but only the Idols that were in them; that Holy Water should be made, the Temples sprinkled therewith, Altars erected, and Relicks orderly plac'd; because if they were well built, it was necessary to convert them from the Worship of Devils to the Service of the true God; to the end the People might the more cordially concur to them, when they knew the true God. And in regard that many Oxen us'd to be sacrific'd to Devils, some Solemnity ought to be allow'd in lieu thereof; and on the Day of the Dedication, or Festivals of those Saints, whose Relicks were plac'd there, they were to set up Tents about the Temples converted into Churches, and celebrate the Solemnity with religious Feasting; so that Beasts should not be sacrific'd to the Devil, but slain to be eaten, praising God: Thus to attract them by degrees, because it was impossible at once to reduce hardned People; even as those who ascend to a high Place, do not leap up at once, but ascend by degrees. For this he alledges the Example of the *Israelites*, who

Dugd. who were by God himself commanded to sacrifice
Vol. 3. Beasts to him, as in *Egypt* they had seen done to the
Pag. Devils. This Letter is dated in the 19th Year of
 the Reign of the Emperor *Mauricius Tiberius*.

Nor far from the City of *Canterbury*, to the Eastward, about half way between *St. Martin's Church* and the City Walls, was a Temple, where King *Ethelbert* and his Nobility had us'd to offer Sacrifice; which Temple *Augustin* cleans'd from the Filth of Gentilism, and having broken the Idol that stood in it, converted the same into a Church, under the Invocation of *St. Pancrasius*; and this was the first Church dedicated by *Augustin*.

299 King *Ethelbert*, by his Charter, gave the Land call'd *Tillingebam* to Bishop *Mellitus*, for the Maintenance of his Monastery of *St. Paul*, the Doctor of the Gentiles.

Pope *Agatho* confirm'd all the Donations made to this Monastery of *St. Paul*, and ordain'd that they alone should have the choosing of their Bishop.

Here the *Monasticon* gives a long Account of the Life of *St. Erkenwald*, Bishop of *London*, the Substance whereof is thus: He was brought up from a Boy under *St. Mellitus*, the first Bishop; and improving daily in Piety, instructed his Sister *Adleburga*, who became as great a Proficient as himself: And then he founded two Monasteries, one for himself in *Surrey*, at a Place call'd *Ceretesey* (*Chersey* in all likelihood) on the *Thames*; and the other for his Sister, at a Place call'd *Berching*, among the *East Angles*. *Cedde*, Bishop of *London*, dying, *Erkenwald* was by universal Consent substituted in his Place. He apply'd himself to the Duties of his Charge, and led a most pious Life; and being sick, caus'd himself to be carry'd from Place to Place in a Bier, preaching the Word of God; and this Bier, afterwards kept by his Disciples, is said to have cur'd all Diseases by only touching it. After his Death a great Contention arising between the Monks and Nuns of the aforesaid Monasteries by him founded, and the Citizens of *London*, each Party claiming a Right to his Body; the Decision thereof was, by the Advice of one of his Disciples, referr'd to Heaven; and after offering up their Prayers, the River *Lee*, which was before so swell'd that they could not pass it, divided its Waters, and afforded them a dry Way, as the *Red Sea* had done to the *Israelites*. Thus shewing that it was the Will of God that Body should be convey'd to *London*; which was accordingly perform'd with the greatest Solemnity.

301 The Charter of King *Athelstan* confirms to this Monastery of *St. Paul*, *London*, the free Possession of 10 Manfes at *Sandon*, with *Rode*; 8 at *Ardeleage*, now *Yeardeley*, with *Luffenbaele*; 10 at *Bylcham*, with *Wicham*; 8 at *Tinwolditune*, now *Heybridge*; 10 at *Runarwell*; 30 at *Eadulf-snes*; 10 at *Draitune*; 8 at *Berne*, and 10 at *Neoldune*, with *Wellefdune*. The same King by another Charter confirms all the Privileges granted before to the said Monastery, with a Curse on the Infringers. King *Eadgar*, for 60 Marks of pure Gold receiv'd, gave to this Monastery 15 Manfions at *Nasingsstock*, free from all earthly Burden. This Grant dated 867.

303 *Egelfleda*, King *Edgar's* Queen, gave 4 Hides of Land at *Lagefare*, and 2 at *Cochamstede*, confirm'd by King *Aethelred*, Father to King *Edward* the Confessor; who also in another Charter confirm'd all Donations made by his Predecessors or himself. The like was done by King *Cnut*.

304 The same King by another Charter declares, that the Priests of *St. Paul* were to enjoy the Privileges of *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tol* and *Team*. King *Edward* the Confessor gave 8 Manfes at *Berlings*, and 5 at *Cingeford*; and by another Charter allows them *Sac* and *Soc*.

King *William* the Conqueror, by 3 several Charters, confirm'd the Grants of Lands and Privileges made to this Church. The Names of the Lands belonging to it in the Reign of the said King *William*, omitting the minute Particulars, were thus: In the Hundred of *Osulvestone*, in *Middlesex*, 5 Hides at *Fulham*, and 10 Hides at *Draytone*; in *Essex*, in the Hundred of ----- *Lea* for a Manor, and half a Hide and 30 Acres; in *Oddefey* Hundred, *Saundone* for 10 Hides; in *Chingeford* Hundred, one Manor and 6 Hides at *Waltham*; in *Aungre* Hundred, half a Hide at *Nortone*, two Manors and 5 Hides, wanting 20 Acres, at *Nastoke*, one Manor 1 Hide and 40 Acres at another *Nastoke*; in *Tendringe* Hundred, one Manor and 26 Hides at *Adulvesnasse*; in *Hidingford* Hundred, one Manor and 3 Hides, wanting one Rood, at *Wicham*, and one Manor and 5 Hides at *Belcham*; in *Rochesford* Hundred, one Manor and 2 Hides, wanting 15 Acres, at *Barlinge*; in *Withbritesbern* Hundred one Manor 20 Hides and 6 Acres, at *Tillingham*; in *Turrestaple* Hundred, *Tidwoldinton* for 8 Hides and for one Manor; in the County of *Hertford*, in *Oddefey* Hundred, *Derdele* for 6 Hides; in *Daneys* Hundred, *Cadindone* for 10 Hides, and *Kenefworth* for 10 Hides; in the County of *Surrey*, in *Brithstanes* Hundred, *Brenes* for 8 Hides.

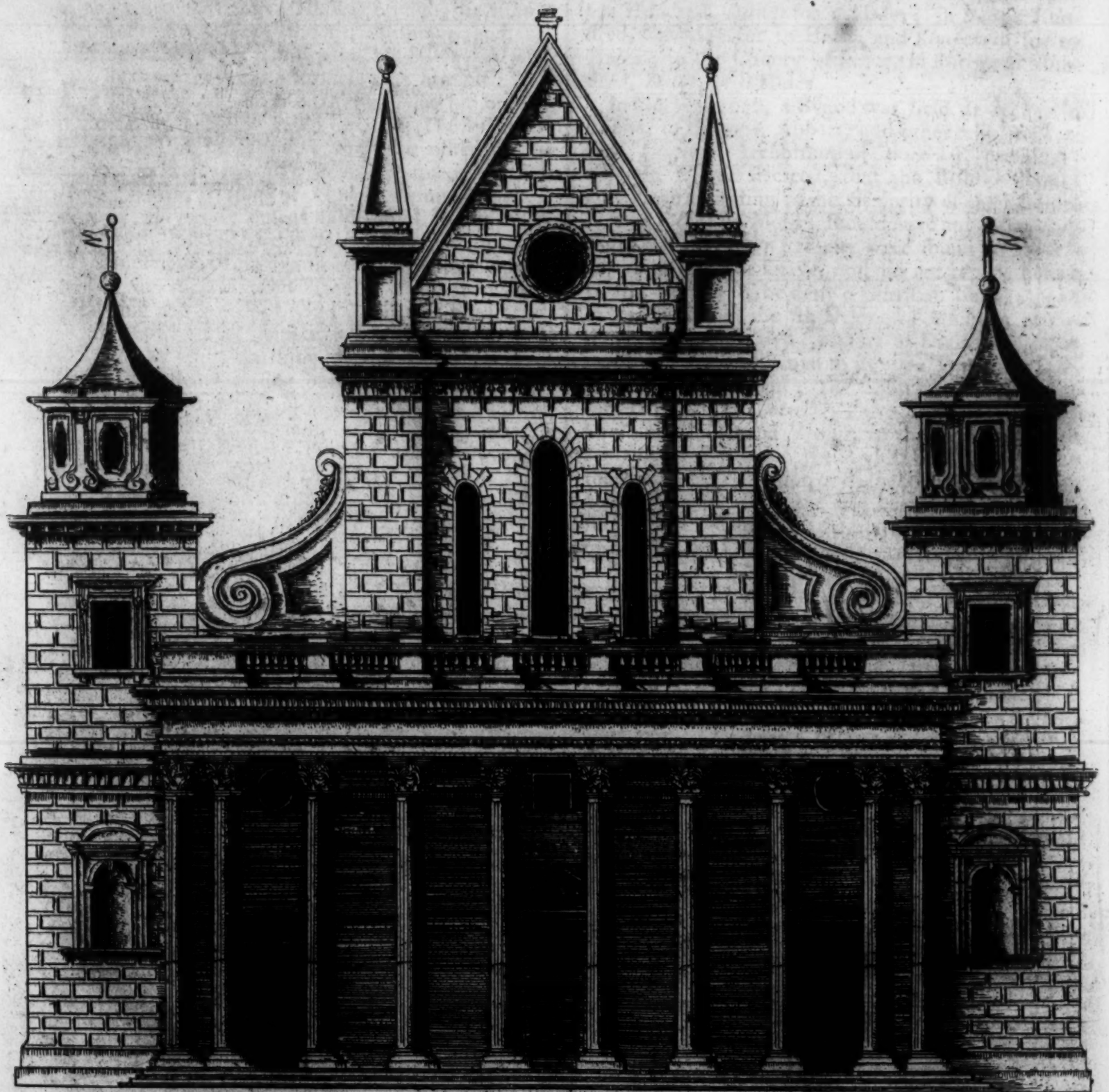
In the Year 1070, a Synod was held at *St. Paul's*, *London*, of Bishops, Abbats, and other religious Persons, *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, presiding; wherein it was decreed, that the Bishops should take Place according to the Seniority of their Consecration; that no Monks should have any thing they could call their own; if any were found to possess any thing without Leave, and did not repent before Death, he was to be deny'd Christian Burial; none to marry within the 7th Degree of Affinity; no Simony to be tolerated; no sort of Divination to be practis'd; no Clergyman to sit upon Tryals for Life, or shedding of Blood; the Church of *York* to be subject to that of *Canterbury*; the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and all beyond *Humber*, to the farthest Part of *Scotland*, to be under the Archbishop of *York*, who then made his Profession of Subjection to Archbishop *Lanfranc* in Writing; the said *Lanfranc* declaring, it should not prejudice his Successors, who might require the said Profession to be made upon Oath.

King *William* the Conqueror ordain'd, That no Ecclesiastical Causes should be try'd in the Secular Courts; but that all Persons should be oblig'd to appear at the Spiritual Courts, when summon'd; such as refus'd, to be excommunicated; and if need requir'd, the King's Officers, and the Sheriffs, to be assisting to the said Court. By another Charter the said King granted to *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, the Castle of *Esfortesford*, or *Storford*. King *Henry* the First gave to this Church so much of the Enclosure of his Castle on the South side of the *Thames*, as was requisite to enclose the Church-yard, and make a Way without it. *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologn*, in the Year 1106, quitted all the Title he might have to any Lands belonging to the Church of *St. Paul*.

Here the *Monasticon* gives a large Inventory of the Particulars in the Treasury of *St. Paul's* Church, in the Year 1295, which it is thought fit to omit here in regard of its Length, as being 13 Leaves in the Original; and because there have been two Inventories of that sort already inserted, the one at *York*, translated from the *Latin*, the other at *Lincoln*, as copy'd from the *Englisch*. These Inventories shew the great Wealth there was in the Churches, which prov'd the greatest Inducement for stripping them. Yet that all may not be omitted, here follows a Summary of the things there particularly mention'd, viz. 3 Morfes of Gold; 14 of Silver gilt, 3 of Copper gilt

The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of S.^t Paul

Ecclesia Cathedralis S.^t
Pauli situs occidentale.
Page 325.



gilt, 7 of Wood plated over with Silver, all of them
 3. set with Stones to a very great Value; 4 Pair of
 Phials or Cruets, 3 Ampuls, 1 Chrismatory; 2 Pair
 of Candlesticks, all these of Silver; a Pair of Cry-
 stal Candlesticks; a Silver gilt Ciborium or Cup,
 with a Cover and a Pix, both Silver gilt, for the
 Sacrament; 2 Holy Water Fats Silver; 9 Silver
 11 Censers; 3 Silver Globes, a Plate and a Ship for
 Frankincense; 6 Basons, all Silver; 11 Silver Crof-
 12 ses; 5 Gold Chalices, 7 of Silver; 11 Books for the
 Use of the Church, all of them richly bound; 5 Sil-
 13 ver Biers, and many Boxes, Trunks and Caskets
 with Relicks, many of them adorn'd with precious
 Stones, and of great Value; 6 Silver Cups; 4 Horns
 adorn'd with Silver; 9 Mitres, some of them set
 14 with precious Stones, and Gloves for the Bishop also
 set with Stones; 9 Pair of rich Sandals; 8 Crofters;
 15 10 rich Cushions; 100 Copes, most or all of them
 of the most costly Silks, many embroidered, and
 16 many of Cloth of Gold and Tissue, besides most cu-
 rious Needle-work and Imagery; 18 Amices; about
 17 100 Vestments or Chasubles, with proportionable
 Stoles, Maniples, Tunicks, Dalmaticks, Albes, Cor-
 18 porals, Canopies, &c. Also many more Particulars
 of all sorts, in several Chapels, and belonging to pe-
 culiar Altars, for which the Curious may have re-
 course to the *Monasticon*.

34 Here follows an Extract of Rules and Orders ap-
 pointed to be observ'd. When the Bishop return'd
 from any Parts beyond the Sea, the Dean and all the
 Chapter were to receive him with their Copes on,
 at the West Door of the Church, the Bells ringing;
 the Dean to be on his Right, and the next Person in
 Dignity on his Left Hand; and so to conduct him
 to the Altar, singing the Responsory, *Sainte Paule*
Apostole. The same to be done at his first coming
 after his Consecration, if consecrated elsewhere; and
 at his first Visitation. Then the Prayers are set
 down to be said whilst he kneels at the Altar, with
 other Ceremonies upon several Occasions.

35 The principal Persons, after the Bishop, in the
 Cathedral of London, are the Dean, the Archdeacon
 of London, the Archdeacon of Essex, the Archdeacon
 of Middlesex, the Archdeacon of Colchester, the Treas-
 urer, the Praecentor, and the Chancellor.

36 All the Canons are to be summon'd to the electing
 of a Dean, who is to be confirm'd by the Bishop, if
 there be no canonical Objection; who is also, if pre-
 sent, to lead him to the Altar, and after Prayer to
 install him; or in the Absence of the Bishop, this is
 to be done by the Person of the greatest Dignity then
 present. Next he is to be conducted to his Seat in
 the Chapter House, and all the Canons are to pro-
 mise him canonical Obedience, and he to swear the
 same to the Bishop. The Dean is to be the first
 Canon, and a Priest; to reside constantly at his
 Church; to serve and defend the same. His Au-
 thority extends over all that belong to the said
 Church; whom he is to reprove and correct, if re-
 quisite; and he is to take place of all.

37 A Subdean is to be chosen by the Dean, with the
 consent of the Chapter, who is to supply the Place
 of the Dean in his Absence.

Two of the lesser Canons are to be chosen by the
 Dean and Chapter, who are call'd, *Cardinals of the*
Choir; and their Business is to observe all Faults and
 Neglects committed in the Choir, and to return the
 same. They are also to administer the Sacraments,
 to attend the Sick, and bury the Dead.

The *Treasurer* is to keep all that belongs to the
 Church.

The *Sacrist* is under the Treasurer, to be found
 by him, and to take an Oath to exercise his Office
 faithfully. He is to open the Church Door, to see

that all things be clean and decent, &c.

Dugd.

The *Vergers*, being 3 in number, are to be always
 attending, not by turns, but all together, to open
 the Church Doors, to see that no Disorders be com-
 mitted, and to be subject to the Sacrist. Their Pla-
 ces never to be sold. 338

The *Vergers Servants* are to clean the Church, ring
 the Bells, blow the Organs, and do all other mean
 Offices. 339

The *Chanter* is to assign every one his Part to sing,
 and to see it duly perform'd.

The *Succentor* does the same under the Chanter.

The *Singing-Master* is appointed by the Chanter, to
 teach the Boys and others.

The *Chancellor* is Scribe of the Chapter, keeps their
 Seal, and all School Masters in London are subject
 to him.

The *Master of Grammar* is to teach the Boys, and
 to supply the Place of the Chancellor in his Absence.

The *Subscribe* is to register all the Acts and other
 memorable things relating to the Church.

One of the greater Residentiary Canons is to be
 appointed to have an eye over the Chamberlain and
 the Pantler.

The Chamberlain's Duty is to take care, that all
 the Revenues due to the Chamber be punctually
 paid; and in case of failure, to report the same to
 the Canon appointed over him. 340

The *Collector* is to give a just Account of his Col-
 lection to the Chamberlain.

The *Pantler* is to see good Corn brought in, to de-
 liver to every Canon his Portion, and to take care of
 all that relates to the Pantry.

The *Almoner* ought to be a pious Man, and com-
 passionate towards the Poor, and his Business to dis-
 tribute the Alms according as appointed by the Do-
 nors; and if any Poor die near the Church-yard, to
 bury them gratis. He is to breed up 8 Boys of
 towardly Disposition, and honest Parents, to have
 them instructed in Good Manners, Singing, and
 Learning; and to receive nothing for admitting of
 them.

The *Surveyor of the Works* is to see all kept in
 Repair.

There are to be 30 Canons of St. Paul's, according
 to the antient Institution, who formerly liv'd a regu-
 lar Life, as the Name of Canons imports, and daily
 serv'd the Church; but in Process of Time that de-
 clin'd, and they began to love the World above God,
 and drop away one after another, living absent from
 their Church, and only retaining the Name and Title
 of Canons. They were at first call'd *Regular*, and
 afterwards began to be stil'd *Secular Canons*, by which
 Name they are still dishonour'd. The few Canons
 that remain'd, oblig'd themselves by Oath always to
 reside at the Church. Hence came the Title of *Re-*
identiaries in Cathedral Churches; and these are the
 Dean's true Brethren, who continually serve God in
 their Church. These Residentiaries at first liv'd
 piously and religiously; but even they, in process of
 time, forsaking the Divine Service, and seeking no-
 thing but their own Interest: Hereupon some
 Bishops and Deans prescrib'd Laws and Statutes for
 reducing of them to good Discipline; all which
 Dean John Collet collected out of the Statute Book,
 and committed to Writing; of which we shall
 speak below, after having said something of the an-
 tient Statutes of the Church. 341

A Canon, having the Bishop's Nomination, is ad-
 mitted by the Dean and Chapter, by them in-
 stall'd; promises daily to say the Psalms for Bene-
 factors to the Church; returns to the Chapter, and
 being seated in the lowest Place, swears Obedience
 to the Dean and Chapter, to be faithful to St. Paul's
 Church,

O o o o

Dugd. Church, to defend its Rights, to observe all laudable
Vol. 3. Customs, and to keep the Chapter's Secrets. He is
Pag. to come to the Chapter, when summon'd, or else to
 342 excuse himself in Writing. He is to promise to say
 the Office and ten Masses for every Canon that dies,
 if a Priest, and 10 Psalms, if he be only a Deacon, or
 Subdeacon. If he be only admitted to the Dignity
 without a Prebend, he is to be install'd without an
 Oath, till he has a Prebend. None can be install'd
 by Proxy. All Canons are only subject to the Dean
 and Chapter, on account of their Prebends, and they
 are oblig'd successively by Weeks to say Mass at the
 Altar. They are all to be ready, when order'd to
 the Service of the Church. The Canons are to be
 in the Choir before *Glory be to the Father*, &c. be
 said to the first Psalm, or else to stay without; and
 in the Choir they are to observe all the usual Gestures
 and Ceremonies. They must every where avoid
 conversing with Women, and walk two and two in
 Processions with their Eyes down, never talking to
 any Person. None to appear during Divine Service
 in the Body of the Church, or elsewhere, when he
 ought to be in the Choir. To perform all the Divine
 Service devoutly, and not come to Church with
 Pomp and Ostentation, but with Gravity and So-
 briety. Such as are any way faulty, to be severely
 reprov'd by the Dean.

343 The *Residentiaries*, so call'd from their continual
 Residence, are to give good Example, and to man-
 age all Affairs in the Chapter. A Residentiary of
 St. Paul is not to reside in any other Church what-
 soever, or if he does, he must be depriv'd of all the
 Profits of a Residentiary. None to be admitted that
 is in debt. They are to live near the Church, that
 they may be always at hand; to have a modest Fa-
 mily, and Servants of a good Life and Conversation;
 to be present at the canonical Hours, as well by
 Night as by Day, especially on Festivals; as also at
 Chapters; to undergo all publick Burdens, and at
 leisure Hours to study and instruct others; to pray
 and sing in the Choir, and not serve any other
 Church; and not to be absent without just Cause
 allow'd by the Dean and Chapter.

344 There were once 30 Vicars, answering to the
 Number of the Canons, each Canon having his own
 Vicar, whom he chose and presented to the Dean
 and Chapter. Each Vicar was to be a Year upon
 Tryal, and to have the Psalter by heart, and after
 the Year, if found fit, to be admitted among the
 Vicars. They all liv'd in one House, had a com-
 mon Table, had two Priests to observe their Beha-
 viour, and constantly serv'd in the Choir. After-
 wards their Number was chang'd, and so was their
 Manner of living, there being only fix, and those
 such as had or might have Wives. The Vicars
 ought to be good Men, of a laudable Reputation,
 fearing God; to serve the Choir Day and Night,
 to have good Voices, and understand Musick; but
 above all, to be virtuous, give a good Example, and
 behave themselves humbly towards the Canons; to
 be present daily at the Mass of the Blessed Virgin,
 to acquaint their absent *Residentiaries* with what con-
 cerns them; to swear Obedience to the Dean and
 Chapter, and not to run about to other Churches on
 their Festivals, nor to the Houses of great Men, nor
 to Taverns.

There are in St. Paul's Church some call'd *Lesser*
Canons, who are to serve at the Altar for the greater
 Canons, without receiving any thing for the same,
 to avoid Suspicion of Simony. They are to say the
 Masses of St. Mary, the Apostles, and the Chapter-
 Mass. If it may be they are to be chosen from a-
 mong the Ministers of the Church, and to remem-

ber, that as they wear the Habit of Canons, who *Dugd.*
 are above other Priests, so they are to lead a better *Vol.*
 Life than other Priests. They are not to frequent *Pag.*
 Taverns nor Alehouses, nor other suspected Houses;
 they must be chaste, and behave themselves with Re-
 spect to their Superiors, and with Decency towards
 all Persons.

There are also in St. Paul's Church *Chantry Priests*,
 who are to say Mass daily at the Altars appointed
 them, not to admit others to them, without the
 Consent of the Dean and Chapter, and to be satis-
 fied with their own Allowances, without receiving
 any thing whatsoever from others, under any colour
 of Divine Service; or if they do, to have as much
 as the Dean and Chapter shall think fit deducted
 from their Allowance. They are to be present at
 the Divine Service on all Festivals, to live in the
 College of St. Peter, and to eat at one Table. They
 must be present at the Funerals, and pray for all
 that belong to the Church out of mere Charity, that
 the like may be done for them. None who has a
 Benefice, or any other Employment requiring his
 personal Residence, to be admitted as a Chantry
 Priest of St. Paul's.

At *Obits* all are to be warn'd to be present, and
 the Distribution to be made to none but such as are
 Residentiaries, who bear the Burden of the Church,
 are to receive more than double as much as the Non-
 resident, unless the Will of the Deceas'd order other-
 wise, for that is to be punctually observ'd.

King Richard II. in the 22d Year of his Reign, by
 his Letters directed to the Bishop of London, and the
 Dean and Residentiaries of St. Paul's, ordain'd, that
 the Residency in the said Church should be for the
 future observ'd according to the Form and Manner
 of the Church of Salisbury, declaring that there were
 then only two Residentiaries at the said Church
 who assum'd to themselves all the Profits there-
 of, and did not allow the Bread and Beer due
 to the Non-residents; as also that the Residentiaries,
 the first Year of their Admittance, spent 1000, or at
 least 800 Marks Sterling in eating and drinking,
 which was more than their Prebends could bear; and
 therefore none car'd to be resident by reason of that
 great Expence; he therefore commanded those
 Things to be redress'd, and the method of Salisbury
 to be observ'd.

345 The 30 Canons of the Church of St. Paul, with
 their Head, the Bishop, compose the Body and
 Chapter, and manage the Affairs and Secrets of the
 Church. The same Canons choose the Bishop and
 the Dean, but the Canonships and Prebends are be-
 stow'd by the Bishop, whose Names and Order as
 dispos'd in the Choir, and the Psalms every one was
 to say for the Living and the Dead, were writ over
 his proper Stall, as follows here below, with the
 Valuation of the said Prebends, according to the
 Taxations of the Tithes made at Norwich.

On the right Side of the Choir, the Order of the
 Dignities is thus:

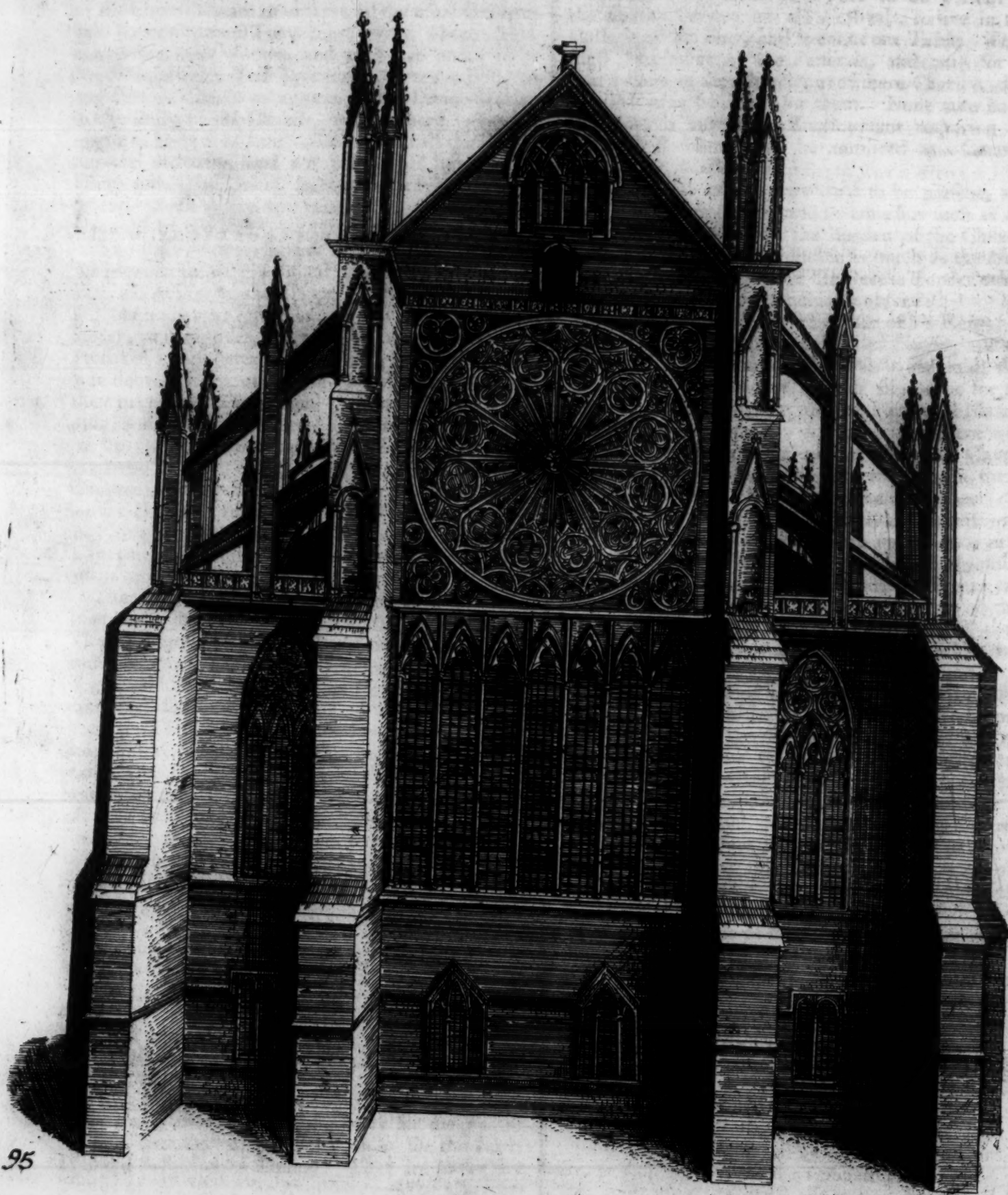
First, The Dean's Stall, whose Substantance is in
 the Church of Lamburn, valu'd at 80 Marks.

Secondly, The Archdeacon of Essex, whose Sub-
 stance is out of Procurations.

Thirdly, The Treasurer, whose Substantance is in the
 Church of Pelham and Aldebyri, valu'd at 63 Marks,
 according to the Norwich Taxation.

The East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of
St. Paul.

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The Order of the Prebends.

Psalms over the Stalls.

Taxation of the Prebend.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Pag.

FINESBURY, or HALIWELL.
CHAMBERLEYNES WODE at
WYLLEDON.
HOLBURNE without LONDON.
HERLESTON at WILLEDON.
POURTEPOL without LONDON.
MORE without LONDON.
KENTISTUNE at St. PANCRACE.
TWIFORD at WILLEDON.
MAPESBURY at WILLEDON.
OXEGATE at WILLEDON.
SNETTING at KIRKEBY.
WILLEKOLKESBURY in the
Parish of St. Giles.
BRONDES WODE at WILLEDON.
ROUGEMERE in the Parish of St.
Pancrace.
ELDESTRETE at SCHORE-
DICHE.

*Benedictus Dominus Deus qui
docet manus, &c.*
Bonum est confiteri Domino, &c.
*Salvum me fac Domine quoniam
defec. Sanctus.*
Fundamenta ejus.
Quid gloriaris in Malitia.
*Confitebor tibi in toto corde meo
quoniam, &c.*
Dominus illuminatio mea.
Deus misereatur nostri.
Memento Domine David.
Domine exaudi.
Deus, Deus meus respice in me.
Quemadmodum desiderat.
Deus judicium tuum Regi da.
Ad Dominum cum tribulaver.
Dominus regnavit, exultet terra.

xx Marks.
1 Shillings.
vii Marks.
v Marks.
vii Marks.
viii Marks.
x Marks.
lix Shillings.
v Marks.
xlvi Shillings.
v Marks.
c Shillings.
v Marks.
iv Marks.
v Shillings.

Lastly, The Archdeacon of Colchester, whose Sub-
sistence is in Procurations, and half the Church of
ARDELEGE.

The Order of Dignitaries, on the left side of the
Choir.

First, The Archdeacon of London, whose Sub-

sistence in the Church of SCHORDICHE, is valu'd
at -----

Secondly, The Præcentor, whose Subistence in the
Church of Schorediche, is valu'd at -----

Thirdly, The Chancellor, whose Subistence in
the Churches of Borham and Ylling is valu'd at -----

Order of Prebends.

Psalms over the Stalls.

Valuation of Norwich.

TOTENHALE in the Parish of St.
Pancrace.
CADINGTON the Lesser.
St. PANCRACE.
RECVLVERESLAND and TIL-
LINGHAM.
HOXTONE at SCHOREDICHE.
ELDELONDE at TILLINGHAM.
ISELDONE without LONDON.
WILLEDONE GREEN.
Consumpt. at WALETOME.
BROMESBURY at HARINGEY.
NESDONE at WILLEDONE.
NEWTON Canons.
CADINGTON the Greater.
CHESWICK.

Beatus vir qui non abiit.
Miserere mei Deus, miserere mei.
Voce mea.
Exaudi Domine justitiam meam.
Defec. in salutare anima.
Deus stetit in synagoga.
In Convertendo do. capt.
Noli emulari.
Confitemini Domino & in voc.
Beatus vir qui timet Dominum.
Domine, ne in furore.
Confitemini Domino quoniam bonus.
Omnes gentes plaudite.
Nonne Deo subjecta.

xvi Marks.
c Shillings.
viii Marks.
xl Shillings.
v Marks.
xl Shillings.
viii Marks.
xl Shillings.
i Mark.
v Marks.
xlii Shillings.
ix Marks.
c Shillings.
ix Marks.

Lastly, The Archdeacon of Middlesex, whose Sub-
sistence is in Procurations.

What follows in the *Monasticon*, concerning the
Reception of a Prebendary, is to the same effect as
has been said of a Canon.

*Statutes exhibited by Dean John Collet, to
the Cardinal of York, Legate a Latere,
for reforming of the Residentiaries of St.
Paul's, an. 1518.*

According to the ancient Statutes of the Church of
St. Paul, the Dean is above all the Canons, Priests,
Vicars and Ministers; he has the Direction of Souls;
he is to punish Offenders; he is to hear and decide
all Causes relating to the Chapter, with their Ad-
vice. All rise when he enters and goes through the
Choir and the Chapter; all are to bow to him in his

Stall when they come into the Choir, or go out.
He speaks first, sits first, and is first in all Things.
In Processions he goes last and alone in the Middle;
he is waited for at the Church on Festivals, if he will
come; in the Absence of the Bishop he says the
Confiteor; he is to be incens'd standing in his Stall;
he reads the Lesson in his Stall, a Boy holding the
Book; all are to obey and pay due Reverence to the
Dean. He is to be always Resident, to give a good
Example, to love the other Residentiaries as a Bro-
ther, and to reprove and punish Offenders.

In the Absence of the Dean, he is to appoint a Re-
sidentiary to exercise his Jurisdiction as far as com-
mission'd; and if this Person be also absent, the
eldest Residentiary is to do the same.

Because the Patrimony of St. Paul is small, and the
Burdens many, there are to be only four Residen-
tiary Canons under the Dean, and those the most
commendable for Probity of Life, good Behaviour
and

Dugd. and Wisdom, as also sound of Body, that the small-
Vol. 3. ness of the Number may be made amends for by their
pag. Weight and Gravity. He who desires to be a Res-
 fidentiary, is to present himself to the Dean and o-
 ther Residentiaries, to be admitted by a Majority,
 depositing 100 Marks, according to the Regulation of
 Pope Martin, and that Sum is to be expended. If
 none offers himself, some one who is properest must
 be desir'd to accept of it for the Honor of God and
 of the Church. The Residentiaries of *St. Paul* are
 not to reside in any other Cathedral or Collegiate ;
 and if they do, they are to restore all they have re-
 ceiv'd of the Church ; nor are they to serve any
 Lord, but only JESUS CHRIST and *St. Paul*. The
 Residentiaries are to be present at the divine Service
 in *St. Paul's*, at least some one of the Principal, viz.
 349 *Matins* and *Lauds* ; *Prime* or *High Mass*, or *Vespers*
 and *Complin*. They are not to come to the Choir
 in a vain Manner and with Pomp, but Religiously
 and Gravely. On Sundays and solemn Festivals,
 they must all endeavour to be present at all the di-
 vine Office.

In the Absence of the Bishop, the Dean is to sup-
 ply his Place, and the Residentiaries are to bow to
 him coming in and going out, and not to go out of
 the Choir till the Service is done, without just Cause
 and Leave of the Dean. There is to be no vain
 Talk in the Choir, nor Laughing ; but they are to
 stand upright in their Stalls, devoutly praying, or
 singing, and to obey the Orders of the Dean in all
 that relates to the divine Worship, observing such
 Gestures, and Ceremonies as have been deliver'd
 down from their Predecessors. No strange Singers
 to be admitted into the Choir to Sing, without
 Surplices. In Processions they are to walk with their
 Eyes on the Ground, and not to talk with Lay-men,
 or do any thing irreverent. They are not to wander
 out of the Choir in time of divine Service, which is
 like Apostacy. If any transgress these Rules in the
 Choir, he is to be reprov'd by the Dean, and if ne-
 cessary, punish'd. When summon'd to the Chapter,
 they are readily to appear. In the Chapter there is
 to be no Clamour, Wrangling, Reproaching, or any
 thing undecent ; but what is decided by the Dean,
 and a Majority, is to be done.

350 Every Saturday the Dean, or in his Absence, a
 Residentiary, is to correct and punish what has been
 done amiss in the Choir that Week. The Residen-
 tiaries to live near the Church, their Families to be
 Modest, and no Women to go into their Houses ;
 and they are to be punish'd by the Dean, if they have
 any suspicious Familiarity with Women, and the
 Dean is to give an Example of Chastity ; lest when
 he reproves others, the Answer be made to him,
Doctor, cure thyself.

The Chuntries that are in the Gift of the Dean
 and Chapter, are to be conferr'd by the Residen-
 tiaries ; and when a Residentiary has presented
 any one to a Chantry, and he is install'd, he has
 no more to do with him, nor to have any Power o-
 ver him. When any Benefices in the Gift of the
 Dean and Chapter are vacant, they are to be con-
 ferr'd by the Residents. The Dean is to have the
 Privilege, when his Turn comes, to bestow two
 Chuntries and two Benefices one after another.
 When a Residentiary, or the Dean himself, happens
 to be absent a whole Quarter from the Choir, he is
 to be depriv'd of his Right of conferring Chuntries
 or Benefices. Every Residentiary to ask Leave of the
 Dean to go out of the City, and he to take care in
 giving Leave that there be always two present. If
 there be any Difference between Residentiaries, the
 same to be decided by the Dean. If the Difference
 happen to be between the Dean, and one, or all the

the Residentiaries, the Bishop to decide the same. *Dugd.*
 The Residentiaries are to love and obey the Dean. *Vol. 3.*

Every Residentiary being present, from the Be-
 ginning to the End, at one of the four Hours above-
 mention'd, shall receive of the Chamberlain 13
 Pence for his daily Distribution, to be paid daily or
 weekly ; and every Day he is not present, he shall
 miss that Contribution, and then those 13 Pence shall
 be distributed among the Residentiaries who were
 present. But on the Festivals of *St. Paul*, the Resi-
 dentiary who is present at the divine Office, shall
 over and above the 13 Pence receive 5 Pounds.
 Thus all the Daily Distribution to every Residen-
 tiary for the whole is 20 Pounds ; besides every Re-
 sentiary who is present at one of the Hours for two
 Months in the Quarter, shall over and above the
 13 Pence receive 5 Pounds a Quarter, which is 20
 Pounds a Year more. But if he is not present, as
 above, any Quarter, he shall lose the Distribution,
 and that Portion shall be laid up in the Treasury of
 the Church. If he be absent from the Choir a whole
 Quarter, he shall be reputed as no Residentiary, un-
 less the Absence be on account of Sickness, or Busi-
 ness of the Church. The Dean's Portion is to be double
 on all Accounts, that is 2 Shillings and 2 Pence every
 Day he is present at one of the four Hours, and the
 like at the quarterly Portions.

The Residentiaries to have no other Allowances
 but as above, except Pittances, and the Obits they
 are present at. All other Money to be laid up for
 the use of the Church. 352

No Residentiary to be an Officer of the Church
 in Temporal Affairs, as Receiver, Chamberlain, &c.
 The general Receiver to be an honest Person, that
 will obey the Dean and Chapter. This Collector to
 receive all Monies, and quarterly to pay the same to
 the Dean, and he within three Days to put it into the
 Chest with three Keys. There shall be particular
 Receivers in the City under the general Receiver.
 Workmen to be appointed to view all Tenements in
 the City, and to report what Repairs they want, that
 the same may be made.

The Chamberlain of the Church to provide all
 Necessaries for the divine Service, to receive and
 pay the due Pensions at the proper Time. 353

The Pantler and Clerk thereof to receive from the
 Farmers good and wholesome Wheat, as also provide
 Meal, and supervise and reckon weekly with the
 Baker.

The Steward of the Courts once a Year to go
 through all the Patrimony of *St. Paul* with the Re-
 ceiver General and to keep his Courts. The Au-
 ditor faithfully to examine all Accounts. The Dean,
 either in Person, or by his Deputy, once in three
 Years to visit all Manors in the Country and Houses
 in the City, to see how the Patrimony of *St. Paul* is
 kept up. No Farm to be let to a Residentiary.
 Woods and Marshes never to be Sold, unless in very
 urgent Necessity. These Statutes never to be dis-
 pens'd with.

The Statutes made by Cardinal *Wolsey*, have little
 in them more than what has been said above, being
 mostly directed to the Servants for keeping the
 Church and things belonging to it clean and in good
 Order, ringing the Bells, their Attendance at the
 Doors ; and this in particular, that they were to re-
 ceive but 3 Pence for digging a rich Man's Grave,
 2 Pence for an indifferent Person, and a Penny for a
 Child. 354





NAVIS ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS S. PAULI LOND.
Propectus interior.
Page 328



Philippus
Howardus
filius Henrici
Howard, Comitis
Arundelæ &
Surreiæ, hæc
posuit ne Pav-
entalis pereat
pietas.



AMERICAN CYCLOPEA
NEW YORK
1885

The State of the Londer of the Church.

		l.	s.	d.			
The Chamberlain.	" Pensions.	36	15	0	}		
	" Rents to the Wax.	5	16	4			
	" Anniversaries.	83	11	8			
	" Oblations deduct, viii for the Dean's Portion.	32	00	0			
London.	" The Collect of William Newbold, with five Pounds for his Fee and Potations.	99	16	0	}	l.	s.
	" The Collect of William Person, with 11 l. 13 s. 4 d. for his Fee and Potations, and concerning Reparations.	2	62	2		4	d.
Middlesex.	" Drayton.	29	00	0	}		
	" Sunbery.	13	00	0			
	" Willefdon, with the 4 s. quit Rent.	14	00	0			
	" Kentish-Town.	13	00	0			
	" Bows, with 39 s. Rent resolute.	18	00	0		90	00
	" Twyford.	00	10	0			6
	" Herringey.	0	00	6			
Bucks.	" Iveney.	1	03	4	}		
	" The Bayliwick of the Fraunches.	1	06	8			
	" Cadington and Kemefworth with 40 s. Fee.	68	18	0			
Hertf.	" Yerdley.	40	00	0	}	125	04
Surr.	" Bernes.	16	06	8			8
Effex.	" Rykelyng.	6	13	4	}		
	" Naveftoke, with Rent resolute 25 s. 4 d.	50	06	8			
	" Shynkford, with 33 s. 4 d. Fee and Rent resolute.	27	06	8			
	" Follyet.	6	13	4			
	" Belcham-Paul Parfonage.	13	06	8			
	" Belcham-Paul Ferme.	42	07	1			
	" Walton.	33	06	8			
	" Wickham-Paul	20	06	8			
	" Bancroft.	13	00	0			
	" Kyrkeby.	15	00	0			
	" Thorpe.	13	06	8			
	" Beldams.	4	00	0		460	14
	" The Bayliwick of Soken, with 40 s. Fee.	36	07	11			0
	" Brykelesey.	6	13	4			
	" Heybrige.	47	00	0			
	" Tillyngham.	45	00	0			
	" Barlyng.	30	13	4			
	" Westle.	7	00	0			
	" Ronwell.	36	10	0			
	" Bernes nigh Hadley, with 12 s. 4 d. Rent resolute.	0	13	4			
	" Beaucham by Fagrestede.	2	13	0			
	" Chelmsford.	0	03	0			
	" Adburton.	2	10	0			

Sum Total 1196 11 2 1/4.

" This foresaid Sum cometh to hand once a Year, besides Casualties, Fines, Merciaments, Reliefs, Heriots, Escheats, Forfeitures, Felons - Goods, with such other Royalties: also besides Woodfalls, Legacies and Sepultures, which by Estimation will extend yearly, one with another, to the Sum of 40 l.

" And of the aforefaid Sum total goeth out yearly to Charges and Payments, both Certain and Casual, of which the certain and ordinary be these following.

	l.	s.	d.
" Prorege and Senega.	1	13	4
" Pensions resolute.	32	12	2
" Rent resolute.	56	00	9
" The Ministers Comens.	46	15	2

" Ale Sylver	46	00	0
" Trencher Bread and Wilkyn.	7	00	4
" Fedyng Days.	30	12	0
" Petances.	2	16	8
" Stagiaries.	13	06	8
" O Sapientia.	1	15	8
" Th' Apostle Mafs.	9	00	0
" De profundis.	2	16	4
" Chauntries.	119	00	0
" Anniversaries.	154	10	4
" Fees by the Chamberleyn.	39	00	8
" By the Aditor.	22	10	0
" By the Receiver.	41	00	0
" Livery of the Ministers.	9	10	0
" Wax 7 Hundred, at 3 l. the Hundred.	21	00	0
P P P P			
" Wyne.			

Dugd.	" Wyne.	3	06	8
Vol. 3.	" Oyle.	4	00	0
Pag.	" Neccessaries yearly.	4	13	4
	" The Bakehouse.	120	00	0

" The Total	791	3	11
" Remaineth	405	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Set out for the Reparations	206	00	0
" Item, For Casualties	26	16	4
" Remaineth	178	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
" And yet out of that they must bear } Dymes, which is	70	15	0

357 The Names of the Prebendaries of the Church of St. Paul, London.

Totehal, Nesdon, Holeburne, Wildeland, Sneating, Kentistetoun, Raculveslande, Willestone, Wenlakesbyri, Kadington, Portepole, Cudington, Cheseuik, Twyserde, Brandeswoode, St. Pancrace, Ealdelonde, Herlestone, Chaumberlengeswodde, Ealdestrete, Osgate, Consumpta, Brunnesbyri, Neweton, Hoxton, Rugemere, Ifeldon, Mapesbyri, More, Halywelle.

Churches in the City of London, belonging to the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, according to an ancient Register.

The Churches of

St. Antonine, near Soper-lane, is Pensioner to them for 36s. 10. is valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Benedi^t Algar in Wodewarfe, is Pensioner for 3 Marks. Valu'd at 5 Marks.
 St. Augustin at the Gate, Pensioner for half a Mark. Not sufficient to itself.
 St. Benedi^t of Garfcherche, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 60 Shillings.
 St. Botulph at the Bridge, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Giles without Cripplegate, Pensioner for 10 Marks. Valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Faith under Ground, not sufficient.
 St. Helen, Pensioner for half a Mark.
 St. Gregory, valu'd nothing.
 St. John Zachary, Pensioner for 20 Shillings. Valu'd one Mark.
 St. Nicholas Olaf Bernard, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 2 Marks and Half.
 St. Mary Aldermannebery, Pensioner for one Mark. Valu'd at 100 Shillings.
 St. Martin Orgar by Candlewixstrete, Pensioner for 14 Shillings. Valu'd at 5 Marks.
 St. Magdalen Milk-street, Pensioner for 52 Shillings. Valu'd at Nothing.
 St. Magdalen Fish-strete, Pensioner for 20 Shillings. Valu'd at Nothing.
 St. Michael in the Corn-Market, Pensioner for 2 Marks. Valu'd at 2 Marks.
 St. Michael on the Bank.
 St. Olave Mucwell of no Value.
 St. Peter Bredstrete, Pensioner for 5 Shillings, and not sufficient.
 St. Peter the Little on the Thames, Pensioner for 12 Pence. Valu'd at one Mark.
 St. Thomas the Apostle, Pensioner for one Mark. Not sufficient.

An Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, &c.

" In the seventh of Edward VI. upon the exhibiting of an Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, Ornaments, &c. belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, which was delivered into the King's Commissioners at Guild-hall, and Request made to them by the Dean and Chapter, That certain Things of necessary Use might be permitted to remain, these following particulars were by them allow'd of, viz.

" Imprimis, Chalices three.
 " Item, Two pair of Basins, for to bring the Communion-Bread, and to receive the Offerings for the Poor, whereof one pair Silver, for every Day, the other for Festivals, &c. Gilt.
 " Item, A silver Pot to put the Wine in, for the Communion-Table, weighing forty Ounces.
 " Item, The written Texts of the Gospels and Epistles.

" Item, A large Canopy of Tissue for the King's Majesty when he cometh thither.

" Item, A Pall of black Velvet to lay upon the Herse.

" Item, A border of black Sarcenet, with a Fringe of black Silk, mixt with Gold, for the Buryal of noble Persons.

" Item, Baudekins of divers Sorts and Colours, for garnishing the Quire, at the King's coming, and for the Bishop's Seat, as also at other Times, when the Quire shall be apparelled for the Honor of the Realm.

" Item, Eight Cushions.

" Item, Thirty Albes, to make Surplices for the Ministers and Choristers.

" Item, Twenty four old Cushions to kneel on.

" Item, Seven Cloths of Linnen, Plain and Diaper, for the Communion-Table.

" Item, Five Towels.

" Item, Two Hangings of Tapistry, for the Quire.

" Item, A Turkey Carpet for the Communion-Table.

" Item, A Pastoral Staff for the Bishop.

" There was at that Time also desired by the Dean and Chapter, Allowance of 18 l. 6 s. 3 d. towards the Charges of taking down the Steps, and Place of the High Altar; and for other Furniture of convenient Places and Things, for the Administration of the Communion.

John Carpenter, Junior, Citizen and Clerk of the City of London, Executor of the last Will of Richard Whytington, who had been several times Lord Mayor, finding the Chapel of the blessed Virgin at St. Paul's over the Charnel, formerly founded by Roger Beyvene, and other Citizens of London, and endow'd with six Marks a Year, quite gone to decay, and not serv'd by reason of the Insufficiency of the Revenue, settled there a perpetual Chantry of one Chaplain, to say Mass for the Souls of the aforefaid Roger Beyvene and Richard Whytington, giving to that End a Revenue of eight Marks yearly in London, by Vertue of Letters Patents of King Henry VI. dated the 8th Year of his Reign. The Chaplain of the said Chapel to say the divine Office and Mass there daily. This Deed was dated in the Year 1430.

The Catalogue of Books in the Library of St. Paul's Church, which here follows in the Monasticon, would only swell this Abridgment and be of little Use, they being nothing for the Taste of these Times, and what is worfe, all of them long since destroy'd or made away.

The Catalogue of Bishops in the *Monasticon*, being only Names, without Dates and imperfect, we will have recourse for the same and a few other Particulars to *Godwin*, *Heylin* and *Le Neve*.

That this was in the Time of the Britons the prime Archiepiscopal See in *England*, has been already mention'd. The Cathedral Church under the Saxons after their Conversion was built by King *Ethelbert*, their first Christian King, and afterwards beautify'd and enlarg'd by *Erkenwald* the 4th Bishop. That Church was 500 Years after destroy'd by Fire, and rebuilt as it stood till the Reign of King *Charles II.* by *Maurice Richard* and other Bishops. Being defac'd by Fire in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, anno 1561, it was repair'd by the City. In the Year 1666 it was again burnt down, with the greatest Part of the City of *London*, and has been since rebuilt at the publick Charge, as it now stands. It may be here observ'd, that in removing the Ruins for this new Structure, there was found the Body of *Robert Braybrooke*, Chancellor of *England* and Bishop of *London*, which had been buried 260 Years and was still entire, but dry'd up, and having Hair on the Head, and Nails on the Fingers and Toes.

The Bishop of *London* has Precedence before all the Bishops of *England*, after the two Archbishops, and is Dean of the Metropolitan See of *Canterbury*; by Vertue of which Office, he not only presides over the other Bishops at Synods, in case the Metropolitan be absent, but he receives his Mandates for assembling of Synods, and for other Business of the Church, which he communicates to the other Suffragan Bishops.

This Diocese contains the two Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*, with Part of *Hertfordshire*, wherein are reckoned 622 Parishes, and of them 189 impropriated; for Government whereof there are five Archdeacons, viz. of *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Colchester* and *St. Albans*. It is valu'd in the King's Books 1119 l. 8 s. 4 d. This See has yielded to the Church five Saints; to the State, nine Lords Chancellors, seven Lords Treasurers, one Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, and two Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*.

The Catalogue of the ARCHBISHOPS of LONDON under the Britons.

1 *Thean* is the first we find of the Archbishops that were appointed, as has been said, in the Reign of the British King *Lucius*; and he is reported to have built *St. Peter's Church* in *Cornbil*, which was his Metropolitan See. The rest of this Catalogue is imperfect, and mostly without Dates, being as follows.

2 *Elvan*, who erected a Library, near his Church, and converted many of the *Druids*.

3 *Cadar*.

4 *Obin*.

5 *Conan*.

6 *Palladius*.

7 *Stephen*.

8 *Illut*.

9 *Theodwyn*, or *Dedwyn*.

10 *Theodred*.

11 *Hillary*.

12 *Restitutus*, who was at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, anno 326, under *Constantius* the Son of *Constantin* the Great, and brought the Decrees of the same over, having subscrib'd them himself.

13 *Guithinus*, of whom it is said, that the Romans refusing in his Time to assist the Britons against the *Picts* and *Scots*, he went over into *Little Britain*, and prevail'd with the King of that Province to send his Brother *Constantin* to their assistance, who doing so, was receiv'd as King.

14 *Fastidius*.

15 *Vodinus*, slain an. 436, by the Procurement of *Hengist* the Saxon, for reproving King *Vortiger*, on account of his unlawful Marriage with *Rowen*, *Hengist's* Daughter, his lawful Wife being still alive. Under the Saxons the Succession of Archbishops was secretly continu'd, till the coming of *St. Augustin*; but we have the Name of only one of them, which was,

16 *Theon*, who sat here in the Year 553, and in 586 fled into *Wales* with *Thaddeus*, Archbishop of *York*, and the rest of the Clergy.

The Catalogue of the BISHOPS of LONDON under the Saxons.

1 *St. Mellitus*, consecrated by *St. Augustin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, an. 604. He converted *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, who built the Church at *Westminster*; and in his Time *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which was afterwards enlarg'd by *Erkenwald* and others, till burnt down 500 Years after, as we shall see in its Place. *Mellitus* was translated hence to *Canterbury*.

The Church stood vacant several Years.

2 *St. Ceadda*, 638. He built a Monastery at *Leffinghen*, and is much commended for Sanctity.

3 *Wina*, 666, flying from his Bishoprick of the *West Saxons*, obtain'd the See of *London*.

4 *St. Erkenwald*, 673. He was the Son of *Offa*, King of the *East Saxons*, and a Man of singular Piety, and spent his own Patrimony in building two Monasteries, one of Monks at *Chertsey*, and another of Nuns at *Barking*. He also enlarg'd and beautify'd his Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, increas'd its Revenues, and obtain'd for it many Privileges of Kings.

5 *Waldhere*, 697, mention'd by *Bede*.

6 *Ingaaldus*, 715, liv'd also in the Time of Venerable *Bede*.

7 *Egwulfe*, 746.

8 *Wighed*, 754.

9 *Eadbright*, 761.

10 *Edgar*, 768.

11 *Kenwalch*, 773.

12 *Eadbald*, 784.

13 *Hebert*, or *Heathobert*, 795.

14 *Osmund*, or *Oswin*, 813.

15 *Ethelnoth*, 835.

16 *Coibert*, 838.

17 *Renulf* or *Conulf*, 841.

18 *Swithulf*, 854.

19 *Eadstan*, 863.

20 *Wulfius*, 870.

21 *Ethelward*, 878.

22 *Elstan*, 886.

23 *Theodred the Good*, 900. He built a stately Church over the Body of *St. Edmund*, where before was only a small Timber Chapel.

24 *Wolstan*, 922.

25 *Brithelm*, 941.

26 *St. Dunstan*, 958; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

27 *Alfstan*, 959.

28 *Wulfstan*, 981.

29 *Altherm*,

29. *Altherm*, 1004, instructed King *Ethelred's* Children, and carry'd them over into *Normandy*.

30. *Alwy*, 1016.

31. *Elfward*, or *Aluord*, 1032.

32. *Robert*, a *Norman*, 1044; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

33. *William*, a *Norman*, 1050. He obtain'd great Privileges of King *William the Conqueror*, for the City of *London*.

34. *Hugh d'Orivall*, 1070.

35. *Maurice*, 1087. He was Lord Chancellor. The City and *St. Paul's Church* being in his Time burnt down, he began and very far advanc'd that stately Cathedral, which stood till the Year 1666; but could not live to see it finish'd, the Undertaking being too great.

36. *Richard de Beaumeis*, or *Belmeis*, alias *Rufus*, 1108. He was Warden of the *Marches of Wales*, and with great Application, for the space of 20 Years, prosecuted the building of his Cathedral, yet could not finish it; but bought Ground about it, and throwing down the Houses, made of it a Church-yard.

37. *Gilbert Universalis*, 1129.

The See vacant 5 Years.

38. *Robert de Sigillo*, 1140.

39. *Richard Beaumeis*, or *Belmeis* the 2d, 1151.

40. *Gilbert Foliot*, 1161; translated hither from *Hereford*. He took part with the King against *St. Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and being suspected of having had a hand in his Murder, was excommunicated, but purging himself by Oath, was absolv'd.

41. *Richard Fitzneal*, 1189. He was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor, and bestow'd very much upon the Building of his Church.

42. *William de Sancta Maria*, 1199. He was one of those who by Order of the Pope excommunicated King *John*, and interdicted the whole Realm, and was for the same banish'd with the others 5 Years.

43. *Eustace de Falconbridge*, 1222, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Treasurer, and a great Benefactor to his Church.

44. *St. Roger Niger*, 1229; a Man religious, learned, painful in preaching, eloquent, addicted to Hospitality, courteous, and of great Courage and Resolution.

45. *Fulk Bassett*, 1244, oppos'd both the Pope and King in the Case of laying a Tax upon the Clergy.

46. *Henry de Wingham*, 1259. He was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor.

47. *Richard Talbot*, 1261, enjoy'd his See but a few Days.

48. *Henry de Sandwich*, 1263, excommunicated for siding with the rebellious Barons against the King.

49. *John de Chisghul*, 1274, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

50. *Richard de Gravesend*, 1280; founded the Priory of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, at *Malden*.

51. *Ralph Baldock*, 1305; Lord Chancellor, and contributed much towards building our Lady's Chapel, at the East End of *St. Paul's*, in digging the Foundation whereof many Heads of Kine were found, which confirm'd the Opinion, that there had been a Temple of *Jupiter*.

52. *Gilbert Segrave*, 1313.

53. *Richard Newport*, 1317.

54. *Stephen Gravesend*, 1318.

55. *Richard Bentworth*, or *Wentworth*, 1338.

56. *Ralph Stratford*, 1339.

57. *Michael Northburg*, 1355.

58. *Simon Sudbury*, 1361, was translated hence to *Canterbury*.

59. *William Courtney*, translated hitherto from *Here-*

ford, an. 1375, and again from hence to *Canterbury*, and said to have been a Cardinal.

60. *Robert Braybroke*, 1381, was Lord Chancellor, much belov'd of the *Londoners*. His Body, as has been said above, was found entire after this Church was burnt, in the Year 1666.

61. *Roger Walden*, 1404, was Lord Chancellor.

62. *Nicholas Bubwith*, 1406; was Master of the Rolls, and Lord Treasurer; translated hence to *Salisbury*.

63. *Richard Clifford*, 1407; translated hither from *Worcester*. In 1414 he was at the Council of *Constance*, and there made a Cardinal.

64. *John Kemp*, 1421; translated hither from *Chichester*, and hence to *Canterbury*; and was Lord Chancellor.

65. *William Grey*, 1426; translated hence to *Lincoln*.

66. *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, 1431.

67. *Robert Gilbert*, 1435.

68. *Thomas Kemp*, 1449. He built *Paul's Cross*, and the Divinity School at *Oxford*, and was Bishop almost 40 Years.

69. *Richard Hill*, 1489.

70. *Thomas Savage*, 1497; translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and from hence to *York*.

71. *William Warham*, 1500, was Lord Chancellor, and translated hence to *Canterbury*.

72. *William Barnes*, 1505.

73. *Richard Fitz-James*, 1506; translated hither from *Chicheſter*. A very learned and virtuous Person, and repair'd the Church of *St. Mary* at *Oxford*.

74. *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, 1522; was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and translated hence to *Durham*.

75. *John Stokesly*, 1530.

76. *Edmund Fonner*, 1540; translated hither from *Hereford*; depriv'd by King *Edward*; restor'd by Queen *Mary*, and again depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*.

77. *Nicholas Ridley*, 1549; translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and depriv'd by Queen *Mary*.

78. *Edmund Grindal*, 1559; translated hence to *York*.

79. *Edwin Sandys*, 1570; translated hither from *Worceſter*, and from hence again to *York*.

80. *John Elmer*, 1576.

81. *Richard Fletcher*, 1594; translated hither from *Worceſter*.

82. *Richard Bancroft*, 1594; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

83. *Richard Vaughan*, 1604; translated hither from *Cheſter*.

84. *Thomas Ravis*, 1607; translated hither from *Gloceſter*.

85. *George Abbot*, 1609; translated hither from *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and from hence again to *Canterbury*.

86. *John King*, 1611.

87. *John Montaine*, or *Mountain*, 1621, translated hither from *Lincoln*, and from hence again to *Durham*.

88. *William Laud*, 1628, translated hither from *Bath* and *Wells*, and from hence again to *Canterbury*, and beheaded by the Rebels.

89. *William Juxon*, 1633; translated hither from *Hereford*, attended King *Charles the First* on the Scaffold, when that Prince was murder'd by the Rebels, and afterwards was by King *Charles the Second* translated to *Canterbury*.

90. *Gilbert Sheldon*, 1660, afterwards translated to *Canterbury*.

91. *Humphrey Hinchman*, 1663; translated hither from *Salisbury*.

92. *Henry Compton*, 1675; translated hither from *Oxford*.

93 John Robinson, 1713; translated hither from Bristol; was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Utrecht, at the concluding of the Peace between France and England, and Lord Privy Seal at the same time.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd:
Gules, two Swords in Saltier, Argent; the Pommels, Or.

THE DAUNCE OF MACHABREE:

Wherein is lively expressed and shewed the state of manne, and how he is called at certayne tymes by Death, and when he thinketh least thereon: Made by Dan John Lydgate Monke of S. Edmunds Bury.

The PROLOGE.

"O Ye Folkes hard hearted as a Stone, (tence.
" Which to the World have all your adver-
" Like as it should ever lasten in one,
" Where is your Wit, where is your Providence?
" To seen aforne the sodayn violence
" Of cruel Death, that be so wise and sage,
" Which slayeth, alas! by stroke or pestilence,
" Both young and old of low and high parage.
" Death spareth nought, low ne high degree,
" Popes, Kings, ne worthy Emperors,
" When they shine most in felicity,
" He can abate the softness of her flours.
" Her bright Sun clippen with his shours
" Make them plunge from her fees lowe,
" Manger the might of all these Conquerours,
" Fortune hath them from her whele ythrow.
" Considereth this ye folkes that been wise,
" And it imprinteth in your Memorial,
" Like thenfaple which that a Parise,
" I fond depict ones in a Wall,
" Full notably as I rehearse shall,
" Of a French Clerke taking acquaintance,
" I took on me to translaten all
" Out of the French Machabrees Daunce.
" By whose advise and counsaile at the last,
" Through her stiering and her motion,
" I obeyed unto her request
" Thereof to make a playn translacyon,
" In English Tonge of entencion
" That proud folkes that been stout and bolde,
" As in a mirrour toforne in her reason
" Her ugly fine clearly may behold.
" By ensample that this in her entents,
" Amend her life in every maner age,
" The which daunce at Saint Innocents,
" Portrayed is with all the Surplufage,

" Yoven unto us our lives to correct;
" And to declare the fine of our passage,
" Right anone my Stile I will direct
" To shew this World is but a pilgrimage.

The End of the Prologe.

The Words of the Translator.

"O Creatures ye that been reasonable,
" The life desiring which is eternal,
" Ye may seen here doctrine full notable
" Your life to lead, which that is mortal,
" Thereby to learn in special,
" How ye shall trace the daunce of Machabree,
" To man and woman ylike natural,
" For death ne spareth high ne low degree.
" In this myrrour every wight may finde,
" That him behoveth to gone upon this daunce,
" Who goeth to forne, or who shall go behind,
" All dependeth on Goddes ordinance,
" Wherefore lowly every man his chance,
" Death spareth not poor, ne yet blood-royal;
" Every man therefore have this in remembrance,
" Of oo matter God hath yforged all.

Death first speaketh unto the Pope, and after
to every degree as followeth.

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"YE that been set most high in dignity,
" Of all estates in earth spiritual,
" And like as Peter hath the soveraintee
" Over the Church and states temporal,
" Upon this daunce ye first begin shall,
" As most worthy lord and governour,
" For all the worship of your estate Papall,
" And of Lordship to God is the honour.

The Pope maketh aunswer.

"Fyrst me behoveth this daunce for to lede
" Which sat in earth highest in my see,
" The State full perillous who so taketh heed,
" To occupy Peter's dignity,
" But for all that Death I may not flee,
" On this daunce with other for to trace,
" For which all honour who prudently can see,
" Is little worth that doth so soon pass.

Death speaketh to the Emperor.

"Syr Emperour Lord of all the ground,
" Sovereigne Prince and highest of nobleffe,
" Yet mot forsake of gold your apple round,
" Scepter and swerd, and all your high prowesse,
" Behind letten your treasour and your riches,
" And with other to my daunce obey
" Against my might is worth none hardinesse,
" Adams children all they must deye.

The Emperor maketh aunswer.

"I note to whom that I may appeal
" Touching death which doth me so constrein,
" There is no gin to helyen my querel
" But spade and pichoyes my grave to atteyne,

Dugd. " A simple sheet there is no more to seyn,
Vol. 3. " To wrappen in my body and visage,
Page " Whereupon fore I me compleyne,
" That great Lordes have little auantage.

Death speaketh to the Cardinal.

369 " Ye been abashed it seemeth and in drede,
" Syr Cardinal it showeth by your chere,
" But yet forthy ye follow shall in deed,
" With other folke my daunce for to lere
" Your great aray all shall leuen here
" Your hat of red, your vesture of great cost,
" All these thinges reckned will in fear,
" In great honour good advise is lost.

The Cardinal maketh aunswer,

" I have great cause, certes this is no faile,
" To be abashed and greatly dread me,
" Sith Death is come me sodainly to affaile,
" That I shall never hereafter clothed be
" In grise nor ermine like unto my degree,
" Mine hat of red leuen eke in distresse,
" By which I have learned well and see
" How that all joy endeth in heavinesse.

Death speaketh to the King.

" O noble King, most worthy of renoune,
" Come forth anon for all your worthines
" That whilom had about you environ
" Great royalty and passing high nobleffe :
" But right anon all your great highnesse
" Sole from your men in haste ye shall it lete
" Who most aboundeth here in great riches,
" Shall bear with him but a sheete.

The King maketh aunswer.

" I have not learned heretoforne to dance,
" No daunce in sooth of footing so savage,
" Where through I see by clear demonstrance
" What Pride is worth of force of high linage,
" Death all fordoth this is his usage
" Great and small that in this world sojourne,
" Who is most meek I hold him most sage,
" For we shall all to the dead ashes tourne.

Death speaketh to the Patriarch.

" Sir Patriarche all your humble cheer,
" Ne quiteth you nought nor your humility,
" Your double crofs of gold and stones cleer,
" Your power whole, and all your dignity,
" Some other shall of very equity
" Possede anon as I rehearse can
" Trusteth never that ye shall Pope be,
" For holy hope deceiveth many a man.

The Patriarch maketh aunswer.

" Worldly honour, great trefour and riches
" Have me deceived sooth fastly indeed,
" Mine old joyes be turned into tristesse,
" What availeth such treasures to possede ?
" It climbeth up, a fall hath for its mede,
" Great estates folke wassen out of number,
" Who mounted high it is sure, and no drede,
" Great burthen doth him oft encumber.

Death speaketh to the Constable.

" It is my right to arrest you and constreyne
" With us to dance my Master Sir Constable,

Dugd. " For more stronger than ever was Charlemain
Vol. 3. " Death hath afforced and none worshipable
Page " For hardiness ne knighthood, this is no Fable,
" Nor strong Armure of plates nother of maile,
" What gayteth armes of folkes most notable,
" When cruel Death list him to affaile.

The Constable maketh aunswer.

" My purpose was and whole Intention
" To assail castles and mighty fortresses,
" And bring folke into subjection,
" To seek honour, fame and great riches,
" But I see that all worldly prowesse
" Death can abate, which is a great despite,
" To him alone sorrow and eke sweetnesse,
" For against death is found no respite.

Death speaketh to the Archbishop.

" Syr Archbishop, why do you withdraw
" So frowardly, as it were by disdain ?
" Ye must approach to my mortal law,
" It to contrare it were nought but in vayne,
" For day by day there is none other gayne,
" Death at the hand, pursueth every coast,
" Prest and debte mot be yelde againe,
" And at a day men counten with their host.

The Archbishop maketh aunswer.

" Allas I wote not to what party for to flee,
" For dread of death I have so great distresse,
" To escape his might I can to refuse see,
" That who so knew his constraint and duresse,
" He would take reason to maistresse,
" Aduer my treasour, my pompe and pride also,
" My painted chambers, my port and my freshnesse,
" Thing that behoveth nedes mot be do.

Death speaketh to the Baron.

" Ye that among Lords and Barons,
" Have had so long worship and renoune,
" For yet your trumpets and your clarions,
" This is no dreame nor simulacion,
" Whilom your custom and entencion,
" Was with Ladies to daunsen in the shade,
" But oft it happeth in conclusion,
" One man breaketh that another made.

The Baron maketh aunswer.

" Full oft fith I have been auctorised,
" To high enprises and thinges of great fame,
" Of high and low my thank also devised,
" Cherish'd with Ladies and women high of name
" Ne never one me was put no defame,
" In Lords of Court which that was notable,
" But deaths stroke hath made me lame.
" Under heaven in earth is nothing stable.

Death speaketh to the Princess.

" Come forth anon my Lady good Princess,
" Ye must also gon upon this daunce,
" Nought may avayle your great fraungeness
" Neither your beauty nor your gret pleafance;
" Your rich aray nother your dalliance,
" That whilom couth so many hold in hond,
" In love for all your double variance
" Ye mot as now this footing understond.

The Princess maketh aunswer.

" Alas I see there is none other boot,
 " Death hath in earth no Lady nor Mastres,
 " And on this daunce yet mot I nedes fote,
 " For there nis Queen, Countess ne Dutcheffs,
 " Flouring in bounty, nor in her fayrness
 " That shoof of death mot passe the passage,
 " When our beauty and counterfeit fairness
 " Dieth, adue then our rimples age.

Death speaketh to the Bishop.

" My Lord, Syr Bishop with Miter and Crofs,
 " For all your riches soothly I ensue,
 " For all your treasure kept in cloffe,
 " Your worldly goods and goods of nature,
 " Of your sheep the dreadfull ghostly cure,
 " With charge committed to your prelacy,
 " For to accompt ye shall be brought to lure,
 " No wight is sure that climbeth over high.

The Bishop maketh aunswer.

" Mine heart truly is nother glad ne merry,
 " Of sodein tidings which that ye bring,
 " My feast is turned into simple fery,
 " That for discomfort me list nothing sing.
 " The world contraries me now in working
 " That all folks can so disherit,
 " He all with halt (alas) at our parting,
 " All thing shall pass, save only our merit.

Death speaketh to the Squire.

" Come forth Sir Squire right fresh of your aray,
 " That con of daunces all the new guise,
 " If ye bate harness freshly horsed yesterday,
 " With spere and shield at your uncouth devise,
 " And took on you so many high emprise,
 " Daunfeth with us it will no better be,
 " There is no succour in no maner wise,
 " For no man may fro Death's stroke flee.

The Squire maketh aunswer.

" Sithence that death holdeth me in his lase,
 " Yet shall I speak oo word ere I passe,
 " Adue all mirth, adue now all solace,
 " Adue my Ladies whilom so fresh of face,
 " Adue beauty, pleasaunce, and all solace,
 " Of deaths chaunge every day is prime,
 " Think on your Soules ere the death manace,
 " For all that rot, and no man wot what time.

Death speaketh to the Abbot.

" Come forth Sir Abbot with your brode hat,
 " Beeth nought abash'd, if ye haven right,
 " Great is your head, your belly large and fat,
 " Yet mot come daunce if ye be nothing light.
 " Leaveth your Abbey to some other wight,
 " Your heyre is of age your state to occupie,
 " Who that is fattest I have him behight,
 " In his grave shall sooneft putrifie.

The Abbot maketh aunswer.

" Of these threats have I none envie,
 " That I shall now leave all the governance,
 " But that I shall as a cloysterer dye,
 " This death is to me passing gret grievance,

" My liberty nor my great habundaunce,
 " What may they availe in any maner wise,
 " Yet aske I mercy with heartily repentance,
 " If in dying to late men them avise.

Death speaketh to the Abbess.

" And ye my Lady gentle dame Abbess,
 " With your mantles furred large and wide,
 " Your veil your wimple passing of great riches,
 " And bedes (sister) you mot not leyn on side,
 " For to this daunce I shall be your guide,
 " If ye be tender born of gentle blood,
 " Whiles that you live for your self provide,
 " For after death no man hath no good.

The Abbess maketh aunswer.

" Alas that death hath thus for me ordain'd
 " That in no wise I may it nought decline,
 " If it be so, full oft I have constrain'd,
 " Brest and throte my notes out to twine,
 " My chekes round garnished for to shine,
 " Ungird full often to walken at the large,
 " Thus cruel death with all estates fine,
 " Who hath no ship must row in bote or barge.

Death speaketh to the Bayly.

" Come forth Sir Bayly that know all guise,
 " By your office of trough and rightwiseness,
 " Ye must come to a new assise,
 " Extortions and wrongs to redresse,
 " Ye be somned as law biddeth expresse,
 " To yere accompts the judge will ye charge,
 " Which hath ordained to excluden all falsness,
 " That every man shall bear his own charge.

The Bayly maketh aunswer.

" O thou Lord God this is a hard journey,
 " To which asorne I took but little hede,
 " My chaunce is turned, and that forethinketh me
 " Whilom with Judges what me list to spede,
 " Lay in my might by labeur oft for mede,
 " But fith there is no rescus by battayle,
 " I hold him wise that couth well seen indede,
 " Again death that none apel may vayil.

Death speaketh to the Astronomer.

" Come forth Master that lookest up so high
 " With Instruments of Astronomy,
 " To take the grees and height of every starre,
 " What may avayle all your Astrology?
 " Sith of Adam all the genealogie,
 " Made first of God to walk upon the ground,
 " Death with areft thus faith Theology,
 " And shall dye for an apple round.

The Astronomer maketh aunswer.

" For all my craft, cunning, or science,
 " I can nought find no provision,
 " Nother in the starres searsh out no difference
 " By domifying or calculation.
 " Save finally in conclusion,
 " For to describe our cunning every dele,
 " There is no more by sentence of reason,
 " Who liveth aright mot nedes dye wele.

Death

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Death speaketh to the Burgis.

- 371 " Syr Burgis what do you long tary,
" For all your avoyry and your great riches,
" If ye be strong, deinous, and contrary,
" Towards this daunce ye mot you nedes drefs;
" For of all your trefour, plenty and largeffe
" From other it came and shall unto strangers,
" He is a foole that in such busyness,
" Wot nought for whom he stuffed his garners.

The Burgis maketh aunswer.

- " Certes to me it is great displeasaunce,
" To leave all this, and may it nought assure,
" How these rents, trefour and substance
" Death all fordoth such is his nature;
" Therefore wise is no creature,
" That set his heart on good that may dislever,
" The world it lent, the world will it recure,
" And who most hath, lothest dyeth ever.

Death speaketh to the Canon secular.

- " And ye fir Chanon with many great Prebend,
" Ye may no longer have distribution,
" Of Gold, Silver, largely to dispend,
" For there is now no consolation;
" But daunce with us for all your high renowne,
" For if death stode upon the brinke,
" Ye may thereof have no delation,
" Death cometh ay when men least on him thinke.

The Chanon maketh aunswer.

- " My benefice with many personage,
" God wot full lite may me now comfort,
" Death hath of me lo gret advantage,
" That all my riches may me not disport,
" Amisse of gris they will ayein resort,
" Unto the world a surpleys and prebend,
" All is vainglory truely to report,
" To dyen well, each man should entend.

Death speaketh to the Marchant.

- " Ye rich Marchant ye mot look hitherward,
" That passed have full many divers lond,
" On horse and foot, having most regard
" To lucre and winning as I understond;
" But now to dance you mot give me your hond,
" For all your labour full little awayleth now,
" Aduie vainglory both of free and bond,
" None more covet than thei that have ynough.

The Marchant maketh aunswer.

- " By many a hill, and many a strong vale
" I have travailed with many marchandise,
" Over the sea down carrie many a bale,
" To sondry Isles more then I can devise,
" Mine heart inward ay fretteth with covetise,
" But all for nought now death doth me constrein,
" For which I see by record of the wise,
" Who all embraceth little shal constrein.

Death speaketh to the Chartreux.

- " Yeve me your hond with cheke dead and pale,
" Caused of watch and long abstinence,
" Sir Chartreux and your self availe,
" Unto this daunce with humble patience.

- " To strive ayein may be no resistance
" Longer to live set nought your memory,
" If I be loathsome as in appearance,
" Above allmen death hath the victory.

The Chartreux maketh aunswer.

- " Unto the world I was dead long agon,
" By mine order and mine profession,
" And every man be he never so strong,
" Dreadeth to die by kindly motion,
" After his fleshly inclination;
" But please to God my soul to borrow,
" Fro friends might and fro damnation,
" Some arne to day that shall nought be to morrow.

Death speaketh to the Sergeant.

- " Come forth fir Sergeant with your stately mase,
" Make no defence nor rebellion,
" It may nought avail to grutchen in this case,
" If ye be deyners of condition.
" For neither pele nor protection,
" May you fraunchise to do nature wrong,
" For there is none so sturdy champion
" If he be mighty, another is also strong.

The Sergeant maketh aunswer.

- " How dare this Death set on me arest,
" That am the Kings chosen officer,
" Which yesterday both East and West
" Mine office did full surquedous of chere?
" But now this day I am arrested here,
" And can nought flee, if I had it sworne,
" Every man is loth to dye both farre and nere
" That hath nought learned for to be dead afor.

Death speaketh to the Monke.

- " Sir Monke also with your black habite,
" Ye may no lenger here hold sojoure,
" There is nothing that may you here respite,
" Agein my might you for to do succour.
" Ye mot accompt touching your labour,
" How you have spend it in dede, word and thought.
" To earth and ashes turneth every floure,
" The life of man is but a thing of nought.

The Monke maketh aunswer.

- " I had lever in the Cloyster be,
" At my book and study my service,
" Which is a place contemplatif to see;
" But I have spent my life in mony wise,
" Like as a foole dissolute and nice,
" God of his mercy grant me repentance,
" By chere outward hard is to devise
" All be not merry which that men see daunce.

Death speaketh to the Usurer.

- " Thou Usurer look up and behold,
" Unto thy winning thou settest ay thy paine,
" Whose covetise never waxeth cold,
" Thy gredy thrust so fore doth the constrein.
" But thou shalt never to thy desire attaine,
" Such an Etick thy heart fretten shall,
" But that of pity God his honde refraine
" One perilous stroke will make thee loosen all.

The

The Usurer maketh aunswer.

- " Now behoveth sodeinly to dye,
 " which is to me great paine and eke grevance,
 " Succour to fynde I see no maner way,
 " Of Gold nor Silver by none chevifance.
 " Death through his haste abideth no purveiance :
 " Of folkes blinde, that can nought loke well,
 " Full oft happeth by kinde of fatal chaunce,
 " Some have fayre eyen that see never adel.

The poor man borroweth of the Usurer.

- " Usurer to God is full great offence,
 " And in his sight a great abusoun,
 " The poor borroweth per case of indigence,
 " The rich lent for false collusion ;
 " Only for lucre in his intention,
 " Death shall both to accompts set,
 " To make reckoning by computation
 " No, no man is quit that is behind of debte.

Death speaketh to the Physician.

- " Master of Phisike which on your urine
 " So loke and gase and stare against the Sun,
 " For all your craft and study of medecine,
 " All the practike and science that ye cun,
 " Your life course so far forth is yrunne :
 " Aye in my might your craft may not endure,
 " For all the gold that thereby you have wunne,
 " Good leech is he that himself can recure.

The Physician maketh aunswer.

- " Full long agon that I unto Phisike
 " Set my wit and eke my diligence,
 " In speculatif, and also in practike,
 " To great a name through mine excellence,
 " To find out against Pestilence,
 " Preservatives to staunche it and to fine,
 " But I dare shortly in sentence,
 " Say that against death is worth no medecine.

Death speaketh to the amerous Squire.

- " Yy that be gentle so fresh and amerous
 " Of yeres young, flouring in your grene age,
 " Lusty, free of hert, and eke desirous,
 " Full of devises and chaunge in your courage,
 " Pleasant of port, of loke, and of visage,
 " But all shall turne into ashes dead,
 " For all beauty is but a feynt ymage,
 " Which stealeth away, or folks can take hede.

The Squire maketh aunswer.

- " Alas, alas, I can now no succour
 " Against death for my selfe provide,
 " Aduē of youth the lusty fresh flower,
 " Aduē vain glory of beauty, and the provide,
 " Aduē all service of the good Cupide,
 " Aduē my Ladies so fresh, so well beseyn,
 " For agayn death nothing may abide,
 " And windes great gon down with little reyn.

Death speaketh to the Gentlewoman.

- " Come forth mistfres of yeers young and grene,
 " Which hold yourselfe of beauty sovereign,
 " As fayre as ye was whilom Polixene,
 " Penelope, and the Queen Helein.

- " Yet on this daunce they went both tweyne,
 " And so shall ye for all your straungeneffe,
 " If danger long in love hath lad you reyne,
 " Arrested is your chaunge of doubleneffe.

The Gentlewoman maketh aunswer.

- " O cruel Death that spareth none estate,
 " To old and young thou art indifferent,
 " To my beauty thou hast said check mate,
 " So hesty is thy mortal judgment,
 " For in my youth this was my entent,
 " To my service many a man to have lured,
 " But she is a fool shortly in sentiment,
 " That in her beauty is so much assured.

Death speaketh to the Man of Law.

- " Sir Advocate short proceffe for to make,
 " Ye mot complete afore the high Judge,
 " Mony quarels ye have undertake,
 " And for lucre done to folk refuge.
 " But my fraunchise is so large and huge,
 " That counsaile none avayle may but trouth,
 " He scapeth wisely of death the great deluge,
 " Tofore the dome, who is not teint with slouth.

The Man of Law maketh aunswer.

- " Of right and reason by nature's law,
 " I can nought putten against death no defence,
 " For all my wit, nor for all my great prudence,
 " To appeal from his dreadfull sentence.
 " Nother by sleight me keepen or withdraw,
 " For nothing in earth may a man preserve,
 " Against his might to make resistance,
 " God quiteth all men like as they deserve.

Death speaketh to Mr. John Rikil Tregetour.

- " Master John Rikil whilom Tregetour,
 " Of noble Henry King of England,
 " And of France the mighty Conquerour,
 " For all the sleights and turning of thine hond,
 " Thou must come nere my daunce to understand,
 " Nought may avail all thy conclusions,
 " For death shortly nother on Sea ne Lond,
 " Is not deceived by none illusions.

The Tregetour maketh aunswer.

- " What may availle magike natural,
 " Or any craft shewed by appearance,
 " Of course of starres above celestial,
 " Or of the heavens all the influence ?
 " Against death to stond at defence,
 " Legerdemain now helpeth me right nought,
 " Farewell my craft and such sapience,
 " For death no maistries hath y wrought.

Death speaketh to the Person.

- " O Sir Curate that been now here present,
 " That had your worldly inclination,
 " Your heart entere, your study and entent,
 " Most of your tithes and your oblation,
 " Which should have be of conversation,
 " Mirrour to other light and exemplary
 " Like your desert shall be your guerdon,
 " And to every labour due is the salary.

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The Person maketh aunswer.

- 373 " Maugre my will I must condescend,
" For death assayleth every lively thing,
" Here in this world who can comprehend,
" His sodein stroke and his unwary turning?
" Farewell tithes and farewell mine offering.
" I mot go coumpten by order by and by,
" And for my sheep make a just reckoning,
" And who that so him quiteth I hold he is happy.

Death speaketh to the Furroure.

- " Master Furroure which that at affizes,
" And at Sheres Quests didst embrace
" Deper didst lond like to thy devises,
" And who most gave most stode in thy grace.
" The poor man lost both lond and place,
" For gold thou couldest folke disherit,
" But now let see with thy taint face,
" Tofore the Judge how canst the quite.

The Furroure maketh aunswer.

- " Whilom I was cleped in my country,
" The Belweather and that was not alight,
" Nought loved but drad of high and low degree,
" For whom me list by craft I could endite.
" Hongen the true and the thefe respite,
" All the country by my word was lad,
" But I dare sein shortly for to write,
" Of my death many a man is glad.

Death speaketh to the Minstral.

- " O thou minstral that can so note and pipe,
" Unto folke for to done pleasaunce,
" By the right hond I shall anon thee gripe,
" With these other to gone upon my daunce.
" There is no scape nother avoydance
" On no fide to contune my sentence,
" For in my Musike my craft and accordance
" Who Maister is shewen his sentence.

The Minstral maketh aunswer.

- " This new daunce is to me so straunge;
" Wonder divers and passingly contrary,
" The dredeful footing doth so oft change,
" And the measures so oft sith vary,
" Which unto me is now nothing necessary,
" If it were so that I might assent,
" But many a man if I shall nought tary,
" Oft daunfeth but nothing of hert.

Death speaketh to the Labourer.

- " Thou labourer which in sorrow and peyn,
" Hast thy life in great travaile,
" Ye must eke dance, and therefore nought disdein,
" For if you do it may thee nought availe.
" And cause why that I thee assayle,
" As only this fro thee to discever,
" The false world that can so folkes fayle,
" He is a Fool that weneth to liven ever.

The Labourer maketh aunswer.

- " I have wished after death full oft,
" Albe that I would have fled him now,
" I had lever to have lyen unsoft,
" In wind and rain to have gone at the plow,

- " With spade and pikoyes laboured for my prow,
" Dolven and ditched and at the cart gone,
" For I may say and tell platly how
" In this world there is rest none.

Death speaketh to the Frere menor.

- " Sir Cordelere to you mine hand is raught,
" You to this daunce to convey and lead,
" Which in your preaching han full oft ytraught,
" How that I am most gaitfull for to drede.
" Albe that folke take thereto none heed,
" Yet is there none so strong, ne so hardy,
" But death dare him rest, and let for no mede,
" For death every hour is present and ready.

The Frere maketh aunswer.

- " What may this be that in this world no man
" Here to abide may have no surety,
" Strength, riches, nor what so that he can,
" Of worldly wisdom all is but vanity.
" In great estate nor in poverty
" Is nothing found that may his death defend.
" For which I say to high and low degree,
" Wise is that sinner that doth his life amend.

Death speaketh to the Child.

- " Little Faunte that wert but late borne,
" Shape in this world to have no pleasaunce,
" Ye must with other that gone here beforene,
" Be lad in hast by fatal ordinance.
" Learne of new to gone on my daunce,
" There may none age escape in soth therefro,
" Let every wight have this in remembrance,
" Who lengest liveth most shall suffer woe.

The young Child maketh aunswer.

- " A, a, a, a, woorde I cannot speake,
" I am so yonge I was borne yesterday,
" Death is so hasty on me to be wreek,
" And list no lenger to make no delay.
" I am but now borne, and now I go my way,
" Of me no more to tele shall be told,
" The will of God no man withstond may,
" As soon dyeth a yong as an old.

Death speaketh to the young Clerk.

- " O ye fir Clerk suppose ye to be free,
" Fro my daunce, or yourselfe defend,
" That wend have risen unto high degree,
" Of Benefice or some great Prebend.
" Who climbeth highest sometime shall descend,
" Let no man grutch against his fortune,
" But take at gree whatever God him send,
" Which punisheth all when time is opportune.

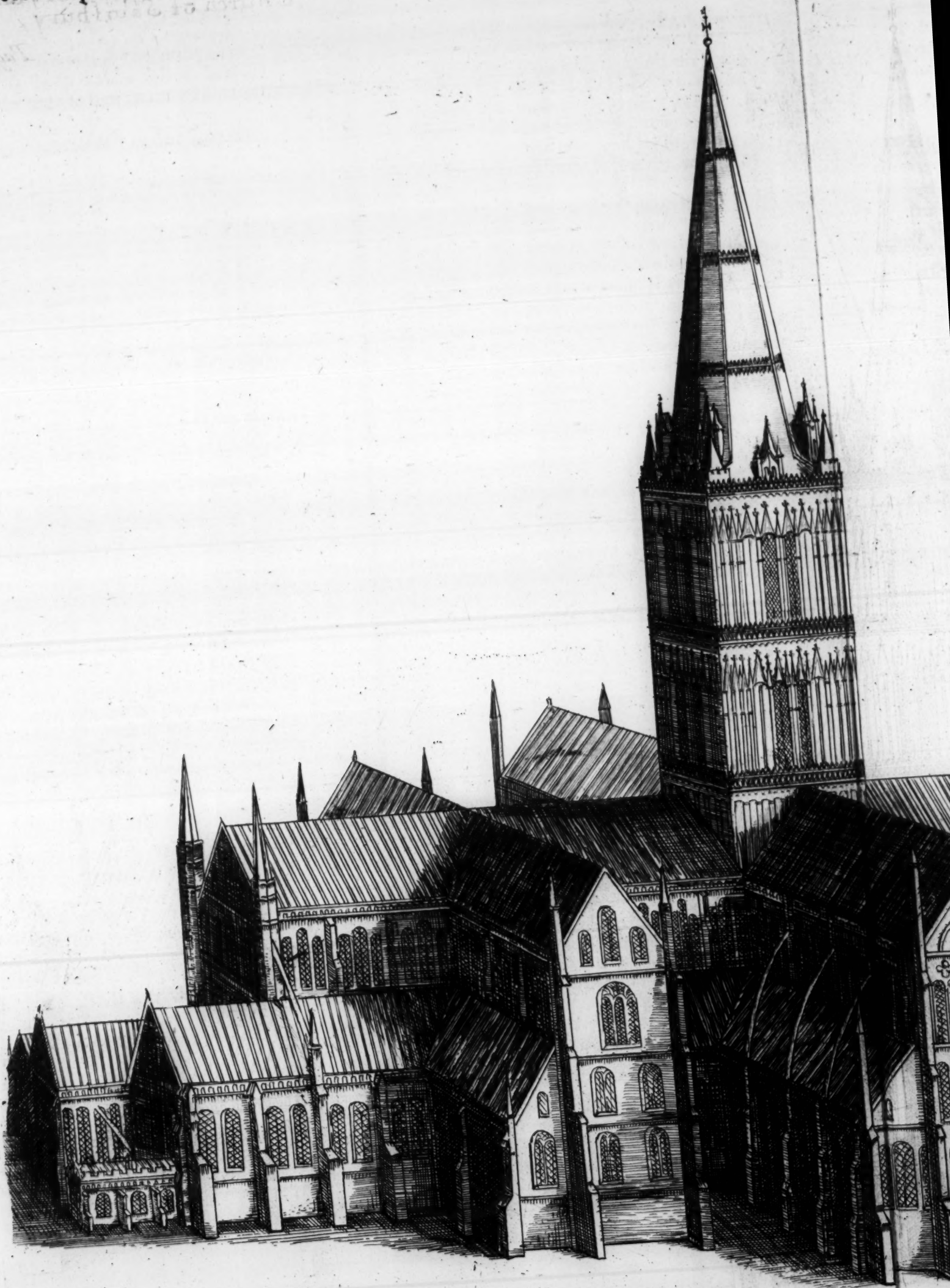
The Clerk maketh aunswer.

- " Shall I that am so yong a Clerk now die,
" Of my service and have no better guerdon,
" Is there no gayn ne no better way,
" No better fraunchise no protection?
" Death maketh alway a short conclusion,
" To late ware when men be on the brinke,
" The world shall faile, and all possession,
" For much faileth of thing that folkes thinke.

Death

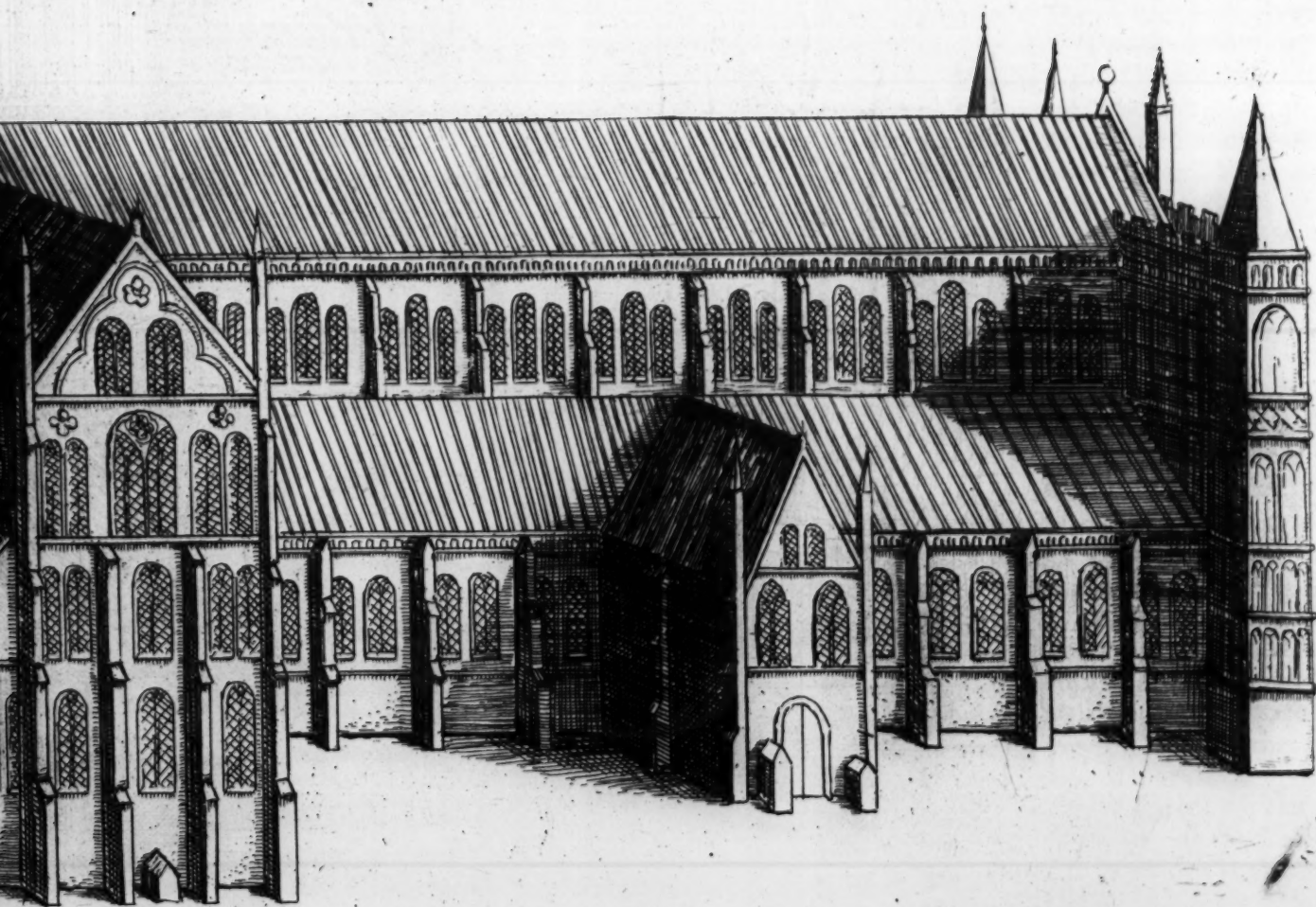


Sariburiensis Eccl: Cath:
facies Aquilonaris.



The North Prospect of Cathedral
Church of Salisbury.

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Death speaketh to the Hermit.

"Ye that have lived long in Wildernesſe,
 "And there continued long in abſtinance,
 "At the laſt yet ye mot ye dreſſe,
 "Of my daunce to have experience,
 "For there againſt is no reſiſtance,
 "Take now leave of this Hermitage,
 "Wherefore every Man advert to this Sentence,
 "That this life here is no ſure Heritage.

The Hermit maketh aunſwer.

"To live in deſert called ſolitary,
 "May again Death have reſpite none for ſpace.
 "At unſet hour his comin doth not tary,
 "And for my part welcome by God's grace,
 "Thanking him with humble chere and face,
 "Of all his gifts and great haboundance,
 "Finally affirming in this Place,
 "No Man is rich that lacketh ſufferance.

Death ſpeaketh to the Hermit again.

"That is well ſaid, and thus ſhould every wight,
 "Thanke his God and always dreſs, (might,
 "To love and dread him with all his heart and
 "Since death to eſcape may be no likerneſs.
 "As Men deſerve, God quiteth of rightwiſneſs,
 "To rich and poor upon every ſide,
 "A better leſſon there can no clerk expreſſe,
 "Than till tomorrow is no man ſure to abide.

The King eaten of Worms.

"Ye folke that look upon this portrature,
 "Beholding here all eſtates daunce,
 "Seeth what ye have been, and what is your nature,
 "Meat unto worms nought elſe in ſubſtance.
 "And have this mirrour aye in remembrance,
 "How I lye here whilom crowned King,
 "To all eſtates a true reſemblance,
 "That Worms food is the fine of your living.

Machabree the Doctour.

"Man is nought elſe platly for to think,
 "But as wind which is tranſitory,
 "Paſſing ay forth, whether he wake or winke
 "Towards this daunce haveth this in memory.
 "Remembring ay there is no better victory
 "In this life then fly ſin at the leaſt:
 "Then ſhall ye reign in paradise with glory,
 "Happy is he that maketh in heaven his feaſt.

Lenvoy of the Tranſlatoure.

"O ye my Lords and Maſters in all fear
 "Of aventure, that ſhall this daunce reade,
 "Lowly I pray with all my heart entere,
 "To correct whereas you ſee nede.
 "For nought elles I aſke for my mede,
 "But goodly ſupport of this tranſlacion,
 "And with favour to ſuppowaile drede,
 "Beninglye in your correction.

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 "Out of the French I drough it of intent,
 "Not word by word, but following in ſubſtance. Page
 "And from Paris to England it ſent,
 "Only of purpoſe you to do pleaſance,
 "Have me excuſed, my name is John Lidgate,
 "Rude of language, I was not borne in France,
 "Her curious Miters in Engliſh to tranſlate,
 "Of other tong I have no ſuffiſance.

Here endeth the Daunce of Machabree.

SALISBURY, or SARUM
 Cathedral Church.

ANNO 1076, Herman firſt Biſhop of Salisbury 375
 dy'd, and was ſucceeded by Oſmund the King's
 Chancellor, who ſate 24 Years. This Man built a
 new Church at Salisbury, and gather'd ſuch Clergy-
 men as were no leſs remarkable for Learning than
 for Singing, and the Biſhop himſelf did not diſdain
 to write, enbelliſh and bind Books. He it was who
 compos'd the Book for regulating the Eccleſiaſtical
 Office, which is call'd *Conſuetudinarius*, that is, of the
 Method, Practice or Cuſtom, and which was after-
 wards us'd throughout almoſt all England, Wales and
 Ireland.

Oſmund, Biſhop of Salisbury, by his Letter makes
 known, that he built the Church of Salisbury, in
 Honor of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, and of the
 bleſſed Virgin Mary, for the Salvation of the Souls
 of King William the Conqueror, his Wiſe Maud, and
 his Succeſſor King William Rufus, that he plac'd
 Canons there, and endow'd the Church with Re-
 venues, viz. theſe Towns, beſides Knights Fees of
 Lands, *Elemiſter, Aulton, Ternenenſter, Begmenſter,*
Niderbery, Wertelinton, the Church of Scireborn, with
 all the Tithe of that Town, excepting what be-
 long'd to the Monks; the Church of St. Gregory at
 Dorcheſter; half that of Mere, that of Scribery, and
 thoſe of *Wineleſford, Potern, Lavenon, Rameſbery, Be-*
derwind, Wanbery, Ferendon, Canyng, Calne, Word, Mer-
lebery, Bledbery, Sunnings and Grandham, beſides ſome
 Parcels of Land, Oblations and other Emoluments.
 This Letter was dated anno 1091.

King John, by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of 376
 his Reign confirm'd to this Church all the Grants
 of his Great Grandfather King Henry I. and of his Fa-
 ther King Henry II. with all other its Poſſeſſions, and
 of his own beſtow'd on it the Church of *Melkeſham*.

King Henry III, in the 11th Year of his Reign, au-
 thoriz'd and confirm'd the Tranſlation of this Ca-
 thedral from his Caſtle of Salisbury to a lower Place,
 granting to it all former Privileges, and making *New*
Salisbury free, and the Inhabitants thereof exempted
 from Toll, Pontage, Paſſage, Panage, Leſtage
 Stallage, Cariage, &c. He alſo granted leave to en-
 cloſe the City againſt Robbers, ſaving to himſelf and
 his Heirs all his Rights in the ſaid See; granting
 alſo a Fair yearly of eight Days, at the Feaſt of the
Assumption of our Lady.

King Henry II, in the Charter of the 11th of his 377
 Reign, recites and confirms all the Poſſeſſions be-
 longing to this Church. And this is all the *Monasti-
 con*
 affords us concerning this ſo famous Church of *Salis-*
bury; we muſt therefore for the reſt have recourſe to
 others.

Ina,

Ina, King of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 705, divided the Diocese of *Winchester*, which, at that Time, contain'd all the Country of the *West Saxons*, appointing one See to remain at *Winchester*, as before, and erecting another at *Sherburn*, to which were subject the Counties of *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wiltshire*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*. This Diocese was afterwards subdivided, and out of it came those of *Wells*, *Cridington*, *St. Germans* and *Wilton*, the latter remov'd thence to *Salisbury*, and again joyn'd to what was left of *Sherburn*. But at first the Bishop's Residence was on the Hill at *Old Sarum*, till remov'd to where it now is, as shall be observ'd in the Catalogue of Bishops.

The Bishop of *Salisbury* is Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter. The Diocese now contains the Counties of *Berks* and *Wilts*, and in them 544 Parishes, of which 109 are Improvements. It has three Archdeacons, viz. of *Salisbury*, *Berks* and *Wilts*, and is valu'd in the King's Books 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. This See has yielded to the Church one Saint, to the See of *Rome* two Cardinals, to the Realm of *England* one Lord Chief Justice, three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, and as many Masters of the Rolls; two Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, and one to *Cambridge*. We shall deduce the Bishops from *Sherborn*, adding those of *Wilton*, and then proceeding to *Salisbury*.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SHERBORN.

1 **ST. Aldhelm**, consecrated Bishop of *Sherborn*, an. 705. He was a Man of singular Piety, and reputed the ablest Divine of his Time, and writ much, both in *Greek* and *Latin*.

2 **Forther**, or **Fondher**, 709, he was learned and went to *Rome* with the Queen of the *West Saxons*.

3 **Herewald**, 737, **Godwin**, 738, **Heylin**, 739, **Le Neve**.

4 **Ethelwald**, according to **Godwin** and **Le Neve**, **Heylin** calls him **Ethelwald**, 756.

5 **Denefrith**, 778.

6 **Wilbert**, or **Wibert**, 798.

Le Neve here inserts one **Migfred**, who, he says, was slain by the *Danes*; but neither **Godwin**, nor **Heylin** mention him.

7 **Ealkstan**, or **Alfstán**, 817, says **Heylin**; 818, **Godwin**, who adds, that he was a famous Warrior, and subdu'd to King **Egbricht** the Kingdoms of *Kent*, and the *East Saxons*, fought many Battles with the *Danes*, always victorious; but basely set up **Ethelwald** against his Father King **Ethelwolf**, whom he oblig'd to divide his Kingdom with his Son. He was Bishop 50 Years.

8 **Edmund**, or **St. Headmund**, Martyr, 868. slain by the *Danes*.

9 **Etheleage**, 872.

10 **Alfric**, or **Alfy**, or **Alfy**, 875.

11 **Affer**, surnam'd **Menevensis**, 879, he writ a Chronicle of *Great Britain*, and therein reports of himself, that he perswaded King **Alfrid** to found the University of *Oxford*, and that he was the first publick Reader there.

12 **Swithelm**, or **Sigelm**, 883, travell'd into *India*, to the Country where **St. Thomas** the Apostle had preach'd, and brought thence many precious Stones of great Value.

13 **Ethelwald**, or **Ethelward**, 889, a younger Son to King **Alfred**.

After his Death the See was vacant seven Years, and this Diocese was divided into many by **Phleg-**

mund, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, one of which was erected at *Wilton*, tho' the Bishop was also sometimes at *Ramsbury*, and sometimes at *Sunning*. But we proceed with the Bishops of *Sherborn* first.

14 **Werstan**, 906, slain by the *Danes*.

15 **Ethelwald**, 918.

16 **Sigelm**.

17 **Alfred**, 934.

18 **Wulfin**, 958.

19 **Alfuold**, 967.

20 **Ethelrick**, 978.

21 **Ethelfus**, 986.

22 **Brithwit**, or **Brithwick**, 998.

23 **Elmer**, 1009.

24 **Brithwin**, or **Brinwin**, 1020.

25 **Elfuold**, 1041, the last Bishop of *Sherborn*; therefore we shall next set down those of *Wilton*, contemporary with these above, till the two Sees came to be joyn'd.

Bishops of WILTON.

1 **Ethelston**, 906.

2 **Odo**, 920, translated hence to *Canterbury*.

3 **Osulf**, 934.

4 **Aelfstan**, or **Alfstán**, 971.

5 **Wulfgar**, or **Alfgar**, 981.

6 **Siricius**, 986, translated hence to *Canterbury*.

7 **Alfricus**, 990, translated also hence to *Canterbury*.

8 **Brithwald**, 996. **Godwin** and **Le Neve** do not mention the two next.

9 **Livingus**, 1007.

10 **Æthelwin**, 1013.

11 **Herman**, 1045, was the last Bishop of *Wilton*, and first of *Salisbury*, whither he remov'd his See, again uniting *Sherborn*, and *Wilton*, and accordingly shall be carry'd on in that Number.

Bishops of SALISBURY.

26 **Herman**, last above mention'd, remov'd his See to *Sarum*, pursuant to an Order of King **William** the Conqueror, that all Bishops should reside in the best Cities of their Dioceses. That *Old Sarum* is since gone to ruin, and stood on the Top of the Hill. This Bishop began to build a Cathedral.

27 **St. Osmund**, a *Norman*, 1078. He was Chancellor of *England*, and Earl of *Dorset*, very learned and wise, finish'd the Church begun by his Predecessor, and added to it a good Library, and writ several Books, among which was the *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*. After his Death he was canoniz'd.

28 **Roger**, 1107. He was Lord Chief Justice, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Chancellor, and several Times govern'd the Kingdom in the Absence of King **Henry** I. Notwithstanding all these Favours receiv'd at the Hands of that King, after his Death, he forgot his Duty to his Daughter **Maud**, the rightful Heir of the Crown, and assisted **Stephen** in his Usurpation. When he gave leave to all the Nobility to build Castles, this Bishop built that of the *Devises*, reckon'd one of the finest in *Europe*, and repair'd that of *Salisbury*, as also the Church there. His Ingratitude to his Benefactor King **Henry** I. and Rebellion against his Rightful Sovereign **Maud**, was well requited by the Usurper **Stephen** he had set up, who at once seiz'd his Castles and all his great Wealth, said to have amounted to above 40000 Marks in Money, besides Gold, Plate and Jewels.

29 **Jocelin**, 1139.

The See vacant 4 Years, says **Heylin**.

30 **Hubert Walter**, 1189, he was with King **Richard** I. in the Holy-Land, and translated from hence to *Canterbury*.

31 Herbert Poor, by Godwin call'd Robert, 1193.
 32 Richard Poor, 1217. He disliking the Place where the See had hitherto been, remov'd it to another then call'd Meryfield, now Salisbury, or New Sarum, and laid the Foundation of the Cathedral now standing, which was not finish'd till 30 Years after his Death. The Inhabitants of Old Sarum remov'd after him, and this City of Salisbury grew up to what it is, and that of Old Sarum is quite gone to Ruin. This Bishop was translated to Durham.
 33 Robert Bingham, 1229, said to have been a Man of great Learning and Piety, and to have advanc'd the Building of his Church very much, during the 20 Years he was Bishop, yet could not finish it.
 34 William of York, 1247.
 35 Giles Bridport, 1256. By him the new Church at Salisbury was finish'd and consecrated.
 36 Walter de la Wyle, 1263.
 37 Robert de Wikehampton, 1274.
 38 Walter Scammel, 1284.
 39 Henry de Braundston, 1287.
 40 Laurence de Howkeborne, 1287, fate but a few Days, says Godwin and Le Neve, but Heylin mentions him not.
 41 William de Corner, as call'd by Heylin and Le Neve, and Comer by Godwin, 1289.
 42 Nicholas de Longespe, 1291.
 43 Simon de Gaunt, 1298.
 44 Roger de Mortival, 1315.
 45 Robert Wyvil, 1329. Walsingham says, he was so unpersonable, that if the Pope had seen him, he would never have approv'd of his Election. He held the See 45 Years.
 46 Ralph Ergham, 1375, translated hence to Wells.
 47 John Waltham, 1388, was Master of the Rolls, Lord Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer. So much beloved by King Henry II, that he caus'd him to be bury'd among the Kings.
 48 Richard Metford, 1395, translated hither from Chichester, for his Loyalty to King Richard II.
 49 Nicholas Bubwith, 1407, translated hither from London, says Godwin, was Lord Treasurer, and again translated from hence to Wells.
 50 Robert Hallam, 1408, was Chancellor of Oxford and a Cardinal.
 51 John Chaundler, 1417.
 52 Robert Nevil, 1427, translated hence to Durham.
 53 William Aiscoth, 1438, murder'd by the rebellious Rabble under Jack Cade, in the Reign of King Henry VI.

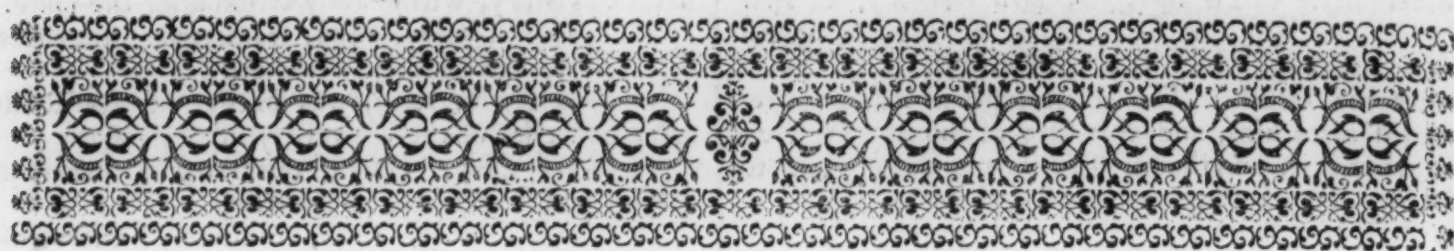
54 Richard Beauchamp, 1450, first Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.
 55 Lionel Woodvil, 1482, of whom Godwin relates a malicious Story, without any Ground for the same.
 56 Thomas Langton, 1485, translated hither from St. David's, and hence to Winchester.
 57 John Blythe, 1493, was Master of the Rolls, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
 58 Henry Dean, 1500, translated hither from Bangor, and from hence to Canterbury.
 59 Edmund Audley, 1502, translated hither from Hereford.
 60 Laurence Campegius, 1524, an Italian, and a Cardinal, turn'd out by King Henry VIII. for refusing to declare his Marriage with Queen Catherine of Spain null.
 61 Nicholas Shaxton, 1535, depriv'd for Opinions which he afterwards recanted.
 62 John Salcot, alias Capon, 1539, translated hither from Bangor.
 63 John Jewel, 1559, he built a Library for his Cathedral Church, and left a Volume of his own Works.
 64 Edmund Gheast, 1571, translated hither from Rochester, was Almoner to Queen Elizabeth.
 65 John Piers, 1577, translated hither from Rochester, and from hence to York.
 See vacant three Years.
 66 John Coldwell, 1591.
 The See vacant again two Years, says Heylin.
 67 Henry Cotton, 1598, had been Comptroller of the Household to King Edward VI.
 68 Robert Abbot, 1615.
 69 Martin Fotherby, 1618.
 70 Robert Tompson, according to Heylin, Le Neve calls him Tounson, or Tonson, 1620.
 71 John Davenant, 1621.
 72 Brian Duppa, 1641, translated hither from Chichester, and from hence again to Winchester, after the Restoration of King Charles II.
 73 Humphrey Hinchman, 1660, translated hence to London.
 74 John Earl, 1663, translated hither from Worcester.
 75 Alexander Hyde, 1665.
 76 Seth Ward, 1667, translated hither from Exeter.
 77 Gilbert Burnet, 1689.
 78 William Talbot, 1715, translated hither from Oxford.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :
Azure, our Lady with her Babe in her Arm, and a Scepter in the left, all *Or*.



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Collegiate



Collegiate Churches

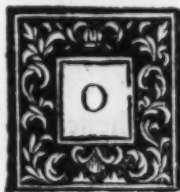
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SECULAR CANONS.

St. JOHN of BEVERLEY

Collegiate Church in Yorkshire.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Part 2.
P. 3.



IN the 13th of September, 1664, the Relicks of St. John of Beverley were found in a little leaden Chest, they had been formerly put into, with the following Inscription.

✠ In the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1188, this Church was burnt, in September, the next Night after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle; and in the Year of our Lord 1197, at the Ides of March, search was made for the Relicks of St. John in this Place, and these Bones were found at the East End of the Tomb and laid up here, and in the same Place Dust was found mix'd with the Mortar.

King Athelstan proceeding towards Scotland, on Account of some Disagreement with Constantin, King of Scots, visited St. John of Beverley, and laid his Knife upon the Altar, as a Pledge, promising, if he return'd victorious, he would redeem the same at a good Rate; which he perform'd; for fighting against the Scots, he pray'd to God, by the Intercession of St. John of Beverley, to show some manifest Sign, by which the People then present and Posterity might know, that the Scots ought of Right to be subject to the English; whereupon he struck a Rock with his Sword, near the Castle of Dunbar, which is to this Day cleft the Depth of an Ell; therefore King Athelstan having obtain'd the Victory, and again subdu'd King Constantin, he stood Godfather to his Son, and at his Return enrich'd the Territory of St. John with Possessions, Privileges and Immunities.

King Richard II. by Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to this Church a Grant of certain Garbs of Corn, or Money in lieu thereof, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, enjoying the due Payment

of the same, which he says some had endeavour'd to defraud the Canons of.

King Henry II, by his Charter without Date, enjoins the same.

Statutes and Ordinances made by Thomas, Archbishop of York, for the better Government of this Church.

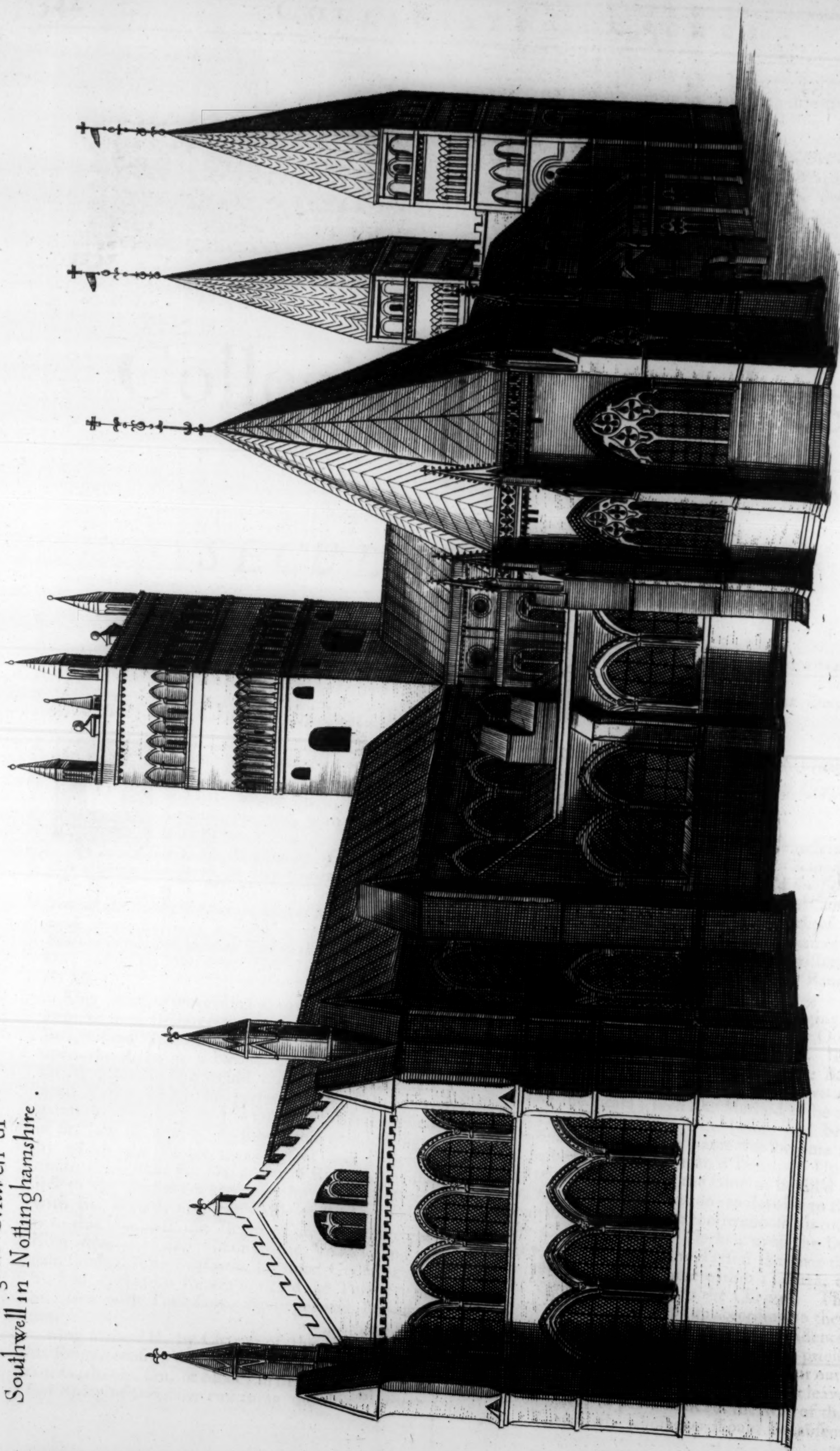
First, That there always be in the Church of St. John of Beverley 9 Canons, a Precentor, a Chancellor, and a Sacristan, 7 Parsons, formerly call'd *Berfellarij*, 9 Vicars, 7 Chantry Chaplains, 9 Canonical Clergymen, one Clerk Precentor, and one Clerk of the Chancel House, besides seven Clerks to the aforesaid Parsons, 2 to carry Censers, 8 Boys Choristers, 2 Clerks of the Sacristy, and two Vergers, or Ringers of Bells.

All these to wear the usual Habits belonging to their several Degrees. Then he directs the Order how the Canons are to sit in their Stalls. The Vicars underneath, each before his Canon, the Boys before them; the Chantry Priests in the vacant Stalls among the Vicars; such like Method to be observ'd in Procession; those who before had been call'd *Berfellarij*, because the Name was become ridiculous, to be for the future nam'd Parsons. Upon a Vacancy of the Provostship, the same to be fill'd in 40 Days, or else the Nomination to devolve to the Archbishop of York. Every Canon to choose his own Vicar, the Chapter all other Clerks; upon the Demise of any Vicar or other, the Person that has the Right to present, to do the same within 15 Days, or else that Right to devolve to the Chapter. The Chantries to be inviolably kept up according to their Foundations. All oblig'd to continual Residence. Any admitted to Office or Parsonage, to be in priestly Orders within a Year, or else to be again put out; any Person absent from divine Service, without leave from the Chapter, to pay a Mulct at the Will of the Chapter. Particularly whosoever should be absent at



Architectural drawing of a building, showing a gabled roof and multiple windows.

The Collegiate Church of
Southwell in Nottinghamshire.



Collins Sculp.

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at the Anniversary of King *Athelstan*, or at those of the Archbishop of *York*, or of their Benefactors, if a Canon, to forfeit 12 *d.*, an Officer, Parson or Vicar 4 *d.*, a Chantry Priest 2 *d.*, a Clerk 1 *d.* The Provost to pay to each of the Canons the Sum of 10 *l.* per Annum, by quarterly Payments, 10 *l.* to the Precentor and Sacristan as formerly; to the Clerks and Vergers 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each, and to the Parsons 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each, moreover to each of the 9 Canons and 3 Officers aforesaid, 52 Quarters of Oats, to each Vicar 8 *l.* per Annum.

The Customs of the ancient Church of *Beverley* to be observ'd; the Provost discharg'd from many Burdens which lay too heavy on him, of Expences which he was not able to bear.

The Provost not paying the Canons, and all others belonging to the Church, their due, within 15 Days after the proper appointed Time, for every failure to forfeit 5 Marks to the Bishop of *York*, and 5 to the Works of the Church of *Beverley*. And if the Provost so failing, shall not pay the said Penalty within 15 Days more, he then to be punish'd by Excommunication. In regard that their Allowances before were too small, which oblig'd them to neglect the Service of the Church, he ordain'd that over and above the former Allowance, the Archbishop's Clerk should receive 40 *s.* yearly, the other 8 belonging to the Canons 40 *s.* each, each of the 7 Parsons 30 *s.* the two Censers and each of the Choristers 20 *s.* each. He also appointed what each should have at certain Anniversaries, viz. 8 *d.* a Canon; 6 *d.* an Officer; 4 *d.* a Vicar or Parson; 3 *d.* a Chantry Priest, 2 *d.* a lesser Clerk, and 1 *d.* a Boy. These Statutes and Ordinances are dated the 28th of July, 1391.

The *Monasticon* having no more concerning this great Church, it may not be unacceptable to the curious to add a few more Lines out of *Leland's Collectanea*, Vol. 6. P. 43, of the learned Mr. *Hearn's* Edition of the same, as follows:

Out of the great Register or Town-book of *Beverley*.

The first Foundation of the Collegiate Church of Blessed John of Beverley.

The collegiate Church of Blessed *John* of *Beverley* was anciently founded in the County of *York*, in a certain Country call'd *Deyira*, to wit, in the Wood of the *Deyirians* in the time of *Lucius*, the most illustrious King of (*England* then called) *Britany*, the first King of the same, the Son of *Coil* a Pagan king, anointed by pope *Eleutherius* the thirteenth after *Peter*. In the year of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God the father almighty creator of heaven and earth, together with the holy Ghost according to the computation of the Church of *England*, 126.

Afterwards it was destroy'd by the Pagans *Orse* and *Hengist*.

And is again renewed and founded by the aforesaid Blessed *John* Archbishop of *York*, is ordained a Monastery of black Monks, of religious Nuns Virgins, seven secular Priests for the Service of God, and diverse other Ministers, to wit, in the Year of our Lord 704.

And also again it is destroyed by Pagans *Hubba* and *Hungar* Danes, the Sons of *Swayn* king of *Danes*.

After that it is refounded and augmented by the most illustrious King of *England* *Athelstane*, who endowed the said Church with divers privileges, gifts, and benefices; and so it remained honourably endowed under the government of 7 Cannons

untill the coming of *William* called the Bastard, the conqueror, and king, and so untill the year of our Lord 1082.

And then with the consent of *William* called *Rufus* of *England*, by *Thomas* Archbishop called the elder, by the assent of the Cannons, and others whom it concerned, *Thomas* the Nephew of the said Lord Archbishop, a Priest, was ordain'd and called the first provost; to whom succeeded *Thurstan* of blessed memory; to whom *Thomas* called the Norman; to whom *Robert*, to whom *Thomas Beckett* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to whom another *Robert*; to whom *Galfrid*; to whom *Symon*; to whom *Fulco Bassett*; to whom *John Chesull*; to whom *William* of *York*; to whom *John Mauncell*; to whom *Alane*, to whom *Morgan* the Provost; to whom the venerable father and Lord, Lord *Peter* of *Chester*; who purchased many tenements, revenues and services to the said Provostship, and Provost thereof, and left implements of divers goods and chattels in all the Mannors of the said Provostship both quicke and dead; to whom *Hamo*; to whom ----; to whom Mr. *Robert* of *Alburavick*; to whom Mr. *William* of *Melton*, to whom Mr. *Nicholas* of *Hugate*; to whom Mr. *William de la Mare*; to whom Mr. *Richard* of *Ravens*; to whom Mr. *Adam* of *Lynbergsh*; to whom the venerable circumspect man Mr. *John* of *Thoresby*; to whom the noble and venerable father, and circumspect man Mr. *Robert Mansley* Provost, Prebendary of the Prebend of *St. James*, President of the Chapter, Cannon residentiary of the said Church, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Husthwait* of the Cathedral Church of *York*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Brenneswood* of the Church of *St. Paul* in *London*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Crestall*, in the Church of *St. Martin* the great in *London*, Parson of the Church of *Hacneyes*, and Master of the free chappell of *Maldon*, in whose time the sayd treatise was compiled by *Symon Ruffel*, in the year of our Lord 1416, in the Month of *January*.

SOUTHWELL

Collegiate Church, in Nottinghamshire.

Domesday Book says, the Archbishop of *York* had 10 Carucates of Land in *Torgartone Wapentac*, and 10 Soch-Men, and 75 Villains, and 23 Bordars, having 32 Carucates; at *Southwell*, 180 Acres of Meadow, a Wood fit for grazing 8 Leagues in Length, and 2 Quarentens in Breadth; arable Land 5 Leagues in Length, and 3 in Breadth. In King *Edward's* Time worth 40 *l.* then 40 *l.* 15 *s.* In *Bingchamlow Wapentac* at *Croppehilbe* and *Hegclinge*, *St. Mary* at *Southwell* had 2 Carucates and a half, &c. worth in King *Edward's* Days 60 *s.* then 50 *s.*; at *Nortwelle*, as much as in King *Edward's* Days was worth 6 *l.* then 10 *s.*

Turstin, Archbishop of *York*, added to the Church of *Southwell* one Prebend, being the Church of *Bectingham* and that of *Lareton*, one Manse, and his Tithe of the Manor of *Southwell*.

The Bull of Pope *Alexander III*, dated 1171, confirms to this Church all its Possessions, with all its ancient Privileges; and besides, grants the Canons leave to excommunicate any of their Parishioners who should presume to offer them any Injury, from which none could absolve them, till they had made Satisfaction; exempts them from Episcopal Jurisdiction;

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10

Dugd. tion ; allows them to dispose of what is due to Ca-
Vol. 3. nons that die, or depart, and enjoyns all Persons not
Pag. to infringe their Immunities.

The same Pope, by another Bull without Date, again confirms their Privileges, and forbids the Archdeacon or his Officers, under pretence of Visitations, to impose any Burdens on the Parish Priests, or to oblige them to provide great Entertainments for him, but to be so moderate, that his Visitation might be rather acceptable than greivous.

- 12 King Henry I, by Charter, confirm'd the Possessions and Customs of the Churches of *York* and *Southwell*; by another he gave leave to make the Church of *Dunham* a Prebend to *Southwell*; and by a third confirm'd the Churches of *Legreton* and *Bekingham* by *Turstin* Archbishop of *York* for a Prebend to *Southwell*. All these three Charters have no Date.

John, Archbishop of *York*, an. 1291, authoriz'd the dividing the Prebend of *Bekingham* into two, the Church of *North Leverton* to constitute the new Prebend, and that of *Bekingham* to be another distinct.

- 13 Pope Urban III confirm'd the Grant of the Land of *Halson* for constituting of a Prebend for this Church; the same was done by *John*, Archbishop of *York*, in relation to the Church of *Eton*, in his Diocess for another Prebend; this Deed is dated 1289. *Robert Malluwell* gave the Church of *Rampton* to erect another Prebend. *John* Archbishop of *York*, by Diploma dated 1291, ordain'd that the Portions of Garbs and Hay in the Parish of *Upton* before annex'd to two particular Prebends, should for the future be separated from the same, and apply'd to the use of the Chapter and Residentiary Canons, whose maintainance he says was before very slender.

- 14 *Alexander* Archbishop of *York* commission'd the Official of his Court at *York*, the Prior of *Thurgarton*, and the Prior of *Schelford*, to make Inquisition, whether the Proposal of *Richard* of *Chesterfield*, Canon of *Southwell*, might be allow'd of, which was, That in regard the House built for the Vicars of that Church was remote, and the way from it dirty, which occasion'd them to live dispers'd about the Town, giving occasion of Scandal, he the said *Richard* would at his own Cost build them a convenient House in the Church-yard, which was so large, that there would still remain Room enough for burying and Processions.

- 15 The said Commissioners return'd, that the said Church-yard was spacious enough, and that all the Parishioners had unanimously consented to the building of the aforesaid House for the Vicars, and therefore they authoris'd the same.

King Henry VI, in Consideration of 300 Marks paid him by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, annex'd to the Church of *Southwell* the Priory of *Ravendale* in *Lincolnshire*, which was alien, with all its Appurtenances, valu'd at 14 l. per Annum clear of all Charges, for the better Maintenance of the Clergy, who were then very Poor.

- 16 King Edward IV confirm'd the above Grant of the alien Priory of *Ravendale*, and moreover gave to *Southwell* one Messuage, with 60 Acres of Land at *North Carleton* in *Nottinghamshire*, as also one Messuage and 120 Acres of Land, besides 7 Acres of Meadow at *Bastley*, *North Musbam* and *Holme*, in the same County.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 27th Year of her Reign, authoriz'd *Edwin* Archbishop of *York*, and the other Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs in that Province, to draw up Rules and Statutes for the better Government of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, which they accordingly did, and the same were by her confirm'd, and order'd to be observ'd, the Purport whereof, contain'd in 26 Chapters, is as follows.

1. All Ministers of the said Church, before their Admission to the Exercise of their Function, to make their Profession of Faith, and take the Oath prescrib'd in the 24th Chapter. All the Ministers and others of the Church to meet there daily, at the Hours us'd in the Metropolitan Church of *York*, to perform the divine Service according to the Form prescrib'd; the Canons to be present, and each of them to preach 3 times every Year, or cause another to preach for him, and for every Omission to forfeit 10 s. to pay another Preacher, or be given to the Poor of the Town of *Southwell*.

2. That there be at least 6 Choir Vicars, being Presbyters and Musicians, to be presented by the Canons, never to be absent from divine Service without just Cause, and to forfeit one Penny for every time they are absent, to be distributed among those who are present. Six other Singers to be always at the divine Service, and at least 6 Singing Boys taught Musick, and they if absent to be punish'd like the others. Each Singer to be allow'd for his Attendance 8 l. a Year, and each Singing Boy 40 s. besides their Gowns. Every Choir Vicar to receive 4 l. a Year, besides his other former Profits.

3. The Church being then in Debt, all the Revenues thereof, after paying the same, to be divided among the Prebendaries Residentiaries.

4. No new needless Officers to be introduc'd under Pain of Excommunication, to be absolv'd by the Archbishop of *York*, and such Acts to be invalid.

5. The Chapter to appoint an honest Person their Receiver General, not only to be oblig'd by Oath to the faithful Performance of his Office, but also to give Security for the same, and he to give in his Accounts yearly, having full Power to receive all the Incomes of the Church; and the said Receiver to be allow'd for the same 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum. No Prebendary of the Church to be Receiver General. All Accounts to be pass'd yearly in the Chapter House before the Auditor, and such of the Residentiaries as shall be present. The Auditor to be chosen by the Chapter.

6. Upon any Vacancy, the Person to be admitted to any Prebend, to be receiv'd by the Chapter, upon producing Letters authentickly seal'd. No Person presented to be present at any secret Transactions of the Chapter till install'd. Many Secrets of the Chapter not to be communicated to any but Canons, and not even to such of them as are absent. If there should happen to be two contending Parties in the Chapter, who cannot of themselves agree, the Controversy must be referr'd to two Canons chosen by them, and their Decision must be final.

7. One to be appointed Sacrist, who is to take care of the Church, the Holy Table, the Vestments, Books, &c. and see that there be no disturbance any where in Time of the divine Service. The Verger to go before the Archbishop, and the Preacher, as he goes to and from the Pulpit, and to do all other Things belonging to that Place. There is also to be a Ringer of the Bells, and a Porter.

8. The Canon Residentiary for the time being, to be obey'd by the other Canons, and by all the Ministers and Officers of the Church.

9. A proper Master to be provided to teach the Singing Boys to Sing, Play upon the Organs, and all other Duties; and he to be allow'd a competent Salary.

10. Also a School Master, to be approv'd of by the Archbishop of *York*, or, in the Vacancy of the See, by the Dean and Chapter, not only to teach the Boys Greek and Latin, but also their Christian Doctrine.

11. The

11. The Possessions of the Church not to be sold or alienated, but to be regularly let by a full Chapter, of at least three Canons present.

12. The Canon Residentiary, or another appointed by the Chapter, once a Year to view and supervise all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Houses, Churches, &c. belonging to them, and after the said View, the necessary Repairs to be made. At the same Time the Courts to be held according to Custom. Three at least of the Canons required to hold a Chapter.

13. The Chapter to appoint a diligent and honest Clerk of the Works, to take care of the necessary Repairs of the Church, &c. receive the Revenues allotted for that Purpose, and be accountable for the same.

14. A Place to be appointed to be call'd the Treasury, for keeping of all the Books and Writings belonging to the Church, the Key thereof to be kept by the Residentiaries. None of the said Evidences, or Records, and particularly the Foundation Charter not to be shown to any Person, without Leave of the Chapter.

15. The Common Seal of the Church to be kept in the same Place, in a Chest with three different Locks, the Keys whereof to be kept by as many Prebendaries, and nothing to be seal'd therewith but in the Presence of those three Persons.

16. If any Possessions whatsoever are let to Farm and not registred, the same to be call'd in, and being examin'd, to be then enter'd in the Register, and all such as any way appear falsify'd to be made void.

17. At the General yearly Audit, all such Persons as have any thing belonging to the Church to account for the same.

18. Divinity Lectures to be made in the Church twice or thrice a Week in *English*, by one of the Canons appointed by the Archbishop; and a Canon to be yearly appointed for Catechising.

19. The Archbishop to oblige the Prebendaries to repair their Houses, if they want it.

20. All the Choir Vicars and the six Singers to eat together in one and the same House, either with the Canon Residentiary or elsewhere.

21. If any Canon, or other Minister belonging to the Church be found negligent in the Performance of his Duty, lewd, or scandalous, or suspected of Incontinency, or ill Life, he is to be reprov'd by the Chapter; and if he amends not, the Archbishop of *York*, or, when the See is Vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Church are to examine the Case, and their Judgment to be obey'd by every Member of the Church of *Southwell*, under Pain of forfeiting his Place for ever. And if any Canon, or other Member of the said Church be there convicted of Heresy, Treason, Symony, Usury, Perjury, notable Theft, Murder, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, or Dilapidation, either by two Witnesses, or his own Confession, or the Notoriousness of the Fact; he is to be immediately expell'd, and another put into his Place.

22. The Archbishop of *York* to take Care that these Statutes be observ'd, and he to visit the said Church every three Years, and to correct what he shall find amiss.

23. The Chapter of *Southwell* to make Choice of some Person of Gravity, and knowing in the Canon and Civil Law, their Vicar and Auditor; giving him their full Power for performing all Things relating to the Church which are not reserv'd to the Canon Residentiary, which Vicar is to be allow'd 5 Marks a Year, besides his other Profits. And under him is to be appointed by the Chapter a Register; being a Publick Notary, to transcribe all Acts of the said Vicar General, or of the Chapter.

24. Every Canon before his Installation, besides the Oath prescrib'd in the Act of Parliament of the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to be oblig'd to take the following Oath, viz.

I A. B. instituted Canon of this Church, do swear by these Holy Gospels, and in the presence of God do engage and promise, first that I will renounce the Popish Worship, and that I will fully embrace the Rule of Christ's Religion establish'd and prescrib'd out of the Word of God, and by Regal Authority, approv'd by the Goodness of God, and that I will to my utmost refuse all Doctrines opposite to true Religion, and allow nothing to the Judgment of Men, any farther than can be prov'd by the Word of God in matters of Religion; and that, whereas in the Holy Scriptures which are left to us written, all Things necessary for our Salvation are to be found, as in a most plentiful Treasure, I will not yield to any human Traditions, or those called not written Truths; and that I will search for the Rule of Life and Sum of Faith in the same Source of Scripture. Lastly, that I will well and truly preserve and defend, as far as in me is, all the Goods, Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Possessions, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, and all other things belonging to this Church, as well moveable as immoveable, and all other Conveniences of the said Church, without Inimination and Waste; and take care to have them in like manner preserv'd and defended by others. That I will also observe the Statutes of this Church, as far as they concern me, and will rule the other Members and Ministers of the Church, as far as to me belongs, according to the said Laws and Statutes, without any respect of State, Condition, or Person, Favour or Hatred. Lastly, If I shall be remov'd, or resign, or dye, I will restore, or cause to be restor'd, all the Good of this Church that I shall have been intrusted with, or that shall be in my Power; so help me God.

25. The Vicars and other Ministers also to take the Oath appointed for them, being much to the same Effect.

26. If any Controversy shall arise about the true meaning of these Statutes, the Interpretation thereof is left to the Archbishop of *York*, but no Alterations to be made either by adding more, or dispensing with these.

ST. MARTIN LE GRAND Collegiate Church, in London.

King Henry VIth, by his Charter dated the second Year of his Reign, confirms all Grants and Donations made to this Church, and in his said Charter recites those of King Henry IV, King Richard II, and King Edward, being all of them also Confirmations of the Charter of King William the Conqueror, which is likewise recited at Length, and wherein that Monarch calls himself King of *England* by God's Disposition and Inheritance of Blood; the Purport whereof is, That at the Request of his faithfull *Ingelric*, and by the Advice of his Bishops, Nobility, &c. he granted and for ever confirm'd all the Lands, which the said *Ingelric* had acquir'd in the Days of his Kinsman and Predecessor King Edward, for the good of the said King's Soul, and for the Remission of his own Sins, to God and the Church of St. Martin, which the said *Ingelric* and his Brother Gerard had built within the Walls of *London*, at their own Cost, in Remission of their Sins, and to the Honour of God, for the perpetual Observance of the Canonical Rule. The Names of the

T t t t Lands

Dugd. Lands given to it, are *Ester* in *Essex*, with the *Bere-*
Vol. 3. *wic* of *Maiffebery*, and *Norton* and *Stanford*, and *Fob-*
Pag. *binge*, and *Benedist*, and *Christeghal*, and *Tolesfunte* and
Rowenbal, and *Angre*, with their Appurtenances; and one Hide at *Beufleot*, and one at *Hoddesdon*, and the Church of *Mealdon*, with two Hides of Land, the Tithes, and all Appurtenances.

Besides of his own the King gave all the Land and Moor without the Postern call'd *Cripplegate*, on both Sides of the same, viz. from the North Angle of the City Wall, as there the little Brook of Springs rising close by divides it from the Wall, to the running Water that enters the City. He also granted all the Churches, Tithes, Lands and Houses, which the faithful of *Christ* had already given, or should give them in *London*, all to be freely enjoy'd for ever by the Canons of *St. Martin*; appointing the said Canons to choose themselves a proper Procurator of their own Number to look to their Affairs, and distribute to every Man his due, to the end, that wanting for nothing, they might wholly apply themselves Day and Night to the Service of God. The said Church and Canons to be entirely sequestred from the Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, &c. and the Possessions thereof exempt from all Regal Service, as also from the Military, from Repairs of Bridges, Forts and Castles; and to enjoy *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, and *Infangenetheof*, *Blodwite*, *Munbrice*, *Burkbrice*, *Misbenninge*, *Scheawinge*, *Hlestinge*, *Fritthocne*, *Flemenafirmthe*, *Wergeldtheof*, *Uthleap*, *Forfeng*, *Fyhseng*, *Firdwite*, *Fibrwite*, *Weardwite*, *Hengeweete*, *Hamsöhne*, *Forsteal*, and whatsoever better Liberties any other Church in *England* might have. If any Person shall presume to alter this Concession, he may suffer heretical Pains with the Traitor *Judas*. Dated 1068, sign'd by the said King *William*, his Queen *Maud*, his Son *Richard*, 2 Archbishops, 7 Bishops, 9 Abbats, 7 Earls, 2 Princes, the Chancellor, and 8 of the King's Chaplains, and confirm'd by two Cardinals the Popes Legates.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Warwick.

Henry, Earl of *Warwick* granted to *William*, his Chaplain, some Churches not nam'd in the Grant, and the Tithe of the Toll of *Warwick*, and of the Mill of *Lolesam*, with the Land of *Braeles*, &c.

Roger Earl of *Warwick* confirm'd all the Possessions of *St. Mary* and *All Saints*. The same *Roger* by another Grant gave to the said Church the Schools at *Warwick*; by a third, the Chapel of *St. James*; and by a fourth, he gave to the Canons of the Chapel of *Muston* 23 Acres of arable Land and half an Acre of Meadow.

Robert de Curli by his Deed declares that he restor'd to *St. Mary* at *Warwick*, as its Right and due, the Church of *Budebroc*, with all about it, as adjudg'd to the same by the Arbitrators appointed between him and the Canons. The Things adjoining and belonging to it were 60 Acres on each Side of the said Church, the Priests Mansion with the Crofts, the Tithe of the Town of *Budebroc*, and in the Lordship of *Warland*, *Hampton*, *Nortune*, and *Crevecuor*, all these with *Tol* and *Theam*, &c.

King *Henry I.* ordain'd, that the Church of *All Saints* at *Warwick* should enjoy all its ancient Customs, and the Judgment of Fire and Water; that is, the Tryal of Ordeal.

Roger Earl of *Warwick* granted the Canons of *Warwick* to have a Dean and a Chapter, and a Brotherly Convent. The same *Roger*, in the Year 1123, granted to the said Canons the following Possessions, viz. the Churches of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Michael*, *St. Sepulchre*, and *St. Helen*, with several Acres of Land belonging to them, as also at *Cherlecote*, *Sintenfelt*, *Claverdon*, *Sireburn*, and *Malverton*, *Caldecote* and *Heth*, besides Tithes at *Cote*, *Cumton*, the 2 *Waltons*, and *Muston*, the Schools at *Warwick*, the Tryal of Ordeal and Duel, and that they have a Dean and Chapter, &c.

Simon Bishop of *Worcester* translated all the Priests that were in the Church of *All Saints* in the Castle of *Warwick* to the Mother Church of *St. Mary* and *All Saints* in the Town of *Warwick*, by Consent of them and *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, for them to serve joyntly there with the Clergy of the said Church, saving to them their own Prebends, and appointing they should have a Dean and Chapter, with the same Liberties as those of *London* and *Lincoln*. The same Bishop consecrated an Altar and a Churchyard at the Church of *St. Sepulchre* for the Burial of the Canons of the same Church only, without Prejudice to the Mother Church of *St. Mary*; and the said Church of *St. Sepulchre* to pay to the said Mother Church, within whose Liberty it was, 30 *d.* yearly as an Acknowledgment.

William, Bishop of *Worcester*, at the Request of *Thomas* *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, made Inquisition into the Possessions which had been originally given to the College of the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary* at *Warwick*, and since alienated, found the same to be as follows, viz. The Churches of *St. Sepulchre*, and *St. Helen* in *Warwick*, the Parish of *Greetham* in *Rutlandshire*; *St. Michael*, *St. John*, *St. Peter* and *St. Laurence*, in *Warwick*; *Budebroc* near *Warwick*; *St. James* at the West Gate of *Warwick*, and *St. Nicholas* in *Warwick*. The two first above nam'd having been irrecoverably alienated, the other seven he restor'd to *St. Mary*, saving the Portion of the perpetual Vicar in the Church of *Budebroc*, to attend the Cure of Souls, and he to be presented to the Bishop by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Mary*. The said Dean and Chapter also to maintain two Priests in the Church of *St. Nicholas*. The Parishioners of the other five Churches to repair to that of *St. Mary*, as to their common Mother, for the Administration of Sacraments, and all the dead to be buried in that Churchyard. And in regard that those Canons who had the best Prebends would not be resident, and those who had the poorest could not, by which means the Service of God was neglected, he ordain'd, that all the Revenues belonging to the Church should be brought into the Treasury, as was done at *Exeter* and the Royal Chapel at *Westminster*, whereof only 40 *s.* yearly paid to all Canons not resident, and 20 Marks yearly to every Canon resident, and the Dean being oblig'd to be resident to receive 40 Marks, and each Vicar 10 Marks. The other Ministers of the Church to receive what the Dean and Canons should think fit. What remain'd of the Revenues of the Church, after defraying the Charges of the said College, to be equally divided among the Canons resident; yet so, that if it happen'd that 2 or 3 Canons were not resident, the Portion of one of them, viz. the Sum of 20 Marks to be entirely reserv'd in the Treasury.

WALLINGFORD

Collegiate Church, in Berkshire.

Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, the Son of Richard, King of Almain and Earl of Cornwall, by Deed dated the 10th Year of King Edward I. gave and confirm'd to God and St. Mary, and the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in his Castle of Wallingford, for the Maintenance of a Dean, 6 Chaplains, 6 Clerks, and 4 Acolytes, or Taper-bearers, to serve the same for ever, 40 l. of his yearly Revenue at Wateberewe and Stillingford; and then names his particular Tenants, which were to pay their several Proportions of the same, and for what Parcels of Land, which at this Time are of no Use or Information.

Edward, commonly call'd the Black Prince, conferr'd on this Chapel the Advowson of the Church of Harewell in Berkshire, and for so doing had Leave of his Father King Edward III. King Richard II. gave to it the Advowson of the Church of All Saints, in Wallingford. Lastly, King Henry VI. being inform'd, that the said Chapel was so impoverish'd, that it could not be maintain'd according to the Foundation bestow'd on it, a Revenue of 10 Marks yearly, to be paid by the Receiver of his Honor of Wallingford.

LANCADANC

Collegiate Church, in the Diocese of St. Davids.

Thomas, Bishop of St. Davids, in the Year 1283, with the Consent of King Edward, and with the Advice and Assent of his Chapter, made the Church of Langedanc Collegiate, under the Invocation of St. Maurice and his Companions, and Blessed Thomas, the Martyr of JESUS CHRIST, granting to it all the Authority of a Collegiate Church, placing 21 Canons in the same; which Number he ordain'd should be perpetual, who were to serve God by Day and by Night worthily and devoutly, in the same manner as was done by the Canons of St. Davids, like whom they were to be in all respects, except their Amices, which in Honor of St. Maurice and his Companions, who had been beheaded, were to be Purple; but the Cloaks were to be of Goats or Lambskins, lest any thing of more Value should make them proud. These Canons to be created by him and his Successors. The Revenues of the Church of Langedanc to be equally divided among the Canons resident and always attending the Divine Service; a third Part being reserv'd for the Precentor, who was to be ever resident. And if there should be fewer than 7 Canons resident, the two Parts of the Revenues to be reserv'd for the Structure of the Church; and when the Church was finish'd, and furnish'd with Books, Copes, Vestments, and other necessary Ornaments, then the same Produce to be converted to the Use of poor Vicars there serving God, as he or his Successors should think fit to ordain; and he and his Successors to have a Stall in the Church and Chapter, and to make their Visitations, as they had till then done in the Church of St. Davids.

To the 7 Canons serving in this Church either *Dugd.* personally, or by their Vicars, he assign'd as *Pre-Vol. 3.* bends the Churches of Lanteglew, Longculaw, Lando, Pag. Lanraylon, Lanelwaeth, Lanfanfred, Lan-Othull, Lan-Lanvennael, and Lanvenot. To the 7 Canons serving as Deacons, either personally or by their Vicars, the Churches of St. German de Roil, Lanpeder, Matherref, Landegoc, Rapurgi, and Blayn-Ledrod. To the 7 Canons Subdeacons, in like manner, the Churches of Trallan, Langauten, Lan-Bister, Langammarche, Lan-Arclem, Lan-Tessilian, and Nant-Gwenien. The Archbishop to allow 6 Marks yearly towards the Maintenance of every Vicar serving as Subdeacon.

He also ordain'd, that there should be 5 Clerks of inferior Degree, two of them to carry Censers, two others Tapers, and the 5th the Cross in Processions, to have 50 s. equally divided among them yearly, till a better Allowance should be assign'd them in the Church of Lan-Gudonc.

For the present he assign'd every Canon a competent Place to live in, till the Cloister should be built.

Every Canon to have his perpetual Vicar, of a virtuous Life, perpetually resident, serving in the Habit assign'd by the College, as in the Church of St. David. Each Vicar of Priestly Degree to receive 40 Shillings per Annum; each Vicar Deacon two Marks in Money, and each Vicar Subdeacon 20 Shillings.

LANGECESTRE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatin of Durham.

Antony, Bishop of Durham, in the Year 1283, upon the Vacancy of the Church of Langecestre, by the Death of the Rector thereof, appointed Mr. John Craven, Priest, the lawful Defender of the same, the Patronage thereof belonging to the said Bishop; and being sensible that the Revenues thereof were sufficient for the Maintenance of several Ministers, of which it had been of late defrauded, he establish'd the following Statutes and Ordinances for the same, viz.

That the Church of Langecestre be for the future Collegiate, and there be in it a Dean and 7 Prebendaries; the Dean always a Priest, residing there, and having Cure of Souls, to find two proper Chaplains, habited like the Vicars of the Canons, for his Assistants: That he repair and keep up the Chancel, but be not obliged to any new Building: That he cause the Chapels of Effche, Medmesley and Helay, to be serv'd by proper Ministers; for maintaining of all which the said Dean was to have all the Obventions of Altarage, as well in the Church of Langecestre, as in the aforefaid Chapels, viz. of Offices for the Dead, Wool, Lambs, Milk, Calves, Colts, Hens, Geese, Pigs, Flax, Hemp, Hay, and of all small and personal Tithes, with the Lands, Meadows, Services of Lordships, Revenues, and Courts of all Tenants of the Church, as also the Pensions of Colierley and Sateley.

The same Dean to have the Messuages belonging to the aforefaid Chapels, with their Courts and Lands, excepting that the Prebendaries of each of them shall have one Part where they may lay up their Corn.

Each

Dugd. Each of the Prebendaries, who have the 3 first
Vol. 3. Prebends, to find a Vicar Chaplain at his own Cost,
Page and each of the other 4 a Vicar in Holy Orders, to
serve the Church in the Habit of Canons, and ob-
serve the Method of Singing, as practis'd in the
Church of York, or of Sarum.

Each in his turn to be *Hebdomadarius*, and the
Dean to take care of all things relating to the Divine
Service, and to ordain, rule and correct.

Mattins to be said in the Morning, for the sake of
the Parishioners. To the first Prebend he assign'd
the Farm Fees of all *Esche*, *Corneslows*, *Hedley*, *Hams-*
teles the Lower and the Upper, *Bromsbeles*, and the
Land of *Matthew Forester*.

To the 2d Prebend, those of *Mednesley*, *Huffsetras*,
Kigton, *Bursblades*, *Bilting side*, *Bradeley*, and *Croke*.

To the third, those of *Grenecroft*, *Holmside*, *Co'pyel*,
Sreley, *Bucclesfodd*, the *Smith's Land*, and *Scatigarley*.

To the 4th, those of *Langeley*, *Riddinge*, *Stubbleye*,
Brome, *Notesteles*, *Brunhope*, *Langicestre*, and *Pecke*.

To the 5th, those of *Helay*, *Conkefbered*, and *Kin-*
cheley.

To the 6th, *Yenestane*, and *Benefeldside*.

To the 7th, *Morileyes*, *Nembiginge*, *Hurtibuke*, and
Fordes.

The Church-yard, with the Buildings, to be di-
vided by the Archbishop between the Dean and Ca-
nons, for their Dwelling.

The first Stall in the Church, on the South Side,
to be for the Archbishop; the first on the Left for
the Dean; and so the Canons on both Sides in
order.

These Statutes were confirm'd by King *Edward*
the First, in the 20th Year of his Reign.

AUKLAND

Collegiate Church, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

40 *Thomas*, Bishop of *Durham*, made Statutes for the
better Government of this Church, reciting some
that had been before made by his Predecessor *Antony*
abovemention'd; wherein he observes, that the Re-
venues of the said Church being decreas'd, there was
no Prebendary residing there, or that found any Vi-
car to supply his Place, tho' still there was a suffi-
cient Revenue for the same; the only Pretence be-
ing, that they had no House to live in.

Therefore the said *Antony*, Bishop of *Durham*, had
ordain'd, that the Person who had been before call'd
Vicar, should for the future be nam'd the Dean,
assigning him 10 l. a Year of his own Tithes at *Gaun-*
les in the Forest, and in *Wydepmore*, over and above
all the Profits the Vicars before us'd to receive.

To remove the aforesaid Pretence of the Canons
for their Non-residence, he assign'd them Ground to
build their Dwellings, enjoining them either to be
resident, or to maintain Vicars to perform the Divine
Service, the 5 first of those Vicars to have 5 Marks
each *per annum*; the other 4 Vicars 40 Shillings
each; the rest to have Subdeacons or other Clerks
for their Vicars, to be allow'd 30 Shillings each
yearly.

41 All the Canonical Hours to be daily sung in the
Choir, in the same manner as was done at *York*, or
Salisbury. These and other Statutes being the same
as before in the other Collegiate Churches, having
been made by the aforesaid *Antony*, Bishop of *Dur-*
ham, in the Year 1292, his Successor *Thomas* above

mention'd sets forth, that as the Times were alter'd, *Dugd.*
the aforesaid Allowances for the Vicars were not *Vol. 3.*
sufficient for their Maintenance, and therefore none *Page.*
that were fit for it could be found to serve the same;
that still some of the Prebends were sufficient to
bear double their Expence, others could scarce do
it, and some not at all; therefore he had resolv'd to
amend the same.

Accordingly the Revenues of the 3 Prebends of
Bishop's Auckland, *Eldon the Greater*, and *Eldon the*
Lesser, being each of them 20 l. *per annum*, he or-
dain'd, that as they became vacant, each of them
should be divided into two Prebends, so to consti-
tute six, and the Revenues of each to be equally
divided between the two Possessors. 42

There being also 7 Prebends belonging to the said
Church, whose Produce was not sufficient, he di-
rected that they should be so join'd, as to make but
3 Prebends, one of them worth 10 l. and each of
the other 2 only 100 Shillings *per annum*.

He ordain'd, that the Priestly Canons, not being 43
resident, should allow their Vicars 10 Marks a Year;
the Deacon Canons, their Vicars 7 Marks at least;
and the Canons Subdeacons, to theirs 5 Marks.
These Vicars to be satisfy'd with the said Allowan-
ces, without being benefic'd elsewhere. The Ca-
nons to provide Habitations for themselves and their
Vicars on the Ground allotted them. The rest of
the Statutes relating to the Divine Service, &c. as
in other Collegiate Churches.

CESTRE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatin of Durham.

44 A Suit having long depended between *Walter Clif-*
ford, Clerk, on the one part, and *Alexander El-*
singwalde on the other; the former claiming the
Rectorship of the Church of *Cestre*, and the latter
alleging that he had been depriv'd by *Robert*,
Bishop of *Durham*, and himself substituted in his
Place, they at length both yielded up that Church
into the Hands of *Antony* Bishop of *Durham*, Suc-
cessor to the aforesaid Bishop *Robert*.

45 The said *Antony*, Bishop of *Durham*, finding that
Church sufficiently endow'd, and yet ill serv'd, or-
dain'd it should for the future be Collegiate, and
that there should be in it a Dean and 7 Prebenda-
ries; the Dean to maintain two Chaplains Assistants,
and other necessary Clerks, and to repair the Chan-
cel, and find Ministers for the Chapels of *Taunefeld*
and *Lamely*; for defraying of which Expence he as-
sign'd him the Altarage of the said Church and Cha-
pels, with other Revenues, and the Fishery on the
River Were.

In like manner he regulated the several Prebends,
the manner of the Canons sitting in their Stalls, and
all other Particulars, as in the other Churches above,
which it would be superfluous here to repeat. This
was confirm'd by King *Edward* the first, in the 20th
Year of his Reign.

ST. ELIZABETH'S

Chapel, or Collegiate Church, near
the City of Winchester.

46 *John de Fontissara*, or *Fontisaria*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the Chapel of *St. Elizabeth*, Daughter to the King of *Hungary*, which was in his Meadow, before the Gate of his Castle of *Wolveseye*, call'd *St. Stephen's Meadow*, appointed that there should be 3 Altars erected in the same, the High Altar of *St. Elizabeth*, one of *St. Stephen* and *St. Lawrence*, and the 3d of *St. Edmund*, King, and *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, Martyr, and plac'd there 7 Chaplains, with 6 Clerks in Holy Orders, 3 of them to be Deacons, and the other three Subdeacons. One of the Chaplains to be Chief, at the Appointment of the Bishop of *Winchester*, and so the Chaplains and Clerks to be all plac'd by the said Bishop. The Chaplains and Clerks to be satisfy'd with one Dish, and their Pittance, and on Sundays, and double Festivals, the Chaplains to have a 2d Dish.

The Chaplains and Clerks to be obedient to their Chief in all things lawfull, and grave in their Habit and Behaviour; modest, sober, good Livers, and of good Conversation, remote from Laymen. The Chief for his Cloathing, over and above Meat and Drink, to have 6 Marks *per annum*, each Chaplain 40 s. and each Clerk 20 Shillings.

47 All of them to eat and drink together in the same House, the Chief and Chaplains at one Table, the Clerks at another. Each Chaplain to lie in the Room allotted him, the Clerks all in one Place. Each Chaplain to have a young Clerk from 10 to 18 Years of Age, to serve and sing at Church in a Surplice, and to serve him in his Chamber, to be provided with Meat and Cloaths by the Chief, and no Chaplain to have any other Servant to serve him in particular, and those young Clerks to eat in the same Hall, separate from the others. The Chief, with the Advice of the Chaplains, to order the rest of the Family.

They were enjoin'd to behave themselves devoutly in the Chapel, to say the Mattins of our Lady in the Morning, in a low Voice and distinctly all together; and then to say the Mattins of the Day, so that one Part of the Choir should not begin before the other had done, and that there should be a Pause between every Verse. After Prime to sing the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, according to the Use of *Sarum*; and so to sing all the Hours, and then to say the Hours of the Blessed Virgin in a low Voice. Then to sing the Mass of *St. Elizabeth*, and 3 Masses at proper Times to be said; two for the Dead, and the third of the Holy Ghost; so as not to hinder the singing Service. All this being done, about 9 to begin the High Solemn Mass. Every Chaplain at each Mass to say a particular Collect for the Founder of the said Chapel; another particularly for him after his Death; another for the Bishops of *Winchester* departed; a 4th for the King and Queen; a 5th of the Kings, Queens, and all Faithfull departed; and a 6th for the living and dead, and especially for the Prior and Monastery of *Winchester*. The Chief and Chaplains to say Mass every Day, unless there be any lawful Impediment.

Before Evening Song, the Chaplains and Clerks all to meet in the Chapel, and say distinctly the *Placebo* and *Dirige*. When a dead Body shall be in presence, or on an Anniversary, or 30th Day, then the *Placebo* and *Dirige* to be sung, with the 9 Lessons,

excepting the Paschal Time. After which they are *Dugd.* to begin the Vespers of our Lady in a low Voice, *Vol. 3.* and then the Vespers of the Day sung. Lastly, to *Pag.* sing the Complin of the Day, and say that of our Lady. This to be done every Day for ever, excepting only those Days, the solemn Service of which shall obstruct it. The Office to be perform'd according to the Use of *Sarum*.

The Chief to take Charge of all Affairs both at home and abroad, to give an account to the Chaplains and the Bishop's Treasurer of the State of the Chapel and all that belongs to it, and with the Advice and Consent of the said Chaplains to order and dispose of the Revenues of the same. If the Chief be negligent, or a Dilapidator, the same to be made out to the Bishop of *Winchester*, but not by any particular Chaplain without the Consent of the major Part of them.

No Chaplain to be absent without Leave, at any of the Hours in the Chapel.

None to be admitted to it without being well examin'd as to his Learning, Singing, and understanding of the Divine Office.

No Women to come within the Enclosure of the House, any farther than into the Church, or the Hall.

The Chaplains and Clerks, at their first Admission, to swear to observe these Statutes, dated in the Year 1301.

These Statutes were confirm'd by King *Edward* the 2d, in the 13th Year of his Reign, who in the same Charter also confirm'd the Grants of Possessions made to this Chapel, which were as follows: *Simon Farnham* gave to it the Manor of *Botell*, in the County of *Southampton*, with the Advowson of the Church thereof; *Robert Harwedon*, the Manor of *Kingsclere*, in the same County; the same *Robert* and *Simon*, the Manor of *Culmeston-Gymninges*, in the same; the same *Robert* and *Simon*, one Messuage and one Rood Land, at *Shidefeld*; the same *Simon*, 20 Shillings on the Mill at *Tychefeld*; *William Saunford*, the Manor of *Norton St. Waleric*; *Roger de Mortuomary*, his Consent to the aforesaid Grant of *Botele* and the Church, &c.

KIRKEBY upon WRETHER Collegiate Church, or Chantry, in the County of Leicester.

THE Charter of King *Edward* the 3d, dated 49 1319, sets forth, that *Roger Beler*, by Leave of King *Edward* the 1st, had founded a Chantry of a Warden and 12 Chaplains, in the Chapel of *St. Peter*, near his then Manor of *Kirkeby upon Wrethek*, for the Increase of the divine Worship, and to pray for the Souls of the said King, &c. And that the said *Roger* and others had endow'd the said Chantry, and his Father King *Edward* had confirm'd the same. The Possessions therein mention'd to be conferr'd on 50 the aforesaid Chantry, were certain Lands, Tenements and Revenues at *Kirkeby*, the Manor of *Bokemynstre*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Kirkeby*, the Particulars whereof are all describ'd; and then the Donor proceeds to some Regulations of the same Chantry, the Substance whereof is, That there should be always a Warden and 12 Chaplains, all of them to reside in a House built by the Founder for that purpose near the Chapel, and to live in Community. The Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, upon
U u u every

Dugd. every Vacancy, to present one of the said Chaplains
Vol. 3. for Warden, to be admitted by the Bishop without
Page. any Difficulty, unless he can shew sufficient Cause of
 Exception. The Warden and Subwarden happen-
 ing to be both dead at the same time, the Deputy of
 the Subwarden to take Charge of all things, and be
 accountable to the other Chaplains. Neither the
 Founder nor his Heirs ever to seize any Lands or Te-
 nements bestow'd on the Chantry in Time of a Va-
 cancy, upon any Pretence whatsoever. The War-
 den and Chaplains not to alienate any thing belong-
 ing to the Chapel, without the utmost Necessity,
 and then by the Advice and with the Consent of the
 Bishop of *Lincoln*. The Warden and Chaplains to
 have one common Seal, so kept, that every Chap-
 lain may have a different Key, and the Dean and
 Chapter of *Lincoln* another, to the Chest where the
 same was kept; and any Alienation made under
 any other Seal, or even under that, unless by the
 Consent of the Persons aforesaid, to be void.

WENGHAM

*Collegiate Church, in the County
 of Kent.*

- 52 *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Charter,
 makes known the State of the Church of *Wenge-*
ham, consisting of a Provost and 10 Secular Canons;
 and produces the Bull of Pope *Gregory* the 10th,
 giving leave to *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
 Predecessor to the said *John*, to convert the Para-
 chial Church of *Wengham* into a Collegiate, which
 was also afterwards confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* the
 4th: Whereupon the aforesaid *John*, Archbishop of
 53 *Canterbury*, ordain'd, That there should be in the
 said Church a Provost and 6 Canons, and their sever-
 al Prebends, all of the Gift of him and his Succes-
 sors; and none of them ever to be admitted, till
 they had sworn faithfully to observe the Ordination
 by him made, pursuant to the Grant of Pope *Gre-*
gory above mention'd; and to the Provost's Oath was
 to be added, that he would personally reside in that
 Church, or else his Institution to be void. The said
 Provost's Portion to consist of the Revenues of the
 Church of *Wengham*, the Archbishop's Tithes at *Ber-*
ton, and those of *Overlonde*, *Coclanysse*, *Hodone*, and
Crull. Two of the aforesaid Canons to be Priests, 2
 Deacons, and 2 Subdeacons; their Prebends to con-
 sist of the Revenues of the other Chapels of *Weng-*
ham, which this Charter then particularizes under the
 Names of the Persons then holding the several Lands,
 which can be no Information at this time. The
 Provost and Canons to keep each of them a Vicar
 always serving the said Church, for the Maintenance
 of whom he assign'd the Altarage of *Esse*, *Nonington*
 54 and *Godwynstone*, providing that those Chapels should
 not be defrauded of their due Service. He also
 granted the Canons several Incomes from his Tenants
 about that Church, to provide their Houses and
 other Necessaries. One Canon to be chosen Treas-
 urer by the rest, to receive all the publick Revenues,
 pay the Vicars their Allowances, and distribute to
 the Canons resident their daily Portions, viz. 12d. a
 Day to each for his Commons, and the rest to be
 kept by the said Steward, if there be no Canon resi-
 dent, for common Use; but if one Canon be resi-
 dent, the one half to be given to him, and the other
 half kept; and if there be several resident at the

End of every Term, the whole to be equally divided
 among them. The Steward to give a faithful Ac-
 count to the Canons resident. Every Canon to be
 at least a Month in a Quarter resident, to partake of
 the Distribution; and they to be present at Mattins,
 High Mass and Vespers, or at least at one of those
 Hours. The Provost to be no Partaker in the said
 Distributions, but to be satisfy'd with what is above
 assign'd him; but to have a Share in the Profits of
 Anniversaries and Offices for the Dead. The same
 Rules to be observ'd touching the Divine Worship,
 as in other Collegiate Churches. Every Canon to
 present his own Vicar, and none to be admitted but
 such as sing well, are good Livers, and sufficiently
 learned. The Archbishops to be Visitors of the
 College, &c. Dated 1286.

This was confirm'd by King *Edward I.* in the 18th
 Year of his Reign.

MEREWELL

*Collegiate Church, in the Diocese
 of Winchester.*

Henry, Bishop of *Winchester*, in his Deed, says, he
 built this Church from the Foundation, in Ho-
 nor of God and the Holy Martyrs *Stephen*, *Laurence*,
Vincent, and *Quintin*; assign'd the Houses, and all
 other his Buildings there, to the perpetual Possession
 of the Bishops of *Winchester*, and appointed 4 Priests
 to serve there, allowing them 13l. of his own Reve-
 nues at *Twyford*, that is, 60 Shillings to each of them,
 and 20 Shillings for the Lights and Vestments of
 the Church.

Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Year
 1226, added one Deacon to the aforesaid 4 Chaplains,
 and ordain'd, that they should all live together in
 Community in the House built for them; one to be
 chosen yearly to be obey'd by the others as Prior;
 none to be absent from any Part of the Divine Ser-
 vice, without the Prior's Leave, or to lie out at
 Night; none to be allow'd to be absent a Week to-
 gether above 3 times in a Year; no Person absent,
 tho' with Leave, to have any Part of Benefits accru-
 ing in that Time; any Chaplain convicted of Incon-
 tinency, or any other grievous Crime, to be expell'd,
 without Hope of Return; each Chaplain to receive
 20 Shillings a Year to cloath him, and the other
 eight Pounds of the 12 above mention'd to be kept
 by the Prior for their other Expences, &c.

GLASENEYE

*Collegiate Church, in the County of
 Cornwall.*

Peter, Bishop of *Exeter*, appropriated the Church
 of *St. Alun*, in *Cornwal*, to this Church of *St. Ma-*
ry and *St. Thomas* the Martyr at *Glaseneye*, which he
 says had been founded by his Predecessor *Walter*, for
 13 Secular Canons, and as many Vicars, to serve
 God Day and Night; whose Allowance was so
 small, that it could not maintain them half the
 Year; and therefore the Service of God was
 neglected:

neglected; for which Reason he annex'd the Church above mention'd to enable them to live and perform their Duty.

RUTHYN

Collegiate Church, in Denbighshire.

JOHN Grey, the Son of Reginald Grey, and Lord of the Cantred of Deffencloyt, in the Diocese of Bangor, by his Deed, dated 1310, declares that his Town of Ruthyn being grown populous, he had thought fit to assign to the divine Worship the Place and Ground, where the Chapel had been before built, and to make the same a Collegiate Church, which was also to be Parochial, in which there should be, at least, seven regular Priests, to attend the divine Praises, and to live in Community on the Revenues to be by him and other devout Persons assign'd them, under the Direction of one to be presented by the Patron, and approv'd of by the Diocesan, and the said Rector to find a Priest to say Mass daily in the Chapel of the Castle of Ruthyn.

This Chapel he endow'd with 250 Acres of his own Land, with all their Appurtenances, at his Towns of Rosimergon and Rue, together with the Advowson of the Parish Church of Lannruth, and of his aforesaid Chapel of Ruthyn, besides some other Lands noted by the Names of the Tenants then in Possession, which it would be of no use here to repeat.

St. MARY OTERY

Collegiate Church, in Devonshire.

THE Dean and Chapter of Roan sold to John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, the Manor of St. Mary Otery, in the County of Devon, together with the Advowson of the Church of that Place and all its Appurtenances, as appears by their Deed, dated 1335.

King Edward III. in the 11th Year of his Reign, granted his License to the said Bishop Grandison, to found a Collegiate in Honor of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, of his blessed Mother, of St. Edward the Confessor, and All Saints, either in the Parish Church of St. Mary Otery, or any other Place thereabouts, and to endow the same with the Manor of Otery and the Advowson of the Church there. The said Bishop Grandison accordingly gave to the Warden and Canons of the College of St. Mary Otery, of his own Foundation, the said Manor of Otery St. Mary, with the Advowson of the Church thereof, and all their Appurtenances whatsoever. His Deed bears Date 1337.

King Edward III. in the 33d Year of his Reign, consented that the Church of Northam should be of the Advowson of these Canons, and they to hold the same of him and his Successors by the usual Services.

St. STEPHEN'S

Collegiate Church, or Royal Chapel, in the Palace of Westminster.

KING Edward III. in the 22d Year of his Reign, declar'd by his Charter, that he had thought fit to finish a spacious Chapel begun by his Progenitors in his Palace at Westminster, in Honor of the Protomartyr St. Stephen, and appointed that there should be in the same a Dean and 12 Secular Canons, with as many Vicars, and proper Ministers, for ever to perform the divine Service for him, his Progenitors and his Successors; on them he conferr'd his great House in Lombard-street, together with the Patronage and Advowson of the Parish Churches of Dewesbury and Wakefield, in the Diocese of York; and farther ordain'd, that they should have such Allowance out of his Treasury as might suffice for their Maintenance and the supporting the Expences of their Charge, till such time as they should by him be possess'd of Lands to the yearly Value of 500l. The same King Edward, by another Charter, dated the 25th Year of his Reign, farther gave to these Canons, 40 Marks, and 9l. 1s. 3d. yearly out of his Fee-Farms of the City of York. By a third, he having before given these Canons the Advowson of the Church of Briton, granted them Leave to reannex to it a certain Portion of Tithes that had been cut off from the same. By a fourth, dated the 32d Year of his Reign, he bestow'd on them the Tower call'd Sewtes-towr, at Bucklersbury, in London.

By a fifth of the 43d Year of his Reign he granted them an Inn call'd Keole, in London; by a sixth of his 25th Year, the Advowson of the Church of Bledelowe, in the County of Bucks; and by a seventh of his 27th Year he assign'd them a Piece of Ground within his Palace, on the North Side, between the Walls of the said Chapel and the Receipt of the Exchequer in Length, and from the Wall of his great Hall at Westminster to the Water of the Thames in Breadth, as well for their Enclosure, as to build the Houses necessary for the said Chapel, with free Ingrefs and Egrefs by Day and by Night by the Gate near the King's Bridge, where the Entrance then was to the said Chapel, and that they should have the Keys thereof.

He also gave them the Chamber within the said Gate, which had once belong'd to the Clerk of his Kitchen, as also the Houses within his said Palace, that had been for his Horses, and his Garden as is along the Earl of Kent's House in Westminster in Length and Breadth; as also the said House, and all the Tenements that had belong'd to his Surgeon Roger Heyton in Westminster. If any came to visit the said Chapel, they were to have free Passage as long as day Light lasted through the great Hall at Westminster, without any Impediment from his Officers.

He likewise exempted these Canons from all Contributions to the Crown, upon any Account whatsoever; and that when any Tenth was granted by the Clergy, or any Imposition laid on them, they should not be liable to the same.

King Richard II. by Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, gave and confirm'd to these Canons the Manors of Aftahlesford, Barton, Bucwell, Ething, Meere, Langele by Leedes, Etham and Colbrugge, and a Parcel of Meadow with its Appurtenances at Conesford, in the County of Kent, which he says they had been wrongfully dispossess'd of. By another Charter, the

Dugd.
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said

Dugd. Vol. 3. said King Richard II. confirms this same Grant of the aforesaid Lands, as left them by Will of his Uncle John of Gant, Duke of Lancaster, and gave his License that the said Canons might also be put in Possession of the Manor of Wynchefeld.

WINDSOR

Royal Chapel, and Collegiate Church, in Berkshire.

- 67 THE Charter of the 22d of Edward III sets forth, that he had been baptiz'd in the Chapel of his Castle of Windsor, of eight secular Canons, began by his Ancestors, allowing them a proper Maintenance out of their own Treasury, in Honor of God, his Mother the glorious Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward the Confessor, and that he had finish'd the same. That he had added to the aforesaid eight Canons, fifteen more, and a Warden, twenty four poor Knights, to be maintain'd on the Revenues of the Chapel, and other Ministers under the Direction of the Warden; he and all of them to pray for him and his Successors; and therefore he had given them the Patronage and Advowson of the Churches of Wyradesbury in the Diocese of Lincoln; Southampton, in that of Exeter; and Uttoxhatre, in that of Lichfield and Coventry, which they might appropriate to their own Uses, with a non obstante to the Statutes of Mortmain. Moreover, that they should be allow'd out of his Treasury so much as with the Revenues of the said Churches would be sufficient for their decent Maintenance, and Expences incumbent on them, till they should have Lands, Churches, &c. settled on them to the yearly Value of 1000 l.

Pope Clement VI, by his Bull dated the 9th Year of his Pontificate, authoriz'd the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester to establish this Chapel, and to prescribe such Rules and Ordinances for the same as they should think most expedient.

- 69 The same Pope, by another Bull of the same Year, exempted the said Chapel and all that belong'd to it from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishops and Bishops, placing the same immediately under the Protection of the See Apostolick, and allowing the Warden thereof perpetual Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over the Canons, Priests, poor Knights and others belonging to the Chapel, and Cure of Souls; the said Warden, as an Acknowledgment, to pay one Mark Sterling yearly to the See Apostolick.

- King Edward III. in the 24th Year of his Reign, gave to these Canons the Advowson of the Church of Datchet, near Windsor; by another Charter of the same Year he granted Leave to William Bohun, Earl of Northampton, to confer on the said Canons the Advowson of the Church of Dadyngton; by a third Charter, of his 25th Year, he bestow'd on them the Advowson of the Churches of Euze, Riston, Whaddon, and Cayton; by a fourth of the same Year, he gave them the Advowsons of the Churches of Symondesbourne and St. Stephen at Saltash; by a fifth of the same Year, 100 Marks yearly of the Farm of the Town of Northampton; and by a sixth of the same Year, the Manors of Euze, near Weybrigg, and of Carswell, in the Parish of Bray, in the County of Berks.

- 71 King Henry IV. in his 10th Year, granted to the Canons a Piece of Ground in the Castle of Windsor,

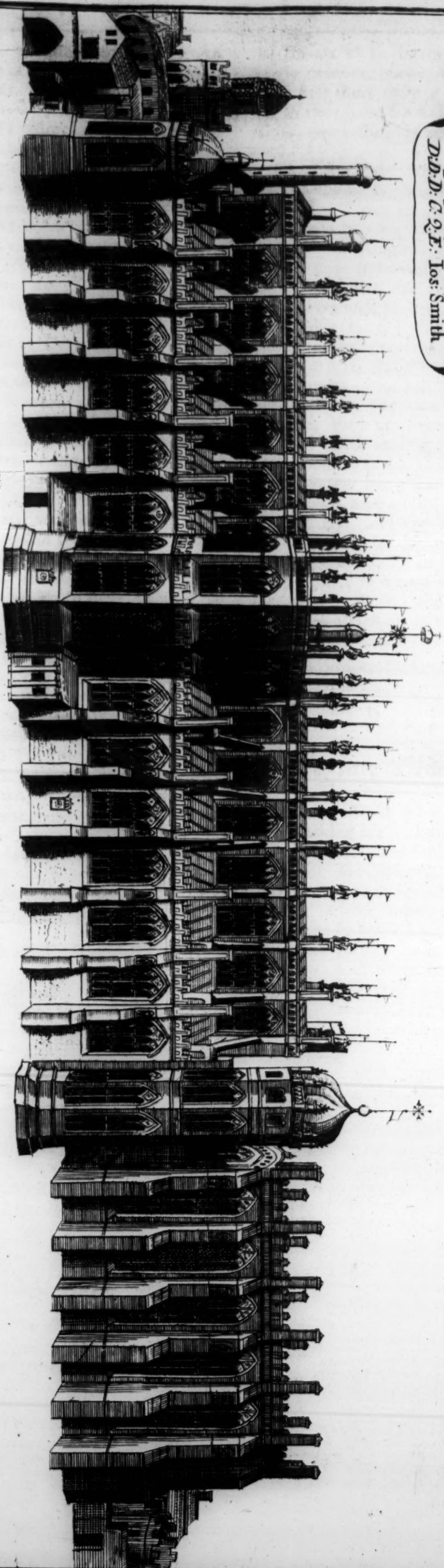
call'd Wodehave, for them to build Dwellings for the Vicars, Clerks and Choristers.

The Charter of King Edward IV. dated the first Year of his Reign, confers in these Canons the Priory of Okeburne, which was alien. In this Charter, which mentions how the said Priory had pass'd through several Hands in the Reigns of some precedent King, this is remarkable, that when it mentions the Kings Henry IV and V, it styles them Kings *de facto* and not *de jure*, as in Reality they were, being both Usurpers; King Edward therefore only confirm'd the Grant of the said Priory to these Canons, the same having been before made by King Henry V, who was no lawful Sovereign, and therefore his Grants must have been void. He at the same time confirm'd to them all their other Possessions whatsoever.

The same King Edward IV, in the 7th Year of his Reign, farther bestow'd on these Canons the Manor of Atheystan, a Parcel of the alien Priory of Okeburn in Warwickshire, and the Manor of Chesynbury, alias Chesingbury, in Wiltshire, and the Manor of Quarle, with the Advowson of the Church thereof, in the County of Southampton; as also the alien Priory of Uphachune; the Chapel of St. Burian, or Burien, in Cornwall; an Yearly Pension the Abbot of Sawetre us'd to pay to the Abby de bona requie for the Church of Fulborne; another Pension of 20 l. per Annum, which the Abbot of Roufford us'd to pay to the Crown for half the Church of Rotheram, in Yorkshire, and lastly confirm'd to them all their other Possessions whatsoever.

The same King Edward, in the 13th Year of his Reign, gave these Canons the Manor or alien Priory of Monkenlane, in Herefordshire; and in his 14th Year, the Patronage, Advowson, Custody, Collation, Presentation and free Disposition of the Hospital, or free Chapel of St. Antony in London. By a 5th Charter, of his 17th Year, he gave them the alien Priories of Brimessfeld and Charleton, and the Manors of Blakenham, Poynington and Wedon; by a 6th, the Manor of Membury, in Devonshire, the Lordships of Preston and Monkesilver, in Somersetshire, and the Advowsons of the Churches of Puryton and Wollaynton in the same County; by a 7th of his 18th Year, the Advowson of the Parish Church of Chesbunt; in his 8th, of the 19th Year of his Reign, he recites and confirms all Grants of his Predecessors, the last whereof is of Henry VI, whom like the others above, he here calls King *de facto* and not *de jure*, and says it was pass'd in a Parliament held in the 8th Year of his pretended Reign, wherein he ordain'd that the Warden of the Chapel of Windsor should for the future be call'd Dean. King Edward now also made the Dean and Canons a Body Corporate, by the Name of the Dean and Canons of our free Chapel of St. George in our Castle of Windsor, and that as such they should be capable of pleading and being impleaded, &c. He at the same time granted his License to John, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his Wife, to confer on the Dean and Canons of Windsor, their Manor of Grobury, alias Grovebury, alias Leighton-Busard; and to all other Persons whatsoever, to bestow on them Lands, Churches, or any other Possessions whatsoever.

The 9th Charter, of the 20th Year of the same King, is the aforesaid License by him granted to John, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his Wife, to grant the Manor of Grovebury, as above mention'd, the same being in the County of Bedford; as also the Church of Tyntagel in Cornwall, with all its Appurtenances, and 19 Messuages, 7 Tofts, 140 Acres of arable Land, 14 Acres of Meadow, 140 of grazing Ground, 100 of Wood, and 4 l. a Year at Newesford and Blanford,



The South Prospect of the Royal Chappel of S^t GEORGE in Windsor Castle.



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ford, in Dorsetshire; also 70 Messuages, 12 Tofts, 500 Acres of Arable, 100 of Meadow, 300 of Pasture, 100 of Wood, and 100 s. Revenue, with Appurtenances at Stukeley, North-halle, Edelesbury and Rodenache, in Buckinghamshire; More 20 Messuages, 8 Tofts, 300 Acres of Arable, 60 of Meadow, 200 of Pasture, 40 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at Compton St. John, in Suffex; likewise 10 Messuages, 9 Tofts, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 100 of Pasture, 10 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at Portesmuthe, and Burzbezza, in the County of Southampton; and lastly, 10 Messuages, 9 Tofts, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 100 of Pasture, 10 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at Stadeham, in Hertfordshire.

79 Lastly, The 10th Charter, of the 21st Year of the same King, gave to the same Dean and Canons two Parts of the Manors of Old Snyford and Gannowe, in the County of Worcester, and the Reversion of the other third Part of those Manors, after the Death of Margaret, Widow of Fulk Stafford, Knight, she holding the same third Part for her Life, as also the Advowson of the Church of Old Snyford, with all the Appurtenances belonging to the said Church and Manors.

80 A Catalogue of Books, and Inventory of Vestments, Relicks, Chalices, and several other things belonging to the Royal free Chapel in the Castle of Windsor, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King Richard II, taken in the Time of Mr. Walter Almaly, then Warden of the same, follows here in the *Monasticon*; but there being no Curiosity in the Catalogue of Books, as being mostly for the Service of the Chapel, and other relating to the same, and the Inventory being much like to those before in the Cathedrals of Lincoln and York, the same are here omitted. Having gone through all that the *Monasticon* affords touching this Place so remarkable for its Royal Foundation, and being the Seat of the most noble Order of the Garter, it may not be amiss to make some small Addition from *Asmole's History* of the said Order.

81 Windsor was by the Saxons call'd Windlesore, as Camden conjectures, from the winding of the Shore. King Edward the Confessor bestow'd this Place on the Monks of Westminster, and that is the first Account we have of it. King William the Conqueror, liking the Situation, gave to the said Monks, in Exchange for it, other Lands in Essex, and three Houses in Colchester. Being possess'd of the Place, he built a Castle there, which his Son King Henry I, rebuilt and beautify'd. King Edward III, being Born and Baptiz'd in this Castle, as has been said above, had so great an Affection for it, that he constituted it the Seat of the most noble Order of the Garter; and having built a stately new Chapel, plac'd there the Canons, poor Knights, &c. as before. He also new built the whole Castle, in the same Form as it continu'd till the Reign of King Charles II, who made such advantageous Alterations therein, and bestow'd so much on painting and carving, that it is much the noblest Palace in England, and the King's and Queen's Apartments inferior to none abroad.

After King Edward III, the Chapel was enlarg'd and beautify'd by several succeeding Kings, and it has been the Burial place of Kings and other great Persons. King Henry VI lies there near the Altar, but without any Tomb; and King Charles I, having been inhumanly murder'd, was privately interr'd there.

Of the Canons enough has been said before, who had their Vicars, afterwards, as at present call'd Petty Canons, of which there are now but 7, oblig'd to continual Residence; their yearly Salaries 30 l. each. One of these is Subchanter, and commonly

the Dean's Vicar, having Cure of Souls, and accordingly marries, buries, &c.

At first there were 4 Clerks, all in Orders, since which they have been increas'd to 13, but are now all Laymen; their present Pensions 23 l. per Annum each.

The Choristers were at first 6, besides 6 Boys to succeed them, as their Voices alter'd, or they were remov'd. There are now 8 Choristers, and their Allowance 12 s. per Month.

The Poor Knights, according to the first Institution, were to be really such, that is Knights of decay'd Fortunes; and especially such as had behav'd themselves well in the Army, being 26 in Number, answerable to the Knights of the Garter, each of whom at first presented one; but that was afterwards alter'd, and the whole Nomination vested in the Crown. Nor are there less Alterations in the Persons now put into those Places, for instead of Knights, they are often such as it is a Shame to name. Their ancient Allowance was 12 d. a Day each, besides 40 s. a Year for Contingencies. There are at present but 18, each of them has every Year a red Gown and a blue Mantle given him, and 36 l. 10 s. yearly. All the Solemnities of the Order of the Garter are to be perform'd in this Place, and the Knights install'd in the Chapel, either in Person, or by Proxy, of whom to say any more does not belong to this Work; the Curious may have recourse to *Asmole's History* of the Order of the Garter.

RIPON

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

William, Archbishop of York, in the Year 1331, Dugd. making his Visitation of this Church, declares Vol. 3. in his Statutes, and Ordinances appointed to be kept P. 87 there for the future, that he had found it almost abandon'd, notwithstanding much Cure of Souls depended on the same, and that there were good Revenues belonging to it, which were consum'd among the absent Canons, tho' they ought rather to have been distributed among those that were resident; wherefore he ordain'd, that all the Lands, Meadows, Revenues, and Services, with the Tithes of Garbs and Hay of Nid and Grantileye, with the Pension of 20 s. due from the Vicar of Nid, and the spiritual Jurisdiction with the Profits of the same, should be divided among those who should reside in the Church of Rippon, as also all the Altarage of the said Church, of any sort whatsoever, excepting only the Tithes of Wool and Lambs of the said Parish, the which to remain to the said Prebendaries, as before. All things thus belonging to the Community to be exempt from Tithes and other Burdens. The Salaries of the Vicars and other Ministers of the Church to be yearly paid out of the common Stock. The Canons Residentaries to reside every Year 12 Weeks either at once, or at several times, and to be present at divine Service, as in the Churches of Southwell and Beverley.

King Henry V, by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of his Reign, gave to this Church a Piece of Ground in Rippon, to build a House for the 6 Vicars of the said Church, that they might live together, and not dispers'd in several Places. He also granted them Licence to choose one of their own Number to be distinguish'd by the Name of their Procurator; to have a common Seal, and to be capable of purchasing

X x x x

Lands,

Dugd. Lands, &c. by the Name of the Procurator and
Vol. 3. Vicars of the Church of St. Peter at Rippon, &c.

Pag. Of the Foundation of this Church, something was
said before, at p. 172 of the *Monasticon*, which see
in the Margin of this Abridgment, and King *Athel-*
stan's Charter to the same, at p. 250 of this same
Work; we shall therefore only add some small Mat-
ter out of Sir *William Dugdale's* Account of the Ca-
thedrals of York, &c. and the Principal Collegiate
Churches in the Province of York.

There were in this Church 9 Chantries, founded
by several Persons, the Priests whereof were oblig'd
to be constantly present in the Choir at divine
Service, to assist the Canons Choral, the Names of
which Chantries were as follows,

- 1 The Chantry of *Our Lady* in the Minster.
- 2 The Chantry of *Our Lady* in the Manor.
- 3 The Chantry of the *Holy Trinity* beneath the
Choir.
- 4 The Chantry of *St. Thomas* the Martyr.
- 5 The Chantry of *St. Andrew*.
- 6 The Chantry of *St. Wilfrid*.
- 7 The Chantry of *St. John* the Evangelist, and *St.*
John Baptist.
- 8 The Chantry of *St. James*.
- 9 The Chantry of the *Holy Trinity*, above the
Choir.

Other Chantries in the Parish of *Rippon* were:

- 1 The Chantry of the Chapel of *Hutton-Conyers*.
- 2 The Chantry of the Chapel of *Clotheram*.
- 3 The Chantry of two Priests in the Hospital of
St. Mary Magdalen.

4 The Chantry of the Hospital of *St. John Baptist*.

Besides the abovemention'd Canons, there were
belonging to this Church, 3 Deacons, 3 Subdeacons,
6 Choristers, 6 Triblers, an Organist, and a Gram-
mar-School-Master. Which 3 Deacons had each
for his yearly Stipend 5 l. 10 s. the 3 Subdeacons
each 4 l. 10 s. the 6 Choristers each 3 l. 10 s. the 6
Triblers each 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. the 6 Choristers for their
Livery each 1 l. 4 s. the Organist 14 s. 4 d. and the
School-Master 2 l.

SIBETHORP

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

- 89 KING *Edward I*, in the 10th Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence to *Thomas Sibethorp*, Parson of
the Church of *Bekingham*, to assign over to *John Cofin*,
Chaplain, Warden of the Chapel of the blessed
Virgin *Mary* of *Sibethorp*, 16 Messuages, 1 Toft,
3 plow Lands, and 170 Acres of Arable, 50 Acres
of Meadow, and a Revenue of 30 Shillings, with
Appurtenances, at *Sibethorp*, *Hokefworth*, *Sireston*, *Bi-*
lesion, *Aflaeton* and *Thurington*, to be held by the said
Chaplain, for the Maintenance of him and his other
Chaplains, to perform the divine Service daily in
the aforefaid Chapel and Church of *St. Peter* at *Si-*
bethorp, and the Chapel of *St. Anne*, *St. Catherine*, *St.*
Margaret, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, and for finding
and maintaining of 30 Wax Candles there, and a
Lamp to burn before the Image of the Crucifix.
And that the said *Thomas* might leave to the said
Warden 1 Messuage, 12 Acres of Arable, and
3 Acres of Meadow, after the Death of the Person
then holding the same for Life.

TURFORD

Collegiate Church, in Notting- hamshire.

KING *Edward III*, in the 31st Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence to *John de Lungvilers*, in
Consideration of 10 Marks receiv'd, to found a
College of 5 Chaplains, whereof one to be Warden,
on the Manse of the Church of *Turford*, which he
held of the King in Capite; and to give to the said
Warden and Chaplains the Advowson of the said
Church, to be held by them and their Successors;
and the said Donation not taking Place, the said
King consented, that the said Advowson might be
given to the Prior and Canons of *Newstede* in *Shirwood*,
for them to find 5 Chaplains, viz. 3 in the said
Church of *Turford*, and 2 in the Church of those
Canons at *Newstede*.

SUDBURY

Collegiate Church, in the County of Suffolk.

THE same King *Edward III*, in the 49th Year of
his Reign, gave leave to *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop
of *London*, and his Brother *John*, to grant and assign
to the Priores, Prior and Monastery of *Non-Eaton*,
one Messuage call'd *Lamberdesbulle*, as also three
Shops with their Appurtenances, in the Parish of
St. Mary Magdalen in *Old Fish-street*, *London*, to be
held by them for ever, in Exchange for the Advow-
son of the Church of *St. Gregory* at *Sudbury*. He al-
so granted Leave to the aforefaid *Simon* and *John*, to
found a College of certain Chaplains in the said
Church, to perform the divine Office daily, accord-
ing to the Ordinance of the said *Simon* and *John*;
and to give to the Warden and Chaplains the said
Advowson, and they to appropriate the same to their
own Use.

King *Richard II*, in the 3d Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence to *Simon*, Archbishop of *London*,
and *John* of *Chertsey*, to confer on the Warden and
Chaplains of the College of *St. Gregory* of *Sudbury*
Lands, Tenements, &c. to the yearly Value of 40
Marks, and particularly that they might assign to
them the Manors of *Balindone* and *Middlestone*, with
their Appurtenances, and 2 Messuages, 1 Toft,
570 Acres of Arable, 21 of Meadow, 37 of Pasture,
47 of Wood, and 70 Shillings a Year at *Balindone*,
Middlestone, *Pebenesbe*, *Great Bulmere*, *Great Henge* and
Little Henge, which were held of the Crown; and all
together valu'd at 17 l. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum. This was
confirm'd by another Charter of the 7th Year of the
same King.

St.

St. MARY of ASTELEYE
Collegiate Church, in Warwickshire.

SIR Thomas Asteley founded and endow'd a Chantry in St. Mary's Chapel, in the Church of Asteley, for one Warden and three other Priests; and afterwards intreated the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, that the same might be made a College, to consist of a Dean and two Secular Canons, Priests, which was accordingly granted, and Statutes appointed for them, viz. That the Dean should swear to a personal Residence there, having the Rectory House of Asteley for his Habitation; that he should give 10 s. yearly to the Poor; that he should find a perpetual Vicar to serve in the Church, and pay him 5 Marks per Annum; that he should also find a Parish Chaplain, and a proper Clerk; that he should himself say Mass on great Festivals, and provide Lights and other Necessaries, and bear all other Charges of the Church, except Books and Vestments; that each Canon should find a Vicar, and pay him 5 Marks yearly, as also another Priest, unless he were willing to reside himself, and say Mass every Day; that the Dean and Chapter should have a common Seal, under the Custody of the Dean and 3 Vicars, &c. These Orders were approv'd and seal'd by the Bishop and Thomas the Founder, anno 1343.

COTHERSTOKE
Collegiate Church, in Northamptonshire.

KING Edward III, in the 12th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to John Gifford, Clerk, to give and assign his Manor of Cotherstoke, with two Mills, several Parcels of Land, and the Advowsons of the Church of Cotherstoke, and the Hospital of Pribo, in the County of Northampton, to a Provost and 12 Secular Chaplains, or Religious Men, to maintain them and 2 Clerks, to pray for the said King Edward, &c.

HEMMYNGBURGH
Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

KING Edward III granted his Licence to the Prior and Convent of Durham, to appropriate the Church of Hemmyngburgh, of which they had the Advowson to their own proper Use for ever, upon Condition, that they should find a Monk or Secular Priest to say Mass every Day, in a Place call'd the Galely, in the Church of Durham, for the Soul of King Edward I, and his Ancestors, and two other Monks or Secular Priests to say Mass every Day, one at the Altar of St. Cuthbert there, and the other in the Church of Hemmyngburgh, with a certain Number of Lights to keep the Anniversary of King Edward III, in the Choir of the Church, and on that Day

to distribute one Penny each to a thousand Poor. Dugd. But this never taking Effect, for want of the Pope's Vol. 3. Licence and Confirmation, King Henry VI, in the Pag. 5th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Prior and Convent of Durham, to erect a College at the Church of Hemmyngburgh, to consist of a Provost, 3 Prebendary Canons, 6 Vicars and 6 Clerks, with other Ministers to celebrate the Anniversary aforesaid; the King in his Charter incorporating the said College by the Name of the Provost or Warden, Prebendaries, Vicars and Clerks of the Collegiate Church or College of the blessed Virgin Mary of Hemmyngburgh.

BRUSEYARD
Collegiate Church, in the County of Suffolk.

William, Bishop of Norwich, made Statutes and Ordinances for the well governing of this Church; wherein he sets forth, That Maud of Lancaster, then a Nun of the Collegiate Church of Nuns at Campesse, in his Diocese, Countess of Ulster, had founded a Chantry of 5 Chaplains in the Town of Asbe near Campesse, appointing them to perform the divine Service in the Chapel of the Annunciation of the glorious Virgin, within the Priory of the Nuns at Campesse, and to reside in the Town of Asbe, without and near the Priory aforesaid. But in regard that the said Place was too far distant, and it was inconvenient for the Priests to go twice a Day in Winter and in foul Weather, especially if they were Ancient, to perform the Service of the Church; besides the nearness of many Women close by the Choir of Nuns, who distracted them by their Noise, therefore at the Request of the said Priests, and with the Consent of the Nuns, he had remov'd the said Chantry to Bruseyard, in the Manor of Rokhalle, and appointed them the following Ordinances.

1 That they should have a Decent Habitation at Bruseyard, with one Dortor for them all to lye in, and a Refectory to eat together, as also a Chapel in Honor of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the divine Service. Therefore, pursuant to the Will of the aforesaid Maud, he appointed there should be 5 perpetual Chaplains, one of them to be Warden, or Master, to whom, or his Deputy in his Absence, the rest should be obedient. The Wardens and others to be cloath'd, shav'd, &c. all alike. In the Choir to be like the Canons of Sarum. Three Masses to be daily said, one of St. Mary, another of the Day, and the third for the Dead. One of them to be appointed Treasurer, and he to furnish Bread, Wine, &c. for the Use of the Chapel. The Warden to have 60 Shillings, and each other Priest 40 Shillings for Cloaths and other Necessaries, besides Diet. Upon a Vacancy, a Warden to be chosen by the Chaplains, to be confirm'd by the Bishop, after having appear'd before the Priores of Campesse, as Patroness of the said Chantry. That they should have a common Seal under three several Keys, &c. These Ordinances are dated 1354.

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ABERGWYLLY

*Collegiate Church, in the Diocese
of St. Davids.*

100 **H**ENRY, Bishop of St. Davids, in the Year 1331,
101 with the Consent of the Chapter of his Cathedral, ordain'd, that there should be in the Church of *Abergwylly* a Precentor, a Chancellor, and a Treasurer; that the Prebends of *Lannength*, *Lanbister* and *Langanmarcke* in the said Church should be *Sine cure* Dignities; that the Prebend of *Lannengthe*, should be annex'd to the Precentorship; that of *Lanbister* to the Chancellorship, and that of *Langanmarcke* to the Treasurership; yet so, that the Persons plac'd in those Dignities might at the same time retain or receive any Parish Churches with Cure of Souls; but be oblig'd to Residence in the said Collegiate Church. The rest as in other Collegiates.

ARUNDEL

*Collegiate Church, in the County of
Sussex.*

102 **K**ING Richard II, in the third Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Richard, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, to found a Chantry or College in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas *Arundel*, without the Castle of *Arundel*, where his Father had propos'd to found the same; the said Parish Church being a perpetual Priory of Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, subject to the Abby of *Sees*, in *France*, in which there never had been above 5 Monks, the same being then deserted, and the Earl giving the King some other Church for the same, of 20*l.* per annum Revenue.

He also gave leave to the Prior and Monks of the said Priory to assign over to the said Earl all the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, &c. belonging to that Priory, as also the Advowson of that Church, with those of the Churches of *Yabetone*, *Ruystitone*, *Billyngesburst*, *Kerredeford*, *Cochyng*, and half the Church of *Hamptone*, and certain Tithes and other Profits they had at *Prestone*, *Gorynge*, *Hertynge*, *Bourne* and *Storghton*, with the Vicarships of the Churches of St. Nicholas *Arundel* and the Church of *Kerredeford*; and for him thereon to found a Chantry or College of 13 Secular Chaplains, one of them to be superior to the rest, by the Name of Master; and for him to give the said College or Chantry a Name, and assign the said Lands, &c. for the Maintenance of the said Master and Chaplains. For this Licence the said King receiv'd 40*l.* of the Earl.

103 Who had also leave to purchase several other Parcels of Land of the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and to give them to the Master and Chaplains, and they to receive and possess the same.

St. MICHAEL CROOKED LANE

*Collegiate Church, in the City of
London.*

Several Chantries had been founded in this Church, viz. one of 6 Marks yearly in *Crooked Lane*, by *Pentecost Russel*, with an Addition of 2 Marks yearly in *Braygestrete*, by *Roger Sterre*; one of 60 Shillings yearly in *Crooked Lane*, by *John Harewe*; one of 8 Marks in *Thames-street*, by *William Burgh*; one of 4 Marks in *Thames-street*, and 33*s.* and 4*d.* in St. Michael's Parish aforesaid, by *Henry Gubbe*; one of 8 Marks in the Parishes of St. Mary *Abchurch* and St. Margaret, by *William Jordan*; and one of 6 Marks in *Candlewyk street* in St. Michael's Parish, by *Walter Mordon*; and one of 10 Marks yearly in the Parish of *All Hallows* in *Thames-street* and St. *Augustin* near the *Old Change*, by *Thomas Aite Ley*. The Times altering, and these Allowances not being sufficient for the Maintenance of the said Chaplains, *William Walworth*, with Licence from King Richard II, granted the fourth Year of his Reign, united all those Chantries, and adding other Revenues of his own, founded there a College of a Master, and 9 Chaplains.

St. MARY'S

*Collegiate Church, near the City of
Winchester.*

106 **W**ILLIAM of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, by Licence of King Richard II, granted the sixth Year of his Reign, founded a College to the Honor of God, and St. Mary, in the Soch of Winchester, endowing the same with 3 Messuages, one Acre and a half of Arable, and 3 Acres of Meadow; with other Parcels in the same Place; and to place therein one Warden, and 70 poor Grammar Scholars. See more of this at Page 133 in the Margin, the same being misplac'd in the Monasticon.

PONTFRACT

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

110 **K**ING Richard II, in the eighth Year of his Reign for the Consideration of 100 Shillings receiv'd of Robert Knolles, Knight, granted him Licence to erect a Chantry or College of 7 Chaplains, in a Messuage of his at *Pontfract*, and to give the said Messuage to the said Chaplains, and their Warden.

BUNBURY

Collegiate Church, in Cheshire.

107 **H**UGH Calvile, Knight, by Licence of King Richard II, granted the 10th Year of his Reign, founded this Chantry or College of 6 Chaplains and

and one Master in the Church of *Bunbury* in *Cheshire*, and to give them 2 Acres of Arable with their Appurtenances at *Bunbury*, and the Advowson of that Church, and the said Master and Chaplains to have a common Seal.

and *John Benbale*, to give to this Master and College several Parcels of Land at *Elnedene*, *Rusbeuorth* and *Bretenham*. Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag.

Thomas, Bishop of *Norwich*, anno 1360, made Statutes for the better Government of this College, which he says had been founded by *Edmund Gonnevill*. The Substance of the said Statutes was, That there should be 5 Chaplains; one of them Master or Warden, to be obey'd by the rest, and he to have Charge of the said Church of *Rusbeuorth*; that if the Revenues increas'd, more Chaplains should be added, but not till 10 Marks were secur'd for the Support of every one so added; that they should live in Community; that upon a Vacancy the Chaplains should have the Choice of a new Warden, to be presented to the Bishop of *Norwich*; that the Warden should administer or cause to be administer'd the Sacraments to the Parishioners; that when there was a Vacancy among the Brothers, they should choose one to fill the same; the Brothers to assemble daily in Chapter, and to pray for the Soul of their Founder; that they should say all the Hours, and sing one Mass, and say others; they were permitted to possess any thing in Property; but when they dy'd, one half of what they had, after paying their Debts, was to belong to the College, the other half they might dispose of by Will; that they should be always resident. The rest is as in other Collegiats.

IRTLYNGBURGH

Collegiate Church, in Northamptonshire.

108 THE Licence of King *Richard II*, granted the 11th year of his Reign, sets forth, that Pope *Gregory XI* had given his Assent, that *John Pyel* deceased might erect a College of a Dean and 5 Canons, and 4 other benefic'd Clerks in the Parish Church of *St. Peter* at *Irtlyngburgh*, provided that he endow'd them with a sufficient Maintenance, and that the Presentation of the said Canons and Clerks should belong to the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of *Peterborough*, those Monks being Patrons of the said Church, and to the said *John*; that King *Edward*, Grandfather to the said *Richard*, had granted his Licence to the same Effect; and that he the said King *Richard II* now granted the same to *Johanna*, Widow and Executrix of the aforesaid *John*, she having obtain'd other Letters to the like Effect from Pope *Urban*.

CLOVELEY

Collegiate Church, in Devonshire.

109 WILLIAM Cary, by Apostolical Authority, and with Licence of King *Richard II*, granted the 11th Year of his Reign, converted the Parish Church of *Cloveley* in *Devonshire*, which was of his own Advowson, into a Collegiate of 7 Chaplains, one of them to be Warden, and built them Houses in the Rectory to live in, and granted them the Advowson of the said Church.

RUSHWORTH

Collegiate Church, in the County of Norfolk.

110 KING *Richard II*, having in the eleventh Year of his Reign granted Licence to the Master and College of *St. John Evangelist* at *Rusbeuorth*, to acquire Lands, to the value of 40 Marks per Annum, did, pursuant to the same, in his 13th Year, give leave to *Anne*, the Widow of *Robert Wingefeld*, *John Hevenyngham*, Knight, *William Calthorp*, Knight, *William Berdewell*, Junior, Esq; and *Henry Spelman*, to give and assign the Manors of *Rusbeuorth*, and *Lizlyng* in *Norfolk*, worth 20 l. per Annum, to the said Master, and the Brothers of the College.

By another Charter of the same 13th Year, the said King *Richard*, in Consideration of 12 l. receiv'd of the Master and College of *Rusbeuorth*, granted leave to *Peter Frost*, *Robert Aisbele*, *Thomas Smetheston*, *Thomas Fullere*, *Roger Cornewayle*, *Adam Foxle*, *Thomas Brag*, *William Shelton*, *Thomas Balle*, *Robert Wortham*,

St. DAVIDS

Collegiate Church, in Penbrokeshire.

ADAM Bishop of *St. Davids*, *John Duke* of *Lancaster*, and his Wife *Blanch*, perceiving that the Service of God was ill perform'd in the Cathedral of *St. David*, which had been formerly Metropolitan, because there were few Priests that could sing well; they founded a Chapel or Chantry of one Master and 7 Priests, by way of a College, who were to reside there continually and serve God, on the North Side of the said Church; and the said Bishop built them Houses, and a Cloister between the Cathedral and the Chapel, and for their Maintenance assign'd them the Right of Patronage of 5 Churches in his Diocese, viz. *St. Ismael* and *Longonour*, acquir'd of the aforesaid *John Duke* of *Lancaster* and his Wife *Blanch*; the Church of *Malros* of the noble *Guido Bryenne*; the Church of *Haroldeston* near the Sea in *Ros*, of Master *John*, then Lord of *Haroldeston*; and the Church of *Neverne* in *Kemeys* of *Nicholas Audeley*, Lord of *Kemeys*, then Patrons of the said Churches. He also made Statutes and Ordinances for them, the Purport whereof was, That the Master and Priests should live in Community; that they should, at their Admittance, swear to observe these Statutes; that they should dayly sing all the Hours and High Mass, say certain Prayers for the dead, and say their private Masses; that they should be cloath'd like the Vicars of the Cathedral, and perform the Divine Service there on certain Days; that none should be absent from any part of the Divine Service without Leave, and upon some very lawful Occasion; that none of them should go into the Town of *St. Davids*, or into a Tavern, or Alehouse, without Leave of the Master, or with one of his Brethren, and upon some very lawful Occasion; that if the Master, or any Priest, were convicted of Incontinency, he should be severely punish'd the first time, more grievously the second, and be expell'd the

Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. 115 the third, without the Hope of ever being restor'd: The same if any be quarrellsome and unsufferable; that the Precentor of the Cathedral and the Master enquire every Week or Fortnight into the Misbehaviours of the Priest, and correct the same; and if the Precentor be absent, sick or negligent, then the Treasurer to do the same; that they be all modestly cloath'd alike once a year; none of them to wear any Dagger, or long Knife; one to be monthly chosen Steward of the House; that the Master be chosen by the Brethren; that they pay Reverence to the Canons of the Cathedral; that no Women be ever admitted to serve in their House; that one of them be chosen Sacrist, to take care of all belonging to the Chapel; that 40 l. be laid up in the common Chest, under three Keys; and all above the said 40 l. and the Maintenance of the Master and Chaplains, to be at the Disposal of the Bishop, for increasing the Number of Chaplains; that the Master receive all the Revenues, and be accountable yearly to the Bishop; that the common Seal be kept under 3 Keys, as well as the Money, &c.

117 King Richard II, in the 13th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 20 l. receiv'd, forgave the Forfeiture incurr'd by the aforesaid Adam, Bishop of St. Davids, for having given to this Chapel the Church of *White-well*, without his Licence, and confirm'd that Grant.

BRADGARE

Collegiate Church, in the Diocese of Canterbury.

King Richard II, in the 16th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Master Robert Bradgare, Clerk, Thomas Jakin, Clerk, John West, John Trowebregge, Clerk, John atte Vyse, John Lambe, and Roger Webbe, that they, or the longest Liver of them, might found a College at Bradgare, of one Chaplain and two Clerks Scholars, to serve God in that Church, and assign them 3 Messuages, 250 Acres of arable, 100 of Pasture, 60 of Wood, 13 s. 4 d. Revenue, 8 Hens, and half a Pound of Pepper yearly, with other Appurtenances, at *Holyngburne*, *Houkyngge*, *Bradgare*, *Worneselle*, *Bordenne*, *Tunstalle*, and *Bikenore*, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain.

118 Robert Bradgare aforesaid having founded this College, which he calls of the Holy Trinity at Bradgare, made the following Statutes and Ordinances for the same, viz. That it be govern'd by one Secular Priest, and two Clerks Scholars, his Associates; that the said Chaplain be always resident, and eat and lie in the House, only 30 Days in a Year he might be absent; that he have one to serve at Mass; that he daily say Mass and Mattins in the Parish Church of Bradgare, the other Hours in or out of the Church, and the 7 penitential and 15 gradual Psalms on Wednesdays and Fridays; that the Chaplains shall not procure any other Benefice or Office, which may hinder his personal Residence; the Chaplain and Clerks shall be Natives of the Diocese of Canterbury, and one of them always of his Family by Consanguinity or Affinity; that none be admitted, but such as can well read, construe and sing, are chaste, and of good Life and Conversation; that the two Clerks Scholars remain Fellows of the College till the Age of 25 Years, and no longer; that they shall have a Lawyer in constant Fee, one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Council, and pay him 6 s. 8 d. per annum;

that they be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. 130 that 20 Shillings, and what can be spar'd of the Revenues of the House, be kept in a common Chest under 3 Keys, to defend the Rights of the College; that they never lend out any Books given to the College, &c. Note, that the Transposition in the Margin from P. 119 to 130, is so through mistake of the Printer in the Monasticon.

PLECY

Collegiate Church, in the County of Essex.

King Richard II, in the 17th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to his Uncle Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, to found in the Parish Church of Plecty a College of 9 Chaplains, one of them to be Master and Warden, as also 2 Clerks and 2 Choristers to perform the Divine Office there daily.

By another Charter the same King gives the said Duke Leave to bestow on the said Master and Chaplains 15 Acres of Land in the same Town; as also the Manors of *Bokynsfeld* and *Whitstaple* in Kent; the Manor of *Welles* in Herefordshire, and that of *Bernestone* in Essex; and to pull down the Church, and build it in another Place.

MAYDENESTONE

Collegiate Church, in the County of Kent.

King Richard II, in the 19th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, to convert the Parish Church of St. Mary at Maidnestone into a Collegiate of one Master or Warden, and as many Chaplains and other Ministers as he should think fit, and to give up to the said Master and Chaplains the Advowson and Patronage of the said Church, and the Chapels annex'd to it, as also the new Hospital of St. Peter and Paul at Maidstone, with all its Lands, Tenements and Revenues, and the Advowson and Patronage of the Churches of Sutton, Lillinton and Farleigh, belonging to the said Hospital.

By another Charter, the same King granted them the Advowson of the Church of Croudale, with the Reversion of the Manors of *Tremworth* and *Fannes*, in the County of Kent, which were then held by Henry Yevele for his Life. King Henry IV, in the 8th Year of his Reign, granted the Master and Chaplains his Licence to purchase the Manor of *Wyghtesham*, pursuant to the Charter of King Richard II, above mention'd, for authorizing them to purchase Lands to the Value of 40 l. per annum.

The following Charter belongs to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary near Winchester, and is thus misplac'd in the Monasticon, as has been there noted with a Reference hither, which will make it easy to the Reader, because it is not thought fit in any thing to vary from the Original.

King Richard II, in the 19th Year of his Reign, granted his Charter to William of Wickham, who had before by his Licence founded the College of St. Mary near Winchester for one Warden and 70 Grammar Scho-

134 Scholars, and endow'd the same with Possessions for the Maintenance of them, and 13 Chaplains and 3 Clerks; by which Charter the said College, and all its Tenants, were for ever discharg'd from all Toll, Geld, Scutage, and other Taxes and Exactions whatsoever; as also from being oblig'd to grant any Pensions, Corrodies, &c. at the Request of the King, or his Heirs.

136 King Edward IV, in his Charter dated the first Year of his Reign, recites all the aforesaid Charter, and confirms the same; and in particular ratifies to it the Possession of the Alien Priory of *Andever*, in the County of *Southampton*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Place annex'd to it, with the Tithes, &c. and the Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches, Vicaridges, Chantries and Chapels, annex'd to the said Priory, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, or the said Priory's being the Foundation of his Ancestors, and particularly the Act of the Parliament held by *Henry V*, late King *de facto*, and not *de jure*, concerning such Alien Priors.

BOLTON

Collegiate Church, in the Castle of that Name, in Yorkshire.

137 King Richard II, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Richard Scrope*, Knight, to found in the Chapel of his Castle of *Bolton* a Chantry of 6 Chaplains, one of them to be Warden of the same, according to the Direction of the said Richard, and of the Bishop and Ordinaries of the Place; and for the said Richard to grant to the said Warden and Chaplains a yearly Revenue of 43 l. 6 s. 8 d. the same to be receiv'd, viz. of the Manor of *Pishoburg* in the County of *Hertford*, 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. of the Manor of *Torweny* in the County of *Cambridge*, 10 l. and that the said Richard might grant to the Abbat of *St. Agatha*, in the aforesaid County of *York*, a yearly Revenue of 106 l. 13 s. 4 d. to be receiv'd of the Manors of *Brignale*, *Caldewelle*, *Clif upon Tese*, *Thornton-Steward*, and *Brakeny*, in the same County, for the Maintenance of 6 Canons Chaplains, to perform Divine Service for ever, over and above the Number of Canons there were already in the said Abby, and for the Maintenance of 22 poor Men in the said Abby for ever, to pray, &c.

WENSLAWE

Collegiate Church, in the County of York.

138 King Richard II, in the 22d Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Richard Scrope* of *Bolton*, for him to give to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Agatha*, in the County of *York*, a yearly Revenue of 150 l. to be receiv'd of the Manors of *Brignale*, *Caldewelle*, *Clif upon Tese*, *Thornton-Steward*, *Braken*, *Sledmere*, *Difford*, and *Middleton-Quernlowe*, in the said County, for the Maintenance of 10 Canons Chaplains, over and above the Number of Canons there were already in the said Abby, and of 2 Secular Chaplains, as also of 22 poor Men to be kept in the said Abby, to pray, &c. and the said Abbat and Con-

vent being already possess'd of the said Revenue, for *Dugd.* them to resign and restore the same to him; and the *Vol. 3.* said Richard to erect the Parish Church of the *Holy Page* *Trinity at Wenslawe*, of which he was Patron, in the Diocese of *York*, into a College, and to endow the same with Possessions; the said College to consist of one Master, or Warden Chaplain, and as many Chaplains Companions, as the said Richard should think fit; and that the said Master and Chaplains should be capable of enjoying any Lands or Possessions, have a common Seal, and plead or be impleaded; and that the said Richard might give to the said Master and Chaplains the Advowson of the said Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity at Wenslawe*, and of the Chapels annex'd to it, as also of one Acre of Land with its Appurtenances in the said Town of *Wenslawe*, for the perpetual Habitation of as many poor Men as the said Richard should think fit; as also to find one Chaplain in the Chapel of *St. Anne* in the Castle of *Bolton*, and one Chaplain in the Chapel of *St. Oswald*, in the Town of *Bolton*, to perform the Divine Service daily; and for the said Richard to assign the said Master and Chaplains a Revenue of 150 l. not held of the King in Capite.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Leicester.

139 King Henry IV, in the first Year of his Reign, sets forth, that his Grandfather *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, had in his Life-time began to build a Collegiate Church at *Leicester*, in Honor of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with Houses and other Buildings for the Canons, Priests, and Sick that were to live there; which his Father, *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, had been desirous to carry on; and himself being resolv'd to have so good a Work finish'd, had appointed Commissioners to bring together Masons, Carpenters, and Workmen of all sorts, to the Number of 24, for carrying on the said Structure, and taken care for Stone, Timber, and Money for the same. See more of this under the next Church of *Ledbury*, the same being misplac'd in the *Monasticon*.

LEDBURY

Collegiate Church, in the County of Hereford.

140 King Henry IV, in the 2d Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *John*, Bishop of *Hereford*, to erect a College of 9 perpetual Chaplains in the Parish Church of *Ledbury*, with certain Clerks, Ministers and Servants; one of the said Chaplains to be Master, at the choice of the Diocesan for the Time being; and the said Master and Chaplains to have a common Seal, and be capable of receiving any Lands, Possessions, or Revenues, or Advowsons of Prebends, or other Ecclesiastical Benefices, and to plead and be impleaded, by the Name of the Master and Chaplains of the College of *Ledbury*. He also granted, that the said Bishop, or his Successor, might give and assign to the said Master and Chaplains the Prebends of *Over-Hall* and *Nether-Hall*, in the said Church of *Ledbury*, and the Advowson of the Vicaridge

Dugd. ridge of the same, and for them to appropriate the
Vol. 3. same to their own Use.
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In the 18th Year of K. Henry VI, Henry, Cardinal of England, and Bishop of Winchester, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Walter Hungerford, Feoffees of Henry late King of England, of certain Lands in the Dutchy of Lancaster, granted and settled on the Collegiate Church of St. Mary at Leicester, a Rent Charge of 100 Marks per annum, arising out of divers Towns in Derbyshire, and payable at Michaelmas and Easter. This Charter appears to belong to the Church of St. Mary of Leicester, as referred to there, but is plac'd here as found in the Monasticon.

NORTH-YEVEL

Collegiate Church, in the County of Bedford.

- 141 **K**ing Henry IV, in the 6th Year of his Reign, in consideration of a Sum of Money receiv'd, granted his Licence to Gerard Braybroke, Knight, Thomas Pevre, John Hervey, John Warde, Clerk, Edmund Hampden, and John Herteshorne, for them to acquire the Advowson of the Parish Church of North-Yevel, in the County of Bedford, of the Diocese of Lincoln, for them to have and to hold of the King in Capite, by the usual Services, and to erect and convert the same into a College, of one Master, or Warden, and as many Chaplains and other Ministers as they should think fit; and for the said Persons to assign the Advowson and Patronage thereof to the Master, or Warden, and Chaplains of the said College, and for them to appropriate the same to their own Use; and they to assign a Pension of 5 Marks to a Chaplain to say Mass daily in the Chapel of the Manor of Quy, in the County of Cambridge.

ATTILBURGH

Collegiate Church, in the County of Norfolk.

- 142 **K**ing Henry IV, in the 7th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 100 Marks paid him by Henry Pakenham Senior, and Simon, Parson of the Church of Skultone, granted them his Licence to erect and found a Chantry of 5 Chaplains, one of whom to be call'd Master, or Warden of the Holy Cross at Attilburgh, in the Parish Church of Attilburgh, in Honor of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and for them to give and assign to the said Master and Chaplains one Messuage, 70 Acres of arable, 4 of Meadow, and two of Pasture, with their Appurtenances at Attilburgh, and the Advowson of the Church of Great Elyngbam, for them to have and hold for ever; and they to appropriate the said Church of Great Elyngbam to their own Use; provided that the Vicar of Great Elyngbam should have a sufficient Allowance, and that a certain Sum of Money, to be appointed by the Ordinary of the Place, should be yearly distributed to the Poor of that Parish.

STAYNEDROPE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatine of Durham.

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Thomas, Bishop of Durham, in the third Year of his Pontificate, granted his Licence to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmerland, to erect and found a College of one Master, or Warden, and certain other Chaplains and Clerks, to be continually resident, and certain poor Gentlemen and other poor Persons in the Town of Staynedrope, within the said Bishop's Liberty of Durham; the same to last for ever, according to the Institution of the said Earl; and for him, when the said College should be so erected, to give and assign 2 Messuages, and 12 Acres of Land, with their Appurtenances at Staynedrope, for the Habitation of the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, and poor Persons, and the Advowson of the Church of Staynedrope, towards their Maintenance, for the Support of the Divine Service, and of other Burdens incumbent on the said College; and the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, and Poor, to be a Body corporate, &c.

TONGE

Collegiate Church, in the County of Salop.

143
King Henry IV, in the 12th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 50 l. receiv'd, granted his Licence to Elizabeth, Relict of Fulk de Penbrugge, Knight, Walter Swan, Clerk, and William Mofse, Clerk, to acquire of the Abbat and Convent of Shrewsbury the Advowson and Patronage of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Apostle at Tonge, in Shropshire, of the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, for them to have and to hold; reserving to the said Abbat and Convent an annual Pension, they were us'd to receive, of 6 s. 8 d. And the said Elizabeth, Walter, and William, when seiz'd of the same, to convert the said Church into a perpetual and incorporate College of 5 Chaplains, or more or less, one of which to be by them appointed Warden of the said College. And that the said Persons might assign to the College so founded one Messuage, with its Appurtenances, in the said Town of Tonge; the aforesaid Advowson and Patronage, as also the Advowson and Patronage of the Parish Church of St. Mary of Orlyngbere, in the County of Northampton and Diocese of Lincoln; and 2 Messuages, 2 Roods of Land, and 4 Acres of Meadow, with their Appurtenances, at Shameford, in the County of Leicester; with the Reversion of the Manor of Gilden-Morton in the County aforesaid, after the Death of Margaret, the Wife of William Nieuport, who had the same for her Life; and the said Master and Chaplains to hold and possess all the Premises, and to be a Body Corporate, by the Name of the College of St. Bartholomew the Apostle at Tonge. Likewise that the said Elizabeth, Walter, and William, when the said College was actually founded, might give the Patronage and Advowson of the same to Richard de Penbrugge, and the Heirs of his Body.

145
King Henry V held a Parliament at Leicester, in the 3d Year of his Reign; where it was represented to him, that in case a Peace should be concluded with

with France, and the Possessions of the Alien Priories in England should be restor'd to religious Houses beyond the Sea, to which they belong'd, the same would be a great Detriment to this Kingdom, by exporting of so much Money yearly; and that all the Possessions of English Subjects in France had been, at the breaking out of the War, for ever confiscated in France: Whereupon it was ordain'd, that all the Possessions of Alien Priories in England should for ever be annex'd to the Crown, excepting certain Possessions of such Priories mention'd in the said Ordinance. Pursuant thereto, the said King, at the Request of Elizabeth, Relict of Fulk Penbrige, Knight, gave and granted to the Warden and Chaplains of the College of St. Bartholomew the Apostle of Tonge, in the County of Salop, of the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, the Town and Manor, or Grange, of Lappeley, commonly call'd the Priory of Lapeley, with all its Appurtenances, and the Church of Lappeley; all which were once Part of the Possessions of the Abbat and Monastery of St. Remigius at Rheims, in Champagne, seiz'd into the hands of King Edward, on account of the War with France, and had been farm'd out to the Prior of Lappeley at 42 Marks per annum. All these the said King Henry gave to the said College free from all Impositions whatsoever, towards the Maintenance of the Warden and Chaplains, of two Clerks and of 13 poor infirm Persons residing there; notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain. Provided that the Vicaridge of the said Church of Lappeley should be sufficiently endow'd, and a competent Sum of Money arising out of its Revenue be yearly distributed among the Poor of the said Parish.

The abovemention'd Elizabeth, William, and Walter, Founders of this College, in the Year 1410. appointed Statutes and Ordinances to be for ever observ'd in this College, which were confirm'd the following Year 1411, by John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the Purport whereof is as follows.

That there should be in the said College 5 Priests, having no other Benefices, excepting the Warden, who might have any. One of the said Priests to be Warden, and the rest obedient to him, and another Subwarden.

That there should be also two proper Clerks, for the Service of the Church.

Also 13 Poor maintain'd by the College, 7 of which so infirm, that they could not help themselves.

The Warden to be nam'd by the Foundress Elizabeth aforesaid, during her Life, and presented to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and afterwards to be chosen by the Chaplains.

In case the Chaplains disagreeing, a Warden should not be chosen in 15 Days, then the Right of Nomination to devolve to the Patron; if he name not one in 4 Months, then to belong to the Bishop, who not doing it in a Month, it should pass to the Chapter of Lichfield, and they neglecting it 15 Days, lastly, the Choice should belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Every Chaplain to be admitted by a Majority of the Warden and Chaplains, and to be in the Nature of a Novice for the first Year, at the End whereof, if found fitting by the greater Number, to be receiv'd by them.

None to be Warden or Chaplain, but a Priest, and of unspotted Life and Conversation.

If, upon the Vacancy of a Chaplain's Place, another were not receiv'd by the Master in 3 Months, the Deficiency to be supply'd by the Bishop.

The Poor of the College to be appointed by Elizabeth, the Foundress aforesaid, during her Life, and

after her Death by the Warden, not to be remov'd Dugd. again without just Cause. Vol. 3.

Every new Warden, before his Admission, to swear Pag. he will faithfully execute the said Office, and observe the Statutes.

The Subwarden to take the like Oath.

The Chaplains, when incorporated, to swear Obedience to the Warden, and to observe the Statutes, and defend the Rights of the College.

The Warden, within two Months after his Admission, to make an exact Inventory of all that belongs to the College, and to be afterwards accountable yearly. 150

The Subwarden to have the Management of all things, when there is no Warden.

The Warden to hear the Confessions of the Chaplains.

The Warden not to be nonresident above two Months in a Year, nor any of the Chaplains above one, unless it be upon the Business of the College, nor ever to be absent from the Divine Service. 151

The Warden to appoint one of the Chaplains to have the Cure of the Parish, and he to be call'd Parochial Chaplain; and another of them to teach the Clerks and Ministers of the College, as also the Children of that and other neighbouring Towns, to read, sing, and their Grammar, for which he to be allow'd a Mark a Year extraordinary. 152

The Mattins to be sung early in the Morning, the Mass and other Hours at their proper Times; with many other Ordinances about the performing of the Divine Service.

If any of the Poor be so sick or weak, that they cannot go to the Church to hear Mass, then a Chaplain to be appointed to say Mass to them in the Chapel in the House, 3 times a Week. Several Anniversaries to be duly kept in the Church. Every poor Person, unless hinder'd by Sicknefs, to hear one or two Masses every Day. 153

The Warden and Chaplains to be uniform in their decent Habit in the Church, according to the Use of the Church of Sarum, and every Chaplain to furnish himself with such Habit; and any of them coming into the Church to Divine Service not so habited, to be punish'd as absent.

The Warden and Chaplains to live in Community in the same House, each having a Chamber apart, and if they speak to one another there, to do it lowly. The Warden to keep the Keys of the outward Doors at Night. Warden and Chaplains to eat at one Table, and the Warden to say Grace. Meat and Drink to be modestly distributed. One of the Chaplains to be yearly, or quarterly, appointed Steward. Provisions always to be laid in at proper Seasons. 154

Strangers to be but seldom brought into the House, and Women never, tho' the most virtuous, or at least very rarely, upon extraordinary Occasions; and if they be suspicious Persons, upon no account whatsoever. If any Stranger din'd there at the upper Table, he who invited him to pay 3 d. if at the lower, 5 Farthings. If Provisions should be dear, or the Dignity of the Guest require it, the Charge to be proportionably rated; but if any Person were brought in to eat, for the Benefit of the College, the Charge to be defray'd out of the publick Stock. No Priest to bring any Person to Table above one Day, unless it were a Friend or Relation, that came from some remote Part.

No Priest or Clerk to use Hunting or Hawking, nor to keep any Dog for Sport; and any transgressing, after three Admonitions, to be expell'd, without Noise. 155

Dugd. The Warden and Chaplains to be decently cloath'd, *Vol. 3.* and uniformly, once a Year, and the Clerks in like *Pag.* manner. The Warden to be allow'd 10 Marks a Year for his Cloathing and other Expences, besides his Diet; each Chaplain 4 Marks, besides their Diet, and other Profits for Obits, &c. The Clerks and other Choristers to be allow'd according to their Ability. The Subwarden, the Chaplain that has the Cure of the Parish, and the Steward, half a Mark above their constant Allowance, for a Year, or in proportion for a shorter Time.

The Clerks to serve the Warden and Chaplains at Table, and to eat at a 2d Table; as also to see Harvest brought in, at the proper Season, at such Hours as they are not to attend the Divine Service.

Each poor Person, admitted into the said College, to receive for his Diet, Cloathing, and other Necessaries, one Mark Sterling in Money, or the Value, besides their Dwelling-house, with other Profits of the Gift of the Faithful.

In case the Revenues of the College should increase any way to 100 Marks *per annum*, then each poor Person to have half a Mark yearly added to his Allowance; and if the said Revenues should happen to increase to 100 *l.* or more yearly, then each poor Person to be allow'd 2 Marks a Year.

156 A Lamp to be kept burning before the High Altar, and Candles to be furnish'd for the Divine Service, and all Houses to be repair'd by the Warden, at the Expence of the College.

The Warden to be punish'd by the Bishop, if he omitted to pay the Chaplains, Clerks, or Poor, their Allowances; unless any of them had by common Consent been mulcted for Offences.

The College to have a common Seal, for their common Business, with the Image of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, as also that of a Knight on one side, and a Lady on the other kneeling, and the Coat of Arms of *Fulk Penbrugge*, Knight, and of his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Foundress, in the same Seal, under the Feet of the aforesaid Apostle, and about the same written, THE COMMON SEAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW AT TONGE. The same to be kept under two different Keys, in a Chest, with the Writings and the Treasure of the College.

The Warden and Chaplains strictly forbid granting or selling any Pensions, Corrodies, or Immoveables belonging to the College. Any one consenting to such Pension, Corrody or Alienation, to be expell'd the College, unless the same were done by the Diocesan for the Benefit of the said College, or upon some other necessary Occasion.

The Brethren disabled, either by Age or Sickness, to be charitably maintain'd, and not to be expell'd on that account, but only for Crimes committed, or in case any one have otherwise got temporal Possessions to the Value of 6 Marks a Year.

When the Brethren meet in their Chapter, after the Business relating to the same, they are to enquire, whether any Faults have been committed since their last Meeting there; and if any appear, the same are to be chastiz'd by the Warden or Subwarden.

157 Grievous Crimes not to be punish'd, but the Warden being present, unless he were to be long away, and the Delay might be dangerous. But, if the Case were doubtful, his Return to be expected. Yet, if it were such a Crime as to cause Irregularity, the Party to be immediately expell'd, as in case of Murder, or the like. Yet for Adultery, Perjury, Theft, or the like, which might admit of Readmission, after due Penance perform'd, the Party having made his humble Confession before the Brethren, to be again restor'd. If it be Fornication, Drunkenness, or the like, the Offender to be twice corrected by

the Warden or Subwarden, and the third time to be expell'd. The same to be observ'd in relation to the Poor. If the Warden should be guilty of such Offence, the Brothers twice to exhort him to correct the same, and the third time to accuse him to the Bishop, to be punish'd by him canonically; and if after such Punishment he does not amend, then he to be expell'd by the Ordinary.

If any Chaplain would of his own accord leave the College, he should give six Months Warning; and if he did not, then to lose his Allowance for those six Months.

No Seizure to be made by the Patrons, or their Heirs, during any Vacancy, &c.

FODRINGHEY

Collegiate Church, in Northamptonshire.

THE Charter of King *Henry IV.* of the 13th 158 Year of his Reign, sets forth, that he and his Kinsman *Edward*, Duke of York, had founded a College at *Fodringhey*, in the County of *Northampton*, on a Piece of Ground of 6 Acres, within the Lordships of the said Duke, for one Master, 12 Chaplains, 8 Clerks and 13 Choristers, under the Name of, *The Master and College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of All Saints at Fodringhey*; and that they be a Body corporate, having a common Seal, and capable of pleading or being impleaded, purchasing, or receiving, &c. as such.

And the said Master and College to have and enjoy, in perpetual Alms, the aforesaid six Acres for their Church, Houses, and other Buildings. And for the Maintenance of the said Master, Chaplains, &c. he assign'd to them the Sum of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on the Revenues of the Alien Priory of *Newent*, in the Counties of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, the same being seiz'd for the Crown on account of the War with *France*, together with the Alien Priory of *Anebury*; at the same time exempting them from all Exactions, Impositions, or other Burdens from the Crown. He also granted the said Master and College to have all 163 Chattels of Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, and the like, and Fines and Amerciaments, with the Liberties of *Infangenbref* and *Outfangenbref*, all Chattels forfeited, Waifs and Strays, &c.

King *Henry V.* in the third Year of his Reign, 162 granted his Licence to *Edward* Duke of York, aforesaid, to enfeof *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Durham*, *Walter Hungerford*, Knight; and several others, with his Manors of *Fasterne*, *Old Woton*, *Tokenham*, *Chefuorth*, *Wynterborne*, *Compton-Basset*, and *Sevenhampton*, in the County of *Wilts*, as also the Advowson of the Church of *Tokenham*, the Town of *Woton-Bury*, and the Hundred of *Hirworth* and *Criklade*, in the said County; the Manor of *Dorhstone* in *Glocestershire*; the Manor of *Ansty* in *Herefordshire*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Ansty*; the Manors of *Nostyngton* and *Yarwell* in *Norfolk*; the Castle, Manor, and Town of *Fodringhay* in the same County; the Castle, Town, and Manor of *Stanford*; and the Town and Soc of *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*; and the Castle and Manor of *Conesburgh*, *Braintell*, *Clifton*, *Hattefeld*, *Fishlake*, and *Thorne* in *Yorkshire*; the same to be had and held of them, and their Heirs and Successors, for the carrying on and finishing of this College.

Articles

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Pag. Articles concerning the new building of this Church.

" This Endenture maad bitwix Will. Wolfson, Sqwier, Thomas Peckam, Clerke, Commissaries for the hy and mighty Prince, and my right redouthid Lord the Duc of Yorke on the too part; and Will. Horwode Free-Mason dwellyng in Fodringhey on the t'other part; wytnessith, that the same Will. Horwode hath granthid and undertaken, and by thise same hath indenthid, graunts, and undertakes to mak up a new body of a Kirk joyning to the Quire of the College of Fodringhey, of the same hight and brede that the said Quire is of: and in length iiiiix fete fro the said Quere donward withyn the Walles, a meteyerd of England accounthid alwey for iij fete. And in this Cavenant the said Will. Horwode shall also wel make all the ground-werk of the said body, and take hit, and void hit at his own cost, as latlay hit suffisantly as hit ought to be by oversight of Maisters of the same Craft, which ituff suffisantly ordeigned for him at my seide Lord's cost, as longeth to such a werke. And to the said body he shall make two Isles, and tak the ground----- hem in wise aforesaid, both the Isles according to height and brede to the Isles of the saide Quere, and in height to the body afore said; the ground of the said Body and Isles to be maad within the ende under the ground table-stones with rough stone, and fro the ground table-stone bo----- ments, and alle the remanent of the said body and Isles unto the full hight of the said Quire with clene hewen Ashler altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said Quire, and all the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones, the soles of the Windows, the Pillars and Capettels that the Arches and Pendants shall rest upon, which shall be altogedir of Free-stone wrought trewly and dewly as hit ought to be.

" And in eche Isle shall be Wyndows of Free-stones, accordyng in all Poynts unto the Wyndows of the said Quire, sawf they shall no bowtels haf at all. And in the West-end of aither of the said Isles, he shall mak a Wyndow of four lights, accordyng altogedir to the Wyndows of the said Isles. And till aither Isle shall be a sperware enbattailment of Free-stoon throughout, and both the ends enbattailed butting upon the Stepil. And aither of the Isles shall have fix mighty Botrasse of Free-stone, clen-hewyn; and every Botrasse fynisht with a fymal, according in all points to the fymals of the said Quere, saf only that the Botrasse of the body shall be more large, more strong and mighty than the Botrasse of the said Quere.

" And the Cler-story both withyn and without shall be made of the clene Asheler growndid upon ten mighty Pillars with four respounds; that ys to say two above joyning to the Quere, and two beneth joyning to the end of the sayd bodye. And to the two Respounds of the sayd Quere shall be two perpeyn-walls joyning of Free-stone, then wrought, that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddle Quere dore; and in either wall three lyghts and lavatoris in aither side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters, that is to say, oon on aither side of the middel dore of the said Quere; and oon on either side of the said Isles.

" And in eche of the said Isles shal be five Arches abof the Stepill, and abof every Arche a Wyndow, and every Wyndow of four lyghts, according in all points to the Wyndows of the clere-story of

" the said Quere. And either of the said Isles Dugd. shall have fix mighty Arches butting on aither Vol. 3. side to the clere-story, and two mighty Arches Pag. butting on aither side to the said Stepull according to the Arches of the said Quere, both yn table-stones and crestis, with a Square embattailment thereupon.

" And in the North side of the Chirche the said Will. Horwode shall make a Porche; the owter side of clene Asheler, the inner-side of rough stone, containing in length xij Fete, and in brede as the botrasse of the said Body wol soeffre; and in hight according to the Isle of the same side, which resorable lights in aither side, and with a square embattailment above.

" And in the South-side of the Cloystre-ward another Porche joyning to the Dore of the said Cloystre, beryng wydenesse as the botrasse will soeffre; and in hight betwixt the Chirch and the said-----Dore, with a Dore yn the West-side of the said Porche to the Town-ward; and in aither side so many lights as will suffice: and a square embattailment above, and in hight according to the place where hit is set.

" And in the West-end of the said body shall be a Stepyl standing----- the Chirche upon three strong and mighty Arches vawthid with stoon; the which Stepyl shall haf in length iiiiix fete after the mete-yard, three fete to the yard above the ground-table-stones, and xx fete square withyn the walls, the Walles beryng fix fete thickenesse abof the said ground-table-stones. And to the hight of the said body hit shall be square with two mighty botresses joyning thereto, oon in aither side of a large Dore, which shall be in the West end of the same Stepyl.

" And when the said Stepyl cometh to the hight of the said bay----- then hit shall be chaungid and turnyd in viij panes, and at every Scouchon a boutrasse fynisht with fimal, according to the fymals of the said Quere and Body, the said Chapell embattailed with a square embattailment large: and abof the Dore of the said Stepyl a wyndow rising in hight also high as the gret Arche of the Stepyl, and in brede as the body will issue. And in the said Stepyl shall be two flores, and abof either flore viij clere-storial windows set yn the myddes of the walle, eche window of three lights, and alle the owter side of the Stepyl of clen wrought Free-stone; and the inner side of rough ston. And in the said Stepyl shall be a ulce townyng, serving till the said Body, Isles and Quere, both beneth and abof, with alle manere other werke necessary that longyth to such a Body, Isles, Stepyl and Porches, also well nocht comprehendit in this Endenture, is comprehendit and expressyd.

" And of all the werke that in thise same Endenture is devised and reherfyd, my said Lord of Yorke shall fynde the carriage and stufte, that ys to say Stone, Lyme, Sonde, Ropes, Boltes, Ladderis, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes, and all manere of Stufte that longeth to the said werke; for the which werke well, truly and duly to be made and fynisht in wyse as it ys afore devised and declaryd, the said Will. Horwode shall haf of my said Lord ccc l. Sterlingues: of the which summe he shall be payd in wise as it shall be declaryd hereafter; that is to say when he hath takyn his ground of the said Kirke, Isles, Botrasse, Porches and Stepyl, hewyn and set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without, as hit ought to be well and duly made, then he shall haf vi l. xiiij s. iij d. And

" when

Dugd. " when the said *Will. Horwode* hath set oo fote abof
 Vol. 3. " the ground-table-stone, also well throughout the
 Pag. " outerside as the inner side of all the said werke,
 " then he shall haf payment of an c l. Sterling, and
 " so for every fote of the seyd werke, aftir that
 164 " hit be fully wrought and set, as hit ought to be,
 " and as it is afore devysed, till it come to the full
 " hight of the highest of the fymals, and batailment
 " of the seyd body, hewyng, fettyng and reysing---
 " of the Steple, after hit be passyd the highest of the
 " Embattailment of the sayd Body, he shall but
 " xxx s. Sterlingues, till hit be fully endyd and per-
 " formyd, in wise as hit is afore devysed.
 " And when all the werk abof written, reherfyd
 " and devised is fully finisht, as hit ought to be, and
 " as hit is above accordyd and devysed betwix the
 " seyd Commissaris, and the sayd *William*; then the
 " seyd *Will. Horwode* shall haf full payment of the
 " said ccc l. Sterling, if any be due, or left unpaid
 " thereof until hym. And during all the sayd werke
 " the seyd *Will. Horwode* shall neither set mo nor
 " fewer Free-Mafons, Rogh Setters ne Leyes there-
 " upon, but as such as shal be ordeigned to haf the
 " governance and ofersight of the said werke undre
 " my Lord of *Yorke* well ordeign him, and assigne
 " him for to haf.
 " And yf so be, that the seyd *Will. Horwode* mak
 " not full payment of all or any of his Workmen,
 " then the Clerke of Werke shall pay him in his
 " presence and stoppe als mykyll in the said *Will.*
 " *Horwode* hand, as the payment that shall be dewe
 " unto the Workmen comyth o.
 " And during all the seyd Werke the Setters shall
 " be chosyn and takyn by such as shall haf the go-
 " vernance and oversight of the sayd Werke by my
 " seyd Lord; they to be payed by the hand of the
 " said *Will. Horwode*, in forme and manner abof-
 " wryten and devysed. And yf be so that the sayd
 " *Will. Horwode* wol complayn and say at any time,
 " that the two said Setters, or any of hem be not
 " profitable ne suffisant Workemen for my Lordy's
 " avayle; then by oversight of Master-Mafons of
 " the Countre they shall be demyd; and yf they be
 " found faulty, or unable, then they shall be
 " chaunghyt, and other takyn and chosyn in, by
 " such as shall haf the governance of the sayd Werke
 " by my sayd Lordy's ordenance and commande-
 " ment.
 " And yf hit so be that the sayd *Will. Horwode*, make
 " noght full end of the said Werke withyn terme
 " reasonable, which shall be lymit him in certain
 " by my said Lord, or by his Counseil in forme and
 " manere, as is aforewryten and devysed in these
 " same Endentures, then he shall yeilde his Body
 " to Prison at my Lordy's Will, and all his movable
 " goods and heritages at my sayd Lordy's disposi-
 " tion, or ordenance. In wytness (&c.) the sayd
 " Commissaries, as the sayd *Will. Horwode* to these
 " present Endentures haf set their Sealles enterchan-
 " geably, &c. the xxivth day of September, the yere
 " of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry*
 " the Sixt, after the Conquest of England xiiij.

STOKE-CLARE

*Collegiate Church, in the County
 of Suffolk.*

POPE John XXIII, by his Bulls granted Licence,
 to Edmund Earl of March, to convert the Church

of *Stoke*, in the Diocese of *Norwich*, founded by the
 Predecessors of the said Earl, and being then a Pri-
 ory of the Order of *St. Benedict*, into a Collegiate of
 Secular Canons, one of them to be Dean, which was
 afterwards confirm'd by Pope *Martin V*, in the
 third Year of his Pontificate.

*Statutes and Ordinances of the Collegiate
 Church of St. John Baptist at Stoke, near
 Clare, in the Diocese of Norwich, enacted
 by the honourable Thomas Barnesly, Dean
 of the said Church, by the Authority and
 Command of the illustrious Prince the Lord
 Edmund Mortemar, Earl of March and
 Ulster, and Lord of Wygemore and
 Clare, Founder and Patron of the said
 College, &c.*

That there be in the said Collegiate Church a
 Dean and 6 Secular Canons, the first of them to be
 call'd Prebendary of the first Stall on the North
 side; the next of the second Stall on the South side,
 &c.

That the Dean, Canons and Vicars at the Time
 of their Admission be Priests.

That all the Canons be resident during 32 Weeks
 in the Year.

That every Canon during his Residence be
 oblig'd to be present in the Church on all double
 Festivals, at Mattins, High Mass, Vespers and
 Complin.

That every Canon resident keep a modest Servant,
 and do not oblige the Choristers to serve him.

No Canon Non-resident to receive above 40 s. a
 Year for his Prebend.

The Dean to have for his Dignity the Parish
 Church of *Stoke* with all its Profits, and that of
Hougden in the same manner.

The same Dean to have there for his Dwelling
 that call'd the Dean's Place.

The Dean also to receive for his Residence 20
 Marks yearly.

The first Prebendary being resident to have the
 Chapel at *St. Mary* at *Stoke* for his Prebend.

The second Prebendary being resident to have a
 Pension of 32 Shillings from the Hospital of *St.*
Bartholomew, in *London*; 66 s. and 8 d. from the Priory
 of *Sudbury*; 15 s. 8 d. from *Poselyingford* and *Chypley*;
 66 s. 8 d. of the Toll of *Sudbury*; 5 s. from the
 Abbess of *Danney*, at *Radeswell*; and 26 s. 8 d. at *Ca-*
vendish; and so the other Canons their several Al-
 lowances gradually. None of them to receive above
 40 s. a Year, unless they be resident.

No Canon to alienate, or set to farm any thing
 belonging to the College.

None to lie a bed after 6 of the Clock, or half an
 Hour past, unless Sick or very Aged; and if any do
 it on pretence of Sicknes, to be punish'd by the
 Dean.

That there be 8 Vicars continually resident in the
 College, and two chief Clerks, skill'd in singing,
 and all other Ministers to be resident.

That there be also 5 Choristers, or decent singing
 Boys, each of them to be allow'd 5 Marks a Year,
 or sufficient Diet and Cloathing.

All the Vicars, Clerks and other Ministers to be
 in the Choir at divine Service, and one Vicar to be
 sworn to write down the Names of the Absent, and
 they to be mulcted for Absence at Mattins 1 d. at
 High-Mass 1 d. at Vespers 1 d. and at other Hours $\frac{1}{4}$.

The

The Clerks to keep and look to all things belonging to the Church and Vestry.

The Order of ringing to divine Service appointed, and the Keepers of the Vestry to be sworn not to suffer any Person to come in or go out through the Church in the Night, on Pain of being expell'd.

The Canons and others to keep Silence during the divine Service in the Choir, and to be decently habited according to their Degrees.

The Dean to take Care that no Insolences be committed by any, and to punish such as shall be found guilty.

The 2 chief Clerks to be allow'd 100 s. a Year each; and the 2 lesser Clerks 4 l. a Year each.

A Master to be appointed to teach the Boys of the College reading, singing, and good Behaviour, and he to be allow'd 40 s. per annum for the same.

The Bell to ring Coverfeu at 8 at Night, and then no Person to be abroad, and all the Gates to be shut.

No Canon or Vicar to bring any Person in to Commons, without the Dean's Leave.

Because Familiarity breeds Contempt, no Canon, Vicar, or Clerk to frequent Taverns, or Ale-houses at *Stoke* or *Esse*; a Canon under Pain of being expell'd for a Year, and any other for ever.

No Canon, who has not 40 l. a Year to be allow'd hunting, and no Vicar upon any Account, nor any to keep a Dog for Sport, except the Dean, who might have 4.

None to have any Weapons in the College, under the Penalty of 20 s. or Expulsion.

A Canon striking within a Mile of the College, to be excluded his Residence for 5 Years; any other to be punish'd at the Will of the Dean.

No Canon, or Vicar to go frequently to any Woman's House, or to bring any into his Chamber, to prevent Scandal.

If any Person be offensive and quarrellsome, and being twice reprov'd, does not mend, he to be then expell'd without any Noise.

Any one convicted of Heresy, Sodomy, or Magick, to be immediatly expell'd.

Any one defaming another wrongfully, to be punish'd at the Will of the Dean.

No Canon or Vicar to be long in the Town, or to go over the Field without a modest Companion, or at least a Servant.

The Dean, if present, to perform the Office on great Festivals.

The Canons, Vicars, and Clerks to forbear discouraging with Women, or other Lay Persons in the Church.

The Dean to compel the Canons, Vicars and Clerks to Sing and Officiate in the Choir, as also to pay their Debts, and to appoint a Verger for the Church, and, with the Chapter, a Porter, who should be oblig'd to swear he would shut the Gate immediately after Coverfeu, and let none in or out, without Leave. He also to oblige the Brethren resident to repair the Church and all that belong'd to the same.

One Vicar Precentor to be appointed by the Dean to govern the Choir in singing and performing of Ceremonies, and he to be allow'd 20 s. a Year for the same.

No Clerk to sit at the same Table to dine with the Canons and Vicars, unless when some Stranger, or Companion gives them an Entertainment; who may order it as he pleases.

The Garden to be divided into four Parts, one for every two Vicars, whom the Dean may oblige to keep the same in Order.

No Canon, Vicar, or Clerk to go to Commons out of the College, under the Penalty of being expell'd. *Dugd. Vol. 3. Page*

A publick Seal to be kept, as has been said in other Places.

Accounts to be brought in twice a Year, and the Receiver to give Security.

The Vicars to sit at Table as they come in, and all to eat together in one Hall, and the Bible to be read whilst they dine.

Every Vicar to have Leave to be abroad to see his Friends, or the like, 8 Weeks in the Year; and each Clerk 6 Weeks; but to pay their Commons all the Time as if present. 171

The Fishery and Woods belonging to the College to be common to the Dean and Canons; yet so that no Waste be made, and all Forfeitures to be divided among them.

Every Canon preferr'd in the College to give a Cope worth 40 s. within a Year after his said Promotion. 172

When the Place of Dean is vacant, the Patron to present to the same some Person who, at least, has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in some University. Canons to be presented by the Dean and Chapter, as also the Vicars.

All Persons of what Degree soever admitted into the College, immediately to swear upon the Holy Gospels, that they will be faithful to the College; and that they will observe all the Statutes made, or to be made by Mr. *Thomas Barnesly*, the Dean. 173

There are many other Statutes and Ordinances, but most relating to the Church Service, and such as have been before mention'd in other Collegiates, therefore needless to be repeated. These are dated 1422.

NORTH CADBURY Collegiate Church, in Somersetshire.

King Henry V, in the fourth Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Elizabeth*, Relict of *William Botreaux* Senior, Knight, to erect and found a College of 7 Chaplains; one of them to be Chief, by the Name of Rector of the College of St. Michael, of North Cadbury; and 4 Clerks, to perform divine Service there for the said King, &c. in the Parish Church of North-Cadbury, which had been by her new built.

He also gave Leave to annex to it 2 Acres of Land adjoining, being Parcel of the Manor of North-Cadbury, for a Churchyard, with the Advowson of the said Church, and to *William Palton*, Knight, *Henry Nansomer*, Clerk, *Richard Wycle*, Clerk, *John Lannoy*, and *John Vincent*, to assign to the said Rector and Chaplains two Messuages, 24 Acres of Arable, 8 Acres of Meadow, with grazing, and other Particulars in the said Town of North Cadbury. 174

MANCHESTER Collegiate Church, in the County of Lancaster.

King Henry V, in the ninth Year of his Reign, in Consideration of 200 Marks receiv'd, granted his Licence to *Thomas*, Bishop of *Durham*, *John Heneye*
A a a a a

Dugd. Henze and Nicholas Morte, Parsons of the Church of
Vol. 3. *Swinshevede*, Richard Lumbard, Parson of the Church
Pag. of *Holtham*, and Richard Frithe, who were possess'd of
the Manor of *Manchester* and the Advowson of the
Church thereof, to erect the said Church into a
175 Collegiate, consisting of a Master or Warden, and
as many Chaplains and other Ministers as they
should think fit; and the said Master, or Warden,
and his Successors to be call'd Masters and Wardens
of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary at *Man-
chester*, with the usual Powers and Liberties; as also
for the said Founders to give and assign to the Mas-
ter and Chaplains aforesaid, 5 Messuages and 10
Acres of Land, with their Appurtenances at *Man-
chester*, *Gortone* and *Hetone*, and the Advowson of the
Church, and for the Master and Chaplains to appro-
priate the said Church to their own use, and to hold
and enjoy the same with the Messuages, &c. afore-
said.

HIGHAM-FERRERS *Collegiate Church, in Northamp- tonshire.*

King Henry V, in the 10th Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence to Henry Chichele, Archbishop
of *Canterbury*, and Legate Apostolick, to found a
perpetual College of 8 Chaplains, one of whom to
be Master, and to have the Government of the said
College, and 4 Clerks; one of the said Chaplains,
or of the Clerks, to teach Grammar there; and ano-
ther, Musick; and also six Choristers, all of them to
pray for the King, &c. The said Archbishop to
found the same on a Piece of Ground of his own
containing 3 Acres, being Part of the Manor of
176 *Higham-Ferrers*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*,
and the same to be call'd the College of the Blessed
Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of *Canterbury*, and St. Ed-
ward the Confessor of *Higham-Ferrers*; and the Masters,
Chaplains, &c. thereof to be capable of acquiring
Lands, &c. and performing all other Acts as a
Body Corporate. The same King also, in Favour of
this Collegiate, granted to the said Archbishop and
William Chichele, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, the alien
Priory, or Manor of *Merssege*, devolv'd to the Crown
by the Statute of *Leicester*, for seizing into the King's
Hands of all alien Priories.

177 The same King again, in the twelfth Year of his
Reign, says he had granted his Licence to the said
Master and Chaplains to acquire Lands and Reve-
nues to the yearly value of 40 Marks, notwithstand-
ing the Statute of *Mortmain*; and in Pursuance there-
of did now grant that Thomas Brouns, Clerk, and
Thomas Compworth, might confer on them the Manor
of *Overdene*, in the County of *Bedford*, and 60 Acres
of Wood at *Swynesh* in the County of *Huntingdon*; and
the aforesaid Archbishop and others, the Manor
of *Chesterton* in the same County, and the Manor of
Bereford by *Newenham*, all which were valu'd at the
yearly income of 29 Marks, 6 Shillings and 8 Pence.

By another Charter of his thirteenth Year, the
same King Henry permitted the aforesaid Archbishop
to assign to this College a Messuage call'd *The Swan
on the Hope*, 60 Acres of Arable and 10 Acres of
Meadow at *Higham-Ferrers* and *Newenton*, in the
County of *Northampton*, which were valu'd at 20 s.
per Annum.

St. MICHAEL PATER NOSTER CHIRCHE *Collegiate, in the City of London, commonly call'd WHITINGTON'S COLLEDGE.*

Henry, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Legate
Apostolick, granted his Licence to John Coven-
tre, John Carpenter, and William Grove, Executors of
the last Will of Richard Whittington Citizen, and Mer-
cer of *London*, to found this Collegiate Church, and
confirm'd the Statutes they made for the better Go-
vernment of the same, which have been sufficiently
spoken of before, by the Name of *Whittington's Hos-
pital* or *Alms-house*; it would be superfluous to re-
peat, what is in this Place again deliver'd, only in
another manner, in the *Monasticon*; see Page 266 of
this Book, and Number 100 of the References in
the Margin. The six Pages here omitted of the
Monasticon in this Margin being all upon this Subject,
and therefore we pass to the next.

BATTLE-FIELD *Collegiate Church, in Shropshire.*

King Henry VI, in the fourth year of his Reign,
gave and granted to Roger Yoe, of *Leetone*, Rector
of the Chapel of St. John Baptist at *Adbrigton-Hussee*,
in the County of *Salop*, a Piece of Ground, with all
the Buildings in it, within the Lordship of *Adbrigton-
Hussee* near *Shrewsbury*, in the Field call'd *Battle-Field*,
where a Battle had been lately fought between the
said King and Henry Percy, whose Adherents he calls
Rebels, which Piece of Ground was ditch'd in, and
contain'd in Length and Breadth two Acres of Land,
together with two Inlets and Outlets, along the
Lands of Richard Hussee, 20 Foot wide, and the
other 15 Foot wide. This Piece of Ground had
been before granted to the aforesaid Roger by the
said Richard Hussee, who held the same of the King,
for him to build thereon a Chapel, in Honor of
St. Mary Magdalen, of which the said Roger and his
Successors were for ever to be call'd Masters, and
for 5 other Chaplains to pray for the King, Bene-
factors, &c. The King therefore granted that the
Chapel there built as aforesaid, should be a Chantry
of 6 Chaplains, and that the Chapel of St. John
Baptist should for ever be annex'd to it, and that
Richard Hussee aforesaid, and his Heirs, should be per-
petual Patrons of the same; as also that the said
Roger and his Successors might appropriate to
themselves the Parish Church of *Michaelliskirke* in
Lancashire, and the Parish Church of St. Andrew at
Idesale, with the free Royal Chapel of St. Michael,
in the Castle of *Shrewsbury*, and that of St. Juliana
in the said Town. The said Master and Chaplains
to be for ever exempt from Tenths, Fifteenths, Sub-
sidies, Tallages, Contributions, or any other Imposi-
tions from the Crown; and they to have a Fair
there yearly at the Festival of St. Mary Magdalen.

The aforesaid Founder Roger Yoe, by his last Will
dated 1444, ordain'd his Body to be bury'd near the
High Altar of this Church; he gave and bequeath'd
to the 5 Chaplains in his College 3 Silver gilt
Chalices, one *Paxbrede* of Silver gilt, 2 Silver Cru-
ets, 3 Brass Bells hanging in the Belfrey; two
Cases after the Manner of *Sarum*, otherwise call'd

Lyggers;

Dugd. Vol. 3. Page 187. *Lyggers*; 3 gilt Copper Crosses; 2 new Missals; 2 new Graduals; 3 old Missals, one of them cover'd with red Leather; one old Case; one Processional; one Executor of the Office; one Book of Collects; 4 of *Placebo* and *Dirige*; one Psalter; one Pair of Vestments of red Velvet; one red Velvet Cope, with two Velvet Dalmatics; one Pair of Vestments of white Silk; one white Silk Cope, with two Dalmatics; 4 Pair of other Vestments, and one yearly Manual.

Item, he left and bequeath'd to them a Mansion for themselves, with proper Offices, with the following Utensils, viz. a long Table, with 2 Benches, 3 Towels, a Basin and Ewer; 3 Brass Pots in the Kitchen, 2 Spits, and 2 Iron Racks, one Cupboard, a Jack with Iron Wheels and Weights to turn the Meat; a Laton Chafer; 20 Pewter Dishes and Plates, &c.

Item, all the Profits and Emoluments of the Parish Church of *St. Michael at Wyre*, in the Diocese of York, and they to repair the Chancel of the said Church; also the Parish Church of *Ideale*, the Chapel of *Dadele* and the Town of *Aston*, with the Grange of *Astone*, and the Profits of the Church of *St. Juliana* in *Shrewsbury*.

Item, that the Alms gather'd on Pretence of Indulgences, and the Offerings, be spent in building the Belfrey; and when that is finish'd, in maintaining of the Poor in the said College and Repairs of their House.

Item, that the 5 Chaplains of the College live in Community, and none of them to be absent by Day or Night without the Master's Leave, under Forfeiture of 3 Shillings for every Offence; and each of them at his Admittance to swear Obedience to the said Master.

Every Chaplain to have for his Allowance 10 Marks yearly, besides 4 Pence a Week for their good Performance of the Divine Office, as here particularly enjoyn'd.

All remaining over and above this to go to the Works of the College and the Maintenance of the Poor belonging to it, &c. as in others.

Here follows again a Deed, misplac'd in the *Monasticon*, as belonging to the abovemention'd Collegiate of *St. Michael Pater Noster*, or *Whittington's* College or Hospital, in which is nothing more material to be added in this Place, unless it be that the Executors of *Whittington* aforesaid appointed 63 l. Sterling to be allow'd the said College or Hospital, out of *Whittington's* Estate, till such time as it should be endow'd with Lands and Revenues to that Value.

T H E L E

Collegiate Church, in the County of Hertford.

190 T H E Charter of the ninth of King Henry VI, grants leave to *John Howeden*, Clerk, Warden of the Collegiate Church of *Thele* and the Chaplains thereof, with the Consent of their Patron, to give and assign to the Prior of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary, call'd *Elfing-Spittle*, in London, 6 Messuages, one Mill, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 30 of Pasture, and a Revenue of 12 l. at *Bures-Gifford*, *Thelmesford*, *Writele* and *Bromfeld*, in the County of *Essex*; as also one Messuage, one Carucate, and three Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 20 of Wood, and a Revenue of 100 Shillings, besides grazing for 10 Cows and 100 Sheep at *Thele*,

Stransted-Abbot, *Amwelk*, *Brokesbourne*, and *Hoddesdone* Dugd. in the County of *Hertford*, and the Advowson of Vol. 3. the Churches of *Thele* and *Aldham*, in the same Pag. Counties, to be had and held of the aforesaid *Elfing-Spittle*, to find 10 Canons Regular in the aforesaid College and three other Regular Canons in the said Hospital, to perform the divine Service for the Founders, &c.

W Y E

Collegiate Church, in the County of Kent.

K Ing Henry VI, in the tenth Year of his Reign, 191 grants Licence to *John*, Archbishop of York, to erect a College in the Parish of *Wye*, the same to consist of one Master, and as many Priests, Chaplains and Ministers as he should think fit, to be call'd *The College of St. Gregory and St. Martin*; and the said Master and Chaplains to be a Body Corporate; and the said Archbishop to have Liberty to endow the said College with Revenues both Spiritual and Temporal, for the Maintenance of the Master, Chaplains, &c. 192

In the 17th Year, the same King, in Consideration of 200 l. remitted to him of a greater Sum he ow'd, gave to the said Archbishop the Advowson and Rectory of the Church of *Newentone* near *Herthe*, with all Appurtenances, and the Grange of *Bransete*, the Lands of *Newentone*, and *Promchill*, Glebes, Tithes, &c. any way belonging to the said Rectory, being of the yearly Value of 14 l. with Leave for the said Archbishop to grant and assign the same to the Master and Chaplains of the College of *Wye*. 193

Again in his 29th Year, the same King sets forth, that in his 28th Year he had granted Licence to the aforesaid Archbishop of York, to assign the Advowson of the Church of *Bofton-Allulph* to *Thomas Gage*, Master of the aforesaid College of *Wye*, and to the Priests or Chaplains thereof, to be held by them for ever, and by these Charters he grants that the said Master and Chaplains may receive of the said Archbishop and Cardinal 12 Messuages, 380 Acres of Arable, 60 of Meadow, 940 of Pasture, 120 of Wood, a Revenue of 9 l. 12 s. and 8 Cocks, 60 Hens, and 40 Eggs, with Appurtenances in the City of *Canterbury*, *Wye*, *Bofton-Allulph*, *Crundale*, *Godmersham*, *Betresdene* and *Postelynge*, all of them worth 27 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum, as also the Advowson of the aforesaid Church of *Bofton-Allulph*, and appropriate the said Church and Vicary, and convert the same with the Messuages, &c. above mention'd to their own Uses.

T A T E S H A L E

Collegiate Church, in Lincolnshire.

K Ing Henry VI, in the 17th Year of his Reign, 194 granted his Licence to *Ralph Cromwell*, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal of England, *William Alnewyke*, Bishop of Lincoln, *John Scrope*, Knight, *Walter Hungerford*, Knight, *Walter Tailbois*, Esquire, and *William Pastone*, Patrons of the Parish Church of *Tateshale*, in the County of *Lincoln*, to convert the said Church, in Honor of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed

Dugd. Vol. 3. Page sed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apostle, St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist, into a Collegiate, or College of 7 Chaplains, 6 Lay Clerks, and 6 Choristers, one of which Chaplains to be Master, and to erect a perpetual Alms House on their own Ground, near the Churchyard of the Church aforesaid, containing 10 Acres of Land, being Parcel of the Castle and Manor of *Tatebale*, for 13 Poor of both Sexes, with Mansions, Houses and Buildings for the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers and their Servants, with Cloisters, Enclosures, Gardens, Orchards, and all other Conveniencies; and to assign the same to the said Master and Chaplains; and they to be a Body Corporate, with all Powers and Capacities as such, and that they might acquire Lands, Houses, Tenements, or other Revenues Ecclesiastical or Secular to the Value of 200 l. per Annum, over and above the Advowson and yearly Value of the said Church of *Tatebale*, and of the Houses and ten Acres aforesaid; without Fine or Fee to him or his Heirs.

ETON

Collegiate Church, near Windsor,
in Berkshire.

195 THE Charter of the 19th of King Henry VI sets forth, that he had design'd to found a College, consisting of a Master and a convenient Number of Companions, Priests, Clerks and Boys, and certain poor indigent Scholars, and other poor and infirm Persons; as also of one Grammar Master to teach the said poor and indigent Scholars, and others coming from any Parts of England, gratis, at the Parish Church of *Eton*, near *New Wyndesore*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and on a Piece of Ground contiguous to the said Church and its Churchyard, on the North side thereof, containing 300 Foot in Length, and 260 in Breadth, and to cause the said Parish Church to be converted into a Collegiate, and to give to the College the Advowson of the said Parish Church, with other Possessions. For the performing hereof, he gave his full Power to *Robert Kent*, *William Lynde*, and *William Waryn*.

196 Another Charter of the same Year of the same King imports, That he had founded the said College of one Provost and 10 Priests, 4 Clerks and 6 Boys Choristers, to serve God there daily, and 25 poor indigent Scholars, to learn Grammar, as also 25 poor infirm Men, to pray for the said King, &c. also one Master of Grammar to teach the aforesaid indigent Scholars, and any others whatsoever resorting thither from all Parts of England, without exacting Money, or any other Reward. The Provost, Priests and Clerks, indigent Boys, poor Scholars, and Master, to be chosen, prefer'd, instituted, rul'd, directed and govern'd, corrected, punish'd, remov'd and depriv'd, according to the Tenor of Statutes to be set forth at the said Church, in the Ground above describ'd; saving to himself and his Successors the Power of altering or amending the said Statutes, of adding to the Number, and disposing of all things as they should think fit.

The Provost and Companions aforesaid to be forever call'd, *The Provost and Royal College of St. Mary at Eaton by Windsor*; and to be a Body politick, and as such capacitated to receive and acquire Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Advowsons of Churches, and other Profits, Rights, or Possessions whatsoever, spiritual or temporal, tho' held of the Crown by Knight's

Service, or any other Tenure whatsoever, as also to *Dugd. Vol. 3. Page* plead and be impleaded, &c. and to have a common Seal for their publick Business.

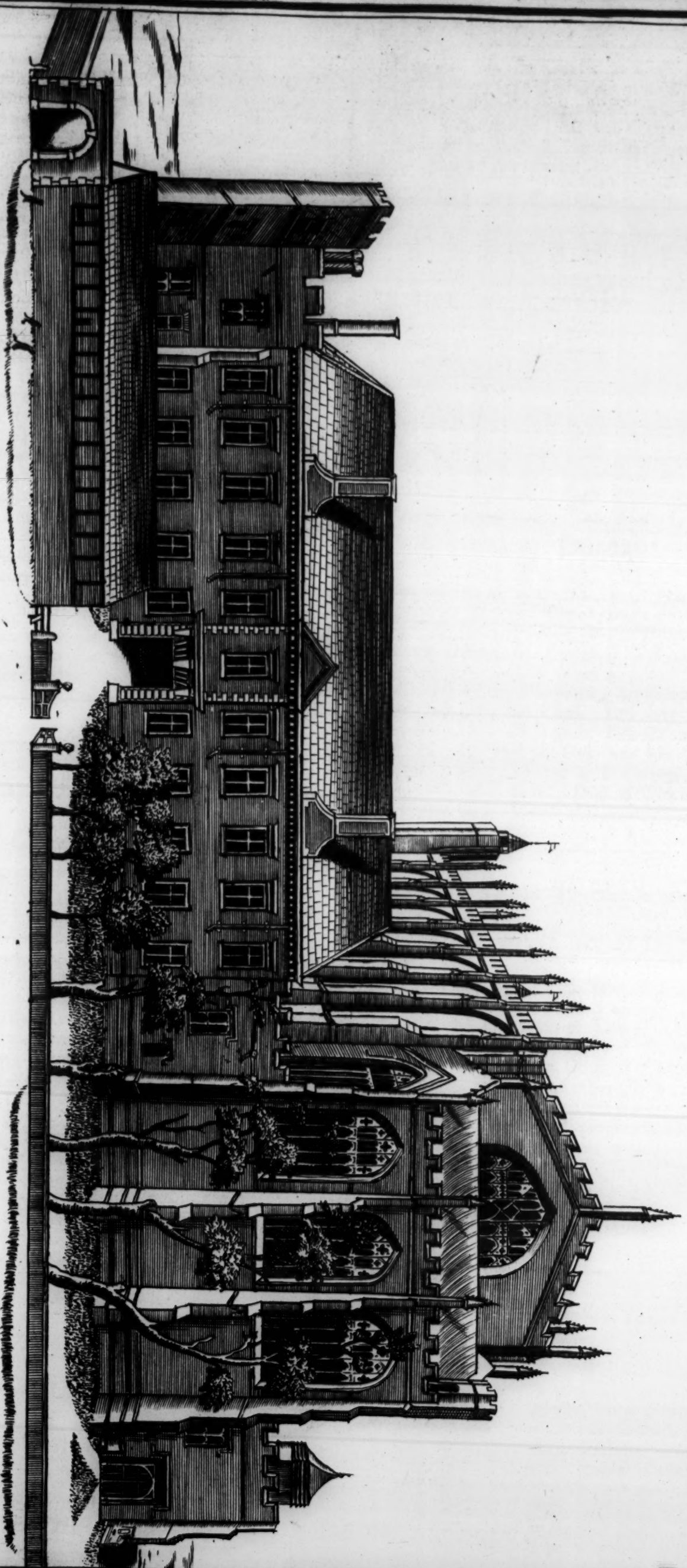
He also gave them the Patronage and Advowson of the Parish Church of *Eaton*, with Power to erect the same into a Collegiate, and to incorporate, unite, and annex the same to themselves, for their proper Use.

And the Provost and College to have Power to acquire Lands and Tenements, and Advowsons of Churches, to the Value of 1000 Marks per annum, as well of Lands held in Capite of the Crown, as of others, to be appropriated to the said Master and College, for their Maintenance, Diet, Cloathing, and other Necessaries, without Impeachment from the said King, his Heirs, or any other whatsoever, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding.

And the said King farther releas'd the Provost and College from all Corrodies, Pensions, Annuities, and other Exhibitions whatsoever, which he or his Successors might exact of them on account of their Foundation; and granted, that whensoever there should be a Vacancy by the Death, Removal, &c. of the Provost, the Companions of the said College for the Time being should receive and enjoy all the Revenues, Profits, and Emoluments arising from their Lands, Tenements, or other Possessions whatsoever, during the Time of the said Vacancy; excluding himself and his Successors for ever from any Claim to the same.

The same King, by another Charter, without Date, for endowing of this College, gave to it as follows, viz.

An annual Pension of 18 Marks upon the Alien Vicaridge of *Morton*; 40 s. upon the Church of *Alvely* in *Essex*; 40 s. upon the Church of *Fulborne* in the County of *Cambridge*; all the Tithes in the Township of *Saint-Mary-Berwes* in *Essex*; 12 Marks from the Priory of *Montacute*; 20 s. from the Priory of *Godclive*; the Alien Priories of *Tofte* and *Sporle* in *Norfolk*, and that of *Brynmessfeld* Alien in *Glostershire*, with all their Appurtenances; the Manor of *Blakenham* in *Suffolk*; the Manor of *Cottesford* in *Oxfordshire*, and the Priory of *Modbury* in *Devonshire*; all the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents and Possessions, that had belong'd to the Deanry of *Morteyne* in *Wiltshire*; 13 s. 4 d. yearly upon the Priory of *Thetford*; 8 l. 13 s. 8 d. per annum from the Alien Priory of *Mynstre Lovel*, for 10 Years to come; 11 l. from the Abby of *Bailbek* in *Glostershire*, for 7 Years to come; 70 l. 1 s. of the Manors of *East Wrotham* in *Norfolk*, and *Bledlow* in *Buckinghamshire*, for 7 Years to come; 20 Marks upon the Alien Priory of *Dokkyng*, for 7 Years to come; 30 l. upon the Alien Priory of *Cretyng* and *Exordone* in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, for 10 Years to come; 34 s. upon a Water-mill at *Goring* in *Oxfordshire*, for 10 Years to come; 11 Marks upon the Alien Priory of *Stradfeld-Say*, for 20 Years to come; 16 l. upon the Alien Priory of *Lefyngham* in *Norfolk*, for 20 Years to come; 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. upon the Alien Priory of *Cogges*, for 10 Years to come; 19 l. upon the Manor of *Totyngelek* in *Surrey*, for 10 Years to come; 5 l. 14 s. 2 d. upon *North-Mundam*, *Comptone*, and *Wellegh*, in *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, for 7 Years to come; 8 l. upon the Alien Priory of *St. Elen* in the Isle of *Wight*, for 10 Years to come; 40 l. upon the Priory of *Clatford* in *Wiltshire*, for 7 Years to come; 22 l. upon the Manor of *Charletone* in *Wiltshire*, for 7 Years to come; 9 Marks and 4 Pence upon the Alien Priory of *Elyngbam* in *Hampshire*, for 24 Years to come; 7 l. upon Lands at *Endestone* in *Somersetshire*, of the Alien Priory of *St. Severus*, for 7 Years to come; 31 l. 4 s. 8 d. upon the Church of *Sturmynstre-Marshal*, and Lands belonging to the Alien Hospital of *St. Giles*



The Front of ETON COLLEGE near WINDSOR.

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Giles of Pont-Adomar in Normandy, for 7 Years to come; 100 Shillings upon Part of the Priory of *Clare Rival* in *Oxfordshire*, for 16 Years to come; 25 l. 6 s. 8 d. upon the Alien Priory of *Stoke-Courty* in *Somersetshire*, for 30 Years; 23 l. 16 s. 4 d. upon the Manors of *Hoo* and *Preston* in *Suffex*, till the Death of the Person then holding the same; 14 l. 8 s. 4 d. upon the Lordship of *Hyne-Pidel*, alias *Fydellyngtone* in *Dorsetshire*, till the Death of the Possessor; the Reversion of the Alien Priory of *Leominstre* in *Suffex*; the Reversion of the Manor of *Horstede* in *Norfolk*; 53 l. 6 s. 8 d. of the Alien Priory of *Bekford*; the Reversion of an Inn and 4 Shops adjacent, in the Parish of *St. Botolph*, *Archycheigate* Ward, in the City of *London*, Parcel of the Alien Priory of *Okeburne*; the Reversion of a Revenue of 100 Shillings upon the Priory of *Lewes*; the Reversion of 2 Marks a Year upon the Priory of *Horsham St. Faith* in *Norfolk*; of 40 s. per annum upon the Priory of *Tikford* near *Newport Paynell* in *Buckinghamshire*; of 4 l. a Year of the Priory of *Folkeston*; of 37 l. 7 s. of the Priory of *Farlegh*; of 7 l. 18 s. 5 d. on the Priory of *Suthwyke* in *Hampshire*: All these to be held and possess'd, with all their Appurtenances, Liberties and Immunities, as fully and entirely as any where enjoy'd by any religious Persons. And the said King and his Successors to secure and warrant the same to the said Provost and Chaplains; and in case they should thereafter be any ways legally dispossest'd of any Part of the same, then the King and his Successors to confer on them other Lands, Benefices, or Possessions of the same Value, as those they were depriv'd of.

NEWPORT

Collegiate Church, in Shropshire.

King Henry VI, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Peter* at *Shrewsbury*, to assign over to *Thomas Draper* the Advowson of the Parish Church of *Newport* in *Shropshire*, valu'd at 17 Marks per annum, with the Advowsons of the Tithes, Oblations, Profits, and Emoluments of the Townships of *Little Aston*, and *Muchel-Aston*, in the Parish of *Egemanton*; and to the said *Thomas Draper* therewith to found a College, in the said Parish Church of *Newport*, and a Chantry of 2 Chaplains, to perform the divine Office daily in a Chapel of the aforesaid Church, before built by the said *Thomas*, the College to consist of one Warden, being a Priest, and 4 Chaplains, two of them to be Chaplains of the aforesaid Chantry, call'd, *Saint Marie Gilde of Newport*. The Chaplains upon every Vacancy to choose their own Warden, and present him to the Abbat of *St. Peter* at *Shrewsbury*. The said *Thomas* was also authoriz'd to assign to the said Warden and Chaplains 10 l. per annum, and the Advowson of the said Church of *Newport*, &c. as above.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Stafford.

King Henry VI. in the 24th Year of his Reign, granted to his Kinsman, *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, the Patronage, Advowson and Collation

of the Deanry of his free Chapel at *Stafford*, in the *Dugd.* Diocese of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, to him and his Vol. 3. Heirs for ever. He also granted the same Duke his Page Licence, to assign to the Dean and Chapter of the said free Chapel of *Stafford*, Lands and Revenues of the yearly Value of 100 Marks.

WESTBURY

Collegiate Church, in Gloucestershire.

King Edward IV, in his 4th Year, gave and granted to the Collegiate Church of *Westbury* in *Gloucestershire*, the Manor of *Aylmynstre*, or *Elmystre*.

BARNARD-CASTLE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatine of Durham.

King Edward IV, in his 17th Year, granted Licence to his Brother, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, to found a College at *Barnard-Castle*, in Honor of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, the most Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Margaret*, and *St. Ninianus*; the same to consist of a Dean, 12 Chaplains, 10 Clerks and 6 Choristers, and one other Clerk; and they to be a Body corporate, with all Rights, Powers and Privileges, as such; and the said Duke and his Heirs to be perpetual Patrons of the said College, to be call'd, *The College of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Barnard-Castle, in the Diocese of Durham.*

MIDDLEHAM

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

King Edward IV, in the 17th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to his Brother *Richard, Duke of Gloucester*, to found in Honor of JESUS CHRIST, the most Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Athilda*, a College at *Middleham*, of a Dean, 6 Chaplains, 4 Clerks, 6 Choristers, and one other Clerk; and the said Dean, Chaplains, &c. to be a Body corporate, to have a common Seal and perpetual Succession, and be capable of acting in all respects as such, by the Name of, *The Dean and Chaplains of the College of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Middleham, in the County of York*; and the Patronage thereof to be perpetually in the said Duke and his Heirs.

ROTHERHAM

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

King Edward IV, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Thomas Rotherham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, for a certain Sum of Money by him paid, to erect a perpetual Chantry of one Chaplain, to perform the divine Service daily, at the Altar by him built in the said Church, for the Safety of the said King, &c. the same to be for ever call'd, *The*

B b b b b

Chantry

Dugd. Vol. 3. Page Chantry of Master Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, at the Altar of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, in the Parish Church of Rotheram, in the County of York; and the said Chaplain to be capable of acquiring Lands, Tenements, or any other Possessions.

205 The same King, in his 22d Year, in consideration of a Fine or Sum of Money receiv'd, granted his Licence to the aforesaid Thomas, at this time Archbishop of York, to found a perpetual College in the Parish of Rotheram, of a Provost, being a Preacher of the Word of God, and two Associates, one of them an able Master of Grammar, and the other of Musick, or of several other Companions, in case the Revenues of the said College should in Process of Time increase, and be sufficient for the same, according to the Rules and Statutes appointed for the same, to preach the Word of God, and teach Scholars Grammar and Musick, tho' they resort from any Parts of England, and particularly the Diocese of York; and this gratis, without exacting Money, or any other thing; and to pray for the King, &c. and to exercise other Works of Mercy; on a certain Piece of Ground belonging to the said Archbishop, in the aforesaid Town of Rotheram; the said Ground being 138 Foot and 8 Inches in Length, and in Breadth 123 Foot and 6 Inches; the same to be call'd, The College of JESUS at Rotheram; and the Provost and Companions thereof to be a Body Politick, and to enjoy all Powers and Privileges as such; and the said Archbishop, or any others, to have Liberty to endow the said College, to the yearly Value of 100 Marks, besides all Charges or Impositions, and to confer on it the Advowson of the Parish Church of Larton in Nottinghamshire.

Of the King's FREE CHAPELS.

207 King Edward II. in the 11th Year of his Reign, by his Letters declar'd, that St. Martin le Grand in London, St. Peter at Wolverhampton, at Stafford, at Wyburneminster, at Bruges, St. Mary at Shrewsbury, at Tettenbale, at Pencriz, and St. Oswald at Gloucester, were his Free Chapels, and as such exempt from all ordinary Jurisdiction, Impositions, Exactions, and Contributions, and accordingly ordain'd, that none should presume to incroach upon their Immunities.

The Substance of the Bull of Pope Paul IV, confirming and approving of the Purchase made by William Petre, Knight, of several Manors, &c. which had formerly belong'd to divers Monasteries.

IT sets forth, That William Petre, Knight, had bought and purchas'd of King Henry VIII, the Manor of Ging at Petre, alias Abbes Ging, or Ingarstone, in the County of Essex, formerly Parcel of the Nunnery of Barking of the Order of St. Benedict, or of some other Order, in the Diocese of London, together with the Advowson and Right of Patronage of the Parish Church there, and other Appurtenances of the said Manor, the Revenue whereof might amount to 46 l. for the Sum of 849 l. 12 s. 6 d. also of Elizabeth Hyll, the Manor or Farm of Hanley, alias Hanley-Barnes, belonging to the aforesaid Monastery, for 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Also of the same King Henry, the Manor or Lordship of Croudon, alias Crowdon, for-

merly Parcel of the Bishoprick of London, with the Park there, &c. worth yearly 8 l. 16 s. 8 d. for 160 l. Also the Manor or Lordship of Cowdridge, formerly Parcel of the Cistercian Monastery of Stratford, in the Diocese of London, worth 20 l. per annum, for 453 l. 10 s. Also the Manor, Farm, and Lands or Tenements of Wefelands, Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Stratford, of the yearly Value of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. for 88 l. 4 s. Also the Manor of East Borndon, with the Land call'd Dame Elyns, formerly Parcel of the Monastery of Waltham, of the Order of St. Augustin, of the aforesaid Diocese of London, worth 34 l. 19 s. 11 d. per annum, for 411 l. 13 s. 6 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Eluntmoll, Parcel of the Priory of Thoby, of the Order of St. Augustin, in the Diocese of London, of the yearly Rent of 13 l. 7 s. 4 d. for 191 l. 19 s. 5 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Matchin, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Waltham, yielding 44 s. Rent, for 44 l. Also the Lands and Tenements of Writtle, Salmons, and Brobbes, once Parcel of the Monastery of St. John of Colchester, of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Diocese of London; and the Manors of Toddennim and of Sutton, once Parcel of the Church of Westminster, and the Manor of Sutton, both of the yearly Rent of 48 l. 6 s. 8 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Brent, alias South-Brent, once Parcel of the Monastery of Buckfast, alias Buckfastleigh, of the Cistercian Order, in the County of Devon, and Diocese of Exeter, of the yearly Value of 120 l. Also the Manor or Lordship of Churchstow, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Buckfast, worth yearly 42 l. All these partly by Exchange, and partly with ready Money. Also the Rectory of the Parish Church of Brent, once appropriated to the aforesaid Monastery of Buckfast, worth 20 l. yearly, for 400 l. Also the Rectory of Ging Mounteney, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Thoby, yielding 20 l. per annum, for 400 l. And lastly the Rectory of Buttisbury, belonging to the aforesaid Nunnery of Stratford, yielding 10 l. per annum, for 80 l.

This Bull adds, that all these Purchases, Grants and Exchanges, had been before confirm'd to the said William Petre, by Cardinal Poie, then Legate a Latere in England, and by the Pope himself.

But the said William Petre having declar'd, that he was ready to resign the Rectories, and give them up to spiritual Uses, and desiring to have the Purchases, &c. farther confirm'd to him, for his own Peace and Indemnity; the said Pope by this his Bull accordingly absolv'd the said William Petre of all Excommunication, Suspension, and Interdict, and other Ecclesiastical Censures and Pains, and confirm'd to him all his Purchases, Exchanges, &c. relating to the Premises, which he might possess and enjoy with a safe Conscience, and without any Scruple, and order'd this his Bull to be publish'd by the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Pefaro, as often as the said William Petre should require it of them; and they to maintain him in the quiet Possession thereof, against any Bishops, Chapters, Abbats, Priors, Prioreffes, or any other Persons whatsoever; and to punish any that should persist to disturb or molest him.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the Year 1555, and the first of his Pontificate (being the 2d and 3d of Phil. and Mary.)

Sign'd, B. Beltrandus.

Here

to the Court

1. The first of these is the
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 10. The tenth of these is the



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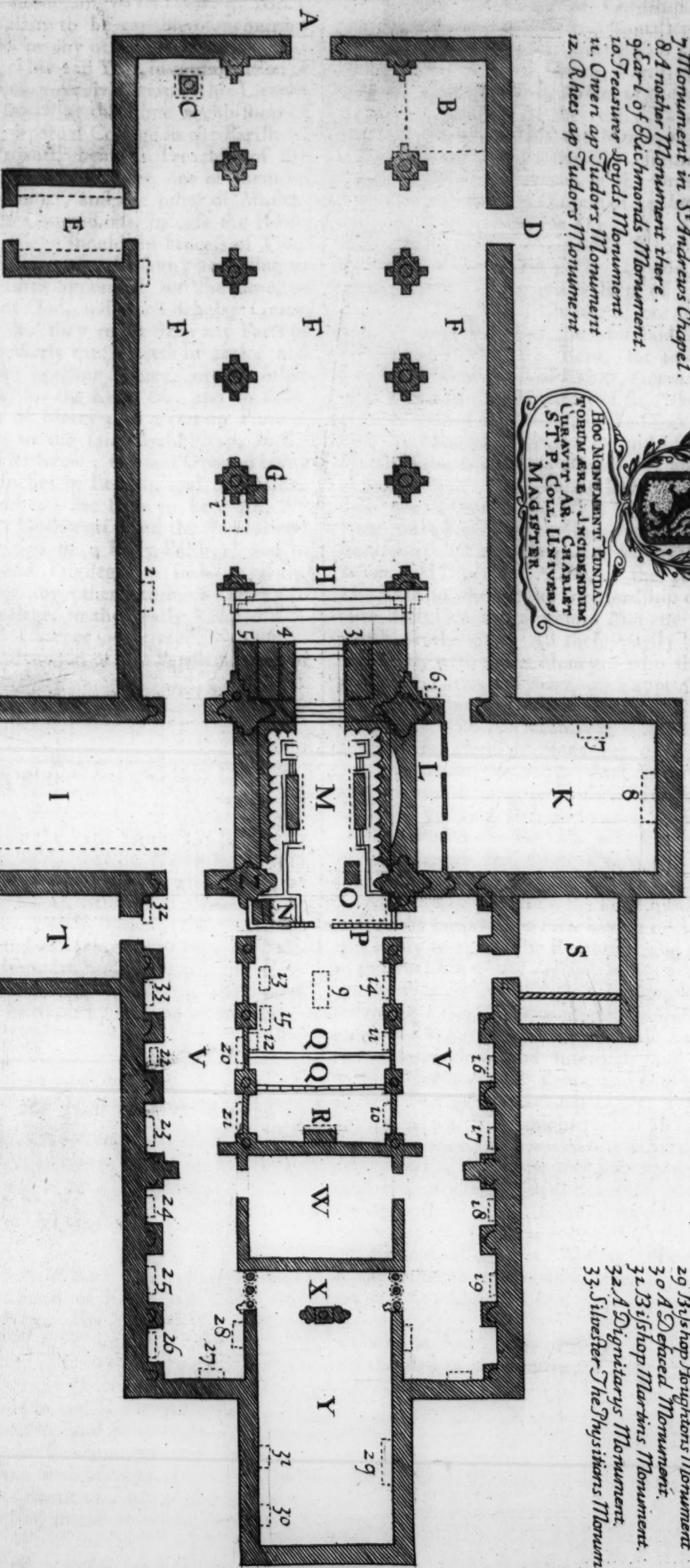
Geography of St DAVID'S
Cathedral



HOC NOMEINENTUM
TORUM ERIT INCIDENDUM
CURAVIT AR. CHARLET
S.T.P. COLL. UNIVERS.
MAESTER.

1. Bishop Morgans Monument.
2. A Defaced Monument.
3. Monument of a Dignitary under the Good Loft.
4. Monument of another Dignitary.
5. Bishop Gowers Monument.
6. Bed of the Stone Cutters Monument.
7. Monument in St Andrews Chapel.
8. A another Monument there.
9. Earl of Richmonds Monument.
10. Treasures Kings Monument.
11. Owen ap Tudors Monument
12. Rhees ap Tudors Monument

- 13 Bishop Anselms Monument.
14 S^t Davids Monument.
15 Bishop Gornwathys Monument.
16, 17, 18, 19, Knights Templars Monu-
ments of the Family of Wogan as is said.
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 Several
Defaced Monuments.
29 Bishop Houghtons Monument
30 A Defaced Monument.
31 Bishop Marthys Monument.
32 A Dignitaries Monument.
33 Silvester The Physicians Monument.



- A. The West Door
B. The Conistory Court
C. The Font
D. The North Door
E. The Porch
F. F. The Body & Isles
G. The Pulpit
H. The Steps ascending
to the Choir over which

- beyond the Half Pace is the Good loft
where the Organ formerly stood.
- I. The Chanters Chapel.
K. S. Andrews Chapel
L. The Penitentiary by which you go
into the Organ loft now plac'd under
an Arch on the North side the Choir
M. The Area of the Choir which hath
Stalls on each side & Singing men &

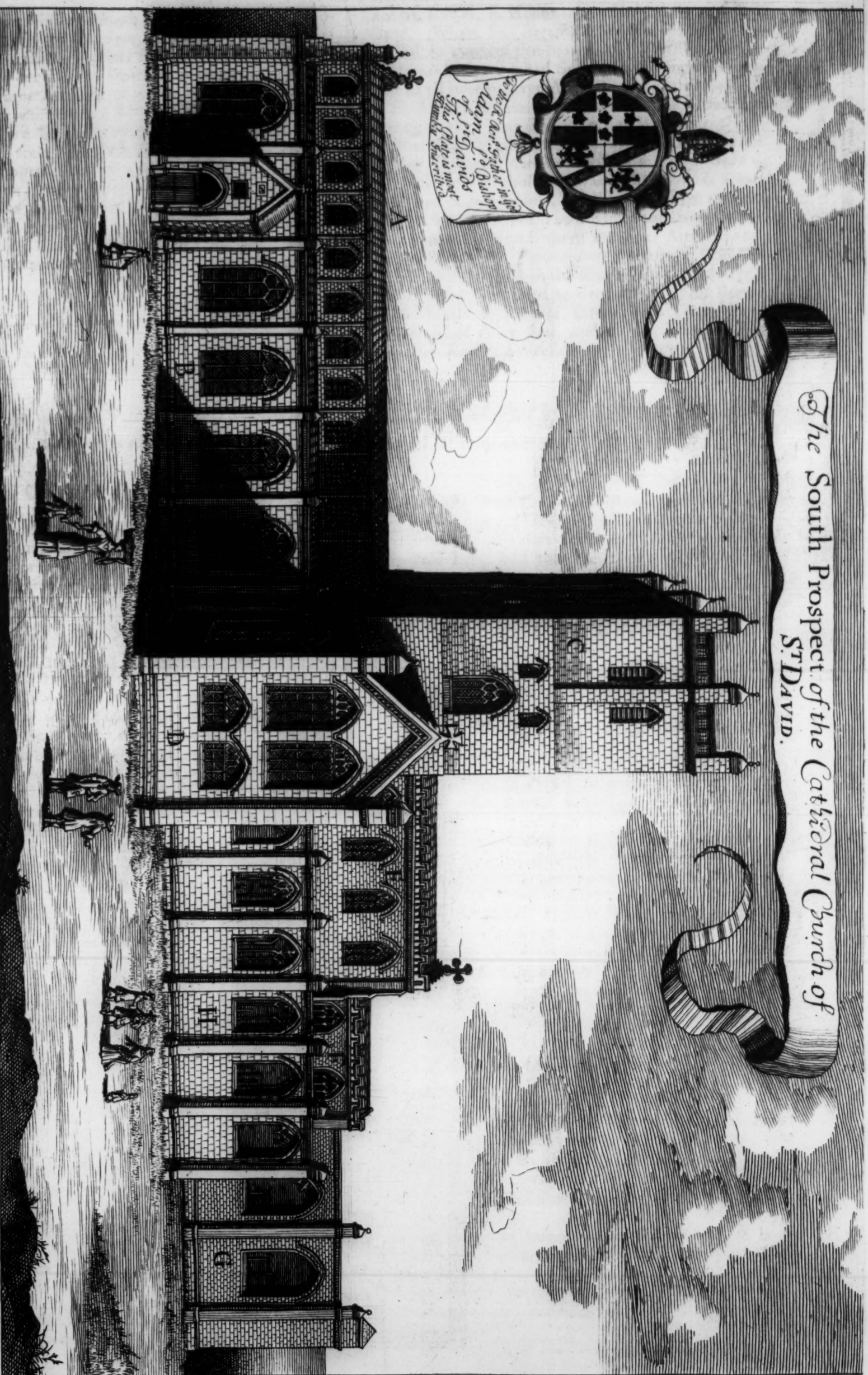
- Choiristers Seats underneath
 N. The Bishops Throne.
 O. The Portable Pulpit.
 P. The Rails at the end of the Choir.
 Q. Q. The Steps to the Altar &
 Communion Rails.
 R. The High Altar.

- S. The Chapter House.
T. The Vestry.
V.V. The North & South Gyles
one each side the Choir.
W. Bishop Vaughan's Chapel.
X. The Passage between S.^t Marys
Chapel and Bishop Vaughan's
Chapel.
Y. S.^t Marys Chapel

- The great Pillars which support the Steeple now all made Solid to strength - then it exceptat the East which is still left arched.*

[illegible]

The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of
ST DAVID.



The coat of arms of the Bishop of St David's is now in the place of the old one.

A

C

D

F

H

A. The Body of the Church.
B. The South Gate.

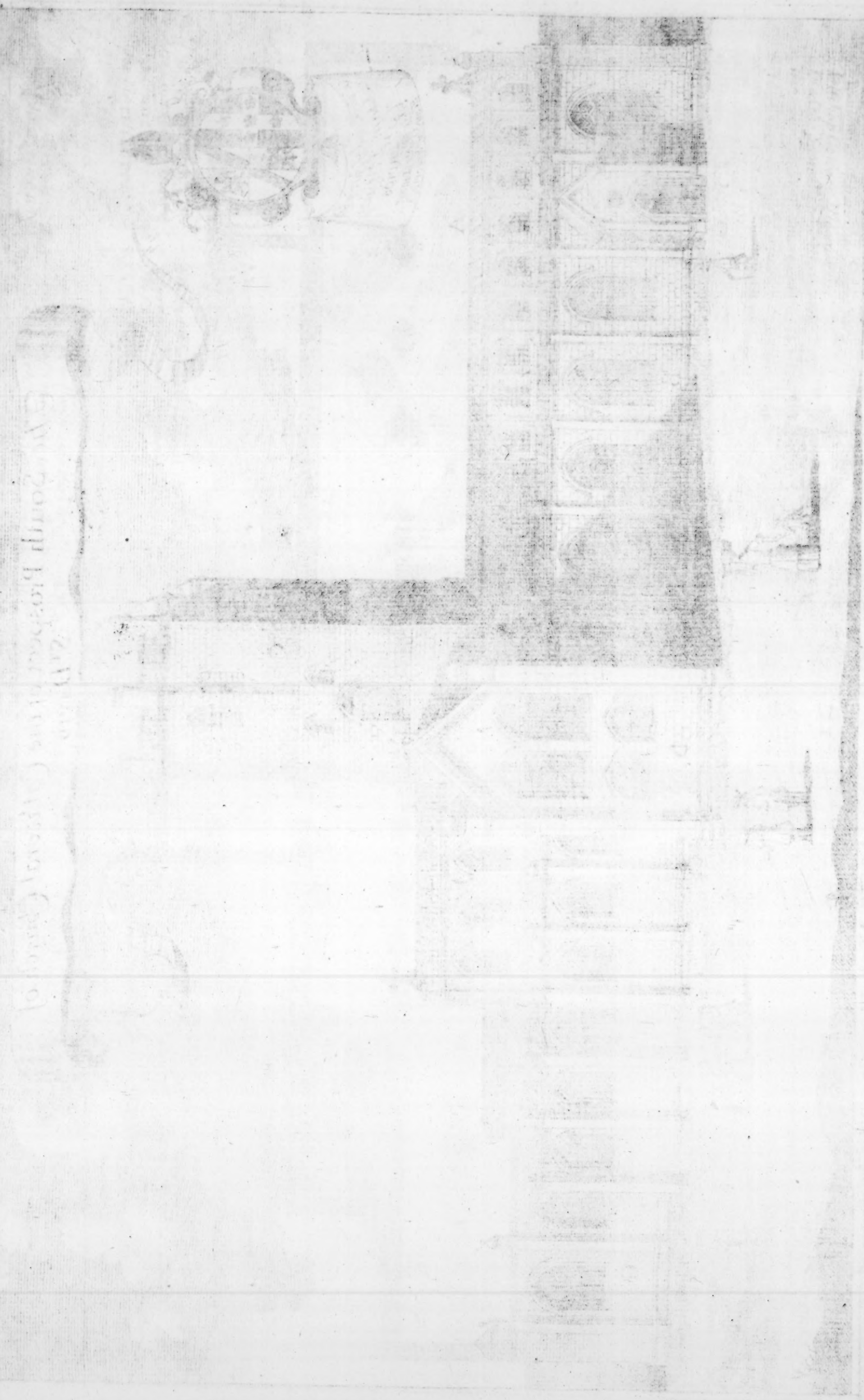
C. The Tower.
D. The Chancery Chapel.

E. The Choir or Chancel.
F. Bishop Daughans Chapel.

G. The Virgin Marys Chapel
now without a Roof.

H. The South Gate of the
Choir now without a Roof.

W. Bury's sculp.



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HERE Sir William Dugdale concludes the Third Volume of the *Monasticon*, which is what was undertaken to go through; but finding that three Bishopricks have been quite omitted, it is thought proper to give some Account of them, lest any Cathedral should be wanting in a Work of this Nature, where several have been mention'd that are extinct; and therefore none that still subsist should be left out. The Bishopricks to be added are those of *St. Davids*, *Bangor*, and *St. Asaph*, for the first of which we shall make some use of the Survey thereof, where-with the Learned and Industrious Antiquary *Browne Willis*, Esq; has been pleas'd to oblige the Publick, and in that and the other two, of *Godwin*, *Heylyn*, and *Le Neve*.

St. DAVID'S

Cathedral Church, in the County of Pembroke in Wales.

THIS Church, dedicated to *St. David* and *St. Andrew*, stands on the South Side of a small Village, in a Close near a Mile in compass, wall'd about with Stone, and is surrounded with a spacious Church-yard, which takes in the College adjoining to the Church on the North Side, having a little Rivulet call'd *Alan* on the West. The West Front of this Church is 76 Foot broad; the Body of the Church consists of a Nave and two Side Isles cover'd with Lead, and the Roof of the Nave ceil'd with Irish Oak. From the West Door to the Steeple it is 124 Foot long, and 32 Foot broad, from Center to Center, of the Pillars which support the Nave, and part it from the Side Isles, which are 18 Foot broad each, and of the same Length as the Nave.

From the Body of the Church there is an Ascent of 8 Steps to the Choir, which is exactly 26 Foot Square within from Wall to Wall, and in it 24 Stalls. The North Cross Isle, call'd *St. Andrew's Chapel*, is 40 Foot from North to South, and 30 Foot from East to West. The South Cross Isle, call'd the Chanters Chapel, is 44 Foot from North to South, and 26 Foot from East to West. The Chancel is in Length 54 Foot, and in Breadth 31. The Steeple is 42 Foot square without; its Height from the Ground to the Rail is 39 Yards and 2 Foot; its Breadth at top, within the Battlements, is 26 Foot and an half; from the Battlements to the top of the Pinacles is 7 Foot and an half.

Behind the Altar is Bishop *Vaughan's Chapel*, 16 Foot from East to West, and 36 from North to South. Beyond this again is *St. Mary's Chapel*, but this and several other Parts of the Church going to Ruin, for the rest we must refer to Mr. *Willis's* Survey afore said, the ancient College and the Bishop's Palace being also ruin'd.

This Cathedral having been several Times spoil'd by the Danes, Norwegians, and other Pirates, that which now remains was built by *Peter*, the 49th Bishop of this Diocese, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *St. David*; tho' *St. Andrew* being now left out, it only retains the Name of *St. David*.

It was long a Metropolitan See in the British Church. In the Days of King *Lucius*, there were three Archbishops Seats appointed in Britain, being those of London, York and *Caerleon upon Usk*, which last was in the Days of King *Arthur* translated

farther from the Incurfions of the Saxons to this Place; then call'd *Menew*, in Latin, *Menevia*, but since *St. Davids*, in Honor of the Holy Bishop of that Name. When *St. Augustin* the Monk came into England to convert the Saxons, the Metropolitan of *St. Davids* had still seven Suffragan Bishops. There were in all twenty seven Archbishops of this See, as we shall see in the Catalogue; with other Particulars relating to them and the succeeding Bishops.

This Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Radnor* and *Brecknock*, and some Parts of those of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery* and *Glamorganshire*, in all which there are but 308 Parishes, whereof 120 are impropriate; for the Government whereof there are four Archdeacons, viz. of *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Brecknock* and *St. Davids*. It is valu'd in the King's Books 457 l. 1 s. 10 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ and has yielded to the Church three Saints, to the Realm of England three Lords Chancellors, and one Lord Privy Seal, and to the University of Oxford one Lord Chancellor.

The Catalogue of ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of St. DAVIDS.

Mr. *Willis*, from *Leland's Collectanea*, tells us, there was one *Elvens*, Bishop of *Menevia*, who baptiz'd *St. David*; as also that *Gistilianus*, Unkle to *St. David*, was Bishop of that See; but at what Time does not appear, nor are they in any Catalogue; wherefore we shall begin where others do.

ARCHBISHOPS.

1 *St. Dubritius* was made Archbishop of *Caerleon* upon *Usk* in the Year 519, and mention'd here, because, as we shall see, the See was translated to *St. Davids*. He was a Man of great Learning and singular Piety, and therefore promoted to this Dignity by the Holy Bishops *Germanus* and *Lupus*, when they came out of France to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresy, then spread in Britain. He resign'd his Bishoprick in his old Age to

2 *St. David*, Unkle to King *Arthur*; a Person of such extraordinary Sanctity, that his Name has been ever since honor'd and communicated to his See of *Menew*, or *Menevia*, whither he translated it from *Caerleon*, as above. He sat Bishop 65 Years, and dy'd at the Age of 146, in the Year of our Lord 642, having first built 12 Monasteries. Many Miracles are said to have been wrought by him.

3 *Ceneauc*, or *Kenant*, or *Kinorb*.

4 *St. Eliud*, or *Teleiau*.

5 *Ceneu*.

6 *Morwall*.

7 *Haerunen*, or *Haernunen*.

8 *Elwaed*.

9 *Gurnven*.

10 *Lendivord*, in whose Time the Church of *St. Davids* was burnt by the West Saxons, an. 810, says *Godwin*; Mr. *Willis* thinks it should be rather 712.

11 *Gorwyff*, or *Gorwyse*.

12 *Gorgan*, or *Gugann*.

13 *Cledaun*, or *Eledant*.

14 *Anian*, or *Amvian*, who, *Godwin* says, dy'd an. 874; but this seems to me a Mistake by what follows below.

15 *Elvoed*, or *Eludged*.

16 *Ethelman*, or *Ethelemon*.

17 *Elanc*.

18 *Malscoed*, or *Mailscot*, or *Mailswid*.

19 *Sadurwen* dy'd anno 832, according to Mr. *Willis*, whom I rather chuse to follow in this Catalogue than any other.

20 *Catellus*.

21 *Sulhaithuay*.

22 *Novis*, made Archbishop anno 841.

23 *Etwall*, or *Arthwall*.

24 *Affer*, an. 905, or 909. He was a famous Writer.

25 *Arthwael*, or *Idwalaun*.

26 *S. Sampson*, the last Archbishop of this See, who went away to *Dale* in *Britany* in the Time of a Pestilence, and dy'd there.

Bishops exercising Archiepiscopal Power.

27 *Kucline*, or *Rucline*.

28 *Roderick*, or *Retlerg*.

29 *Elguen*, or *Elguin*.

30 *Morbien*, omitted by *Godwin*.

31 *Lunuerd*, or *Lunnerd*.

32 *Nergu*.

33 *Hubert*, whom *Godwin* calls *Sulbidir*.

34 *Everus*, or *Enewris*.

35 *Morgeneu*, said to have been the first Bishop of *St. Davids* that presum'd to eat *Flesh*, which none had done before him.

36 *Nathan*.

37 *Jevan*, who fate but one Day.

38 *Augustel*, or *Arwistall*.

39 *Urgeneu*, or *Morgeneu*, slain by *Danes* invading his Diocese.

40 *Hernun*, or *Herbin*, or *Ervin*, dy'd anno 1039.

41 *Tramerin*, or *Carmerin*.

42 *Joseph*, dy'd anno 1061.

43 *Bleithud*, or *Bledud*, dy'd 1071.

44 *Sulgheim*, resign'd in 1076.

45 *Abraham* slain by the *Danes*, anno 1078, after which *Sulgheim*, abovemention'd, was prevail'd upon to reassume the Bishoprick, and therefore he is not added as a new one in the Numbers. In his time the *Danes* plunder'd *St. David's Shrine*. Hedy'd in 1088.

46 *Rythmark*, dy'd about 1100.

47 *Wilfride* or *Griffin*, dy'd in 1115.

48 *Bernard*, a *Norman*, consecrated anno 1115, being forc'd upon the *Welsh* by King *Henry I*, quitted the Archiepiscopal Power, till then exercis'd by his See, and alienated many of its Lands.

49 *David Fitz-Gerald*, 1147.

50 *Peter de Lein*, 1176, he quite pull'd down the old Cathedral, ruin'd by the *Danes*, and built that which is now standing, *Godwin*. Here *Godwin* and Mr. *Willis* vary in the placing of the two next, but I shall follow the latter.

51 *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a Man of great Learning and a famous Writer.

52 *Geoffry de Henelawe*, 1204. There is some Controversy about these Bishops, not easy to decide.

53 *Jorworth*, or *Gervase*, call'd also *Edward* by *Godwin* and *Heylyn*, 1215. He made Peace between the *Flemmings* settled in *Pembroke-shire*, and *Lioline Prince of Wales*.

The See vacant 9 Years, says *Heylyn*.

54 *Anselm le Gros*, 1230.

55 *Thomas Wallensis*, 1247.

56 *Richard de Carrew*, *Godwin* calls him *Carren*, and *Heylyn*, *Thomas Carren*, 1255, or 1256.

57 *Thomas Beke*, or *Beck*, 1280. He was appointed Lord Treasurer of *England*, and built two Colleges, one at *Aberguilly* in *Caermarthen-shire* for 22 Prebendaries, and one at *Llandewy-brey* for 13.

58 *David Martyn*, 1327, *Heylyn* says 1320, and places before him *David de Sancto Edmundo*.

59 *Henry Gower*, 1328. He built the Bishop's Palace at *St. Davids*.

60 *John Thoresby*, Chancellor of *England*, translated to *Worcester*.

61 *Reginald Brian*, 1349, translated to *Worcester*.

62 *Thomas Fastolf*, 1353.

63 *Adam Houghton*, or *Hutton*, 1361. He was Chancellor of *England* and of *Oxford*, and built the College near the Cathedral of *St. Davids*, which he endow'd with 100 l. per annum, appointing 7 Fellows and a House to each.

64 *John Gilbert*, translated hither from *Hereford*, 1389, *Heylyn* says 1369, and *Godwin* 1361. He was a *Dominican*, or *White Friar*, and twice Treasurer of *England*: I here omit *Richard Metford*, because, tho' chosen, he was set aside by the Pope.

The See vacant 4 Years, says *Heylyn*.

65 *Guy Mone*, or *Mohun*, 1397, *Godwyn* and *Heylyn* say 1401, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer.

66 *Henry Chicheley*, 1408, or 1409, translated to *Canterbury*.

67 *John Ketterick*, or *Cataricke*, 1414, translated to *Coventre* and *Lichfield*.

68 *Stephen Patrington*, 1415. He was a *Carmelite*, a very learned Man, went to the Council of *Constance*, and was translated to *Chichester*.

69 *Benedict Nichols*, 1417, translated hither from *Bangor*.

70 *Thomas Rodburn*, 1424. He was a Man of great Learning, especially in the *Mathematicks*, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*.

71 *William Lindwood*, 1442, was a great Writer, and particularly left the Book of *Provincial Constitutions* made by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* from the time of *Stephen Langton* unto *Henry Chicheley*. *Heylyn* says he was Lord Privy Seal.

72 *John Langton*, 1446, or 1447.

73 *John Delabere*, 1447.

74 *Robert Tully*, 1460.

75 *Richard Martin*, 1482.

76 *Thomas Langton*, 1483, translated hence to *Salisbury*.

77 *Andrew* mention'd by Mr. *Willis* from *Le Neve*, omitted by *Godwin* and *Heylyn*.

78 *Hugh Pary*, 1485.

79 *John Morgan*, alias *Young*, 1496. *Godwin* and *Heylyn* say 1503.

80 *Robert Sherborne*, 1505, translated hence to *Chichester*.

81 *Edward Vaughan*, 1509, built a good House for his Successors, near *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity* in his Church of *St. Davids*, and that of *St. Justinian*, a Mile from thence, &c.

82 *Richard Rawlins*, 1522 or 1523.

83 *William Barlow*, 1536, translated hence to *Wells*.

84 *Robert Farrar*, 1548, or 1549, was a wretched Dilapidator, committed to Prison under King *Edward VI*, and afterwards burnt under Queen *Mary*.

85 *Henry Morgan*, 1553, depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, for his Religion.

86 *Thomas Young*, 1559, translated hence to *York*.

87 *Richard Davies*, translated hence from *St. Asaph*, 1561.

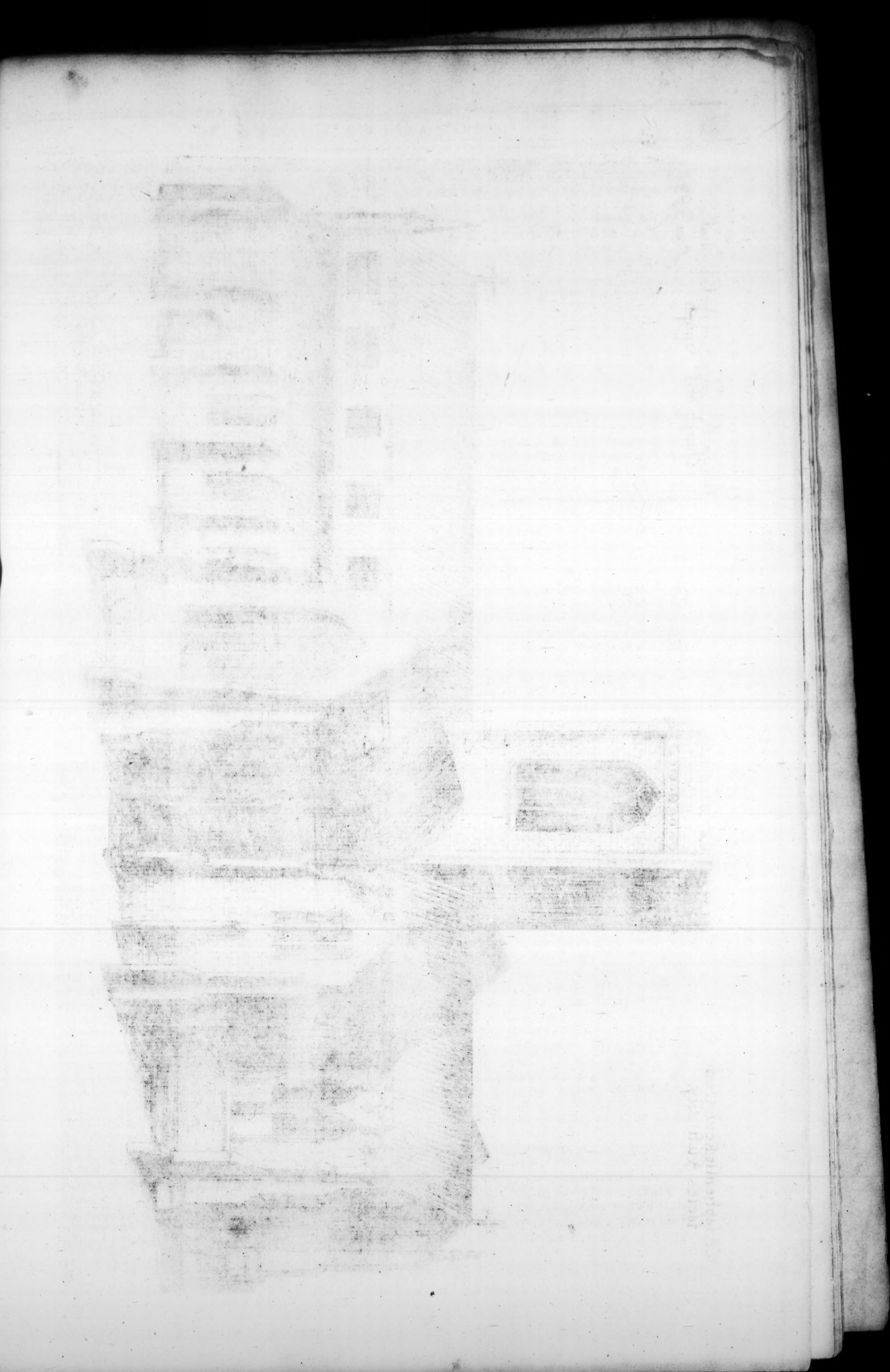
88 *Marmaduke Middleton*, translated hither from *Waterford*, in *Ireland*, 1582. He was formally degraded at *Lambeth House*, in 1592, as Mr. *Willis* thinks, for *Simoniackal Practices* and a notorious Abuse of a Charity.

The See vacant 4 Years, says *Heylyn*.

89 *Anthony Rudd*, 1593.

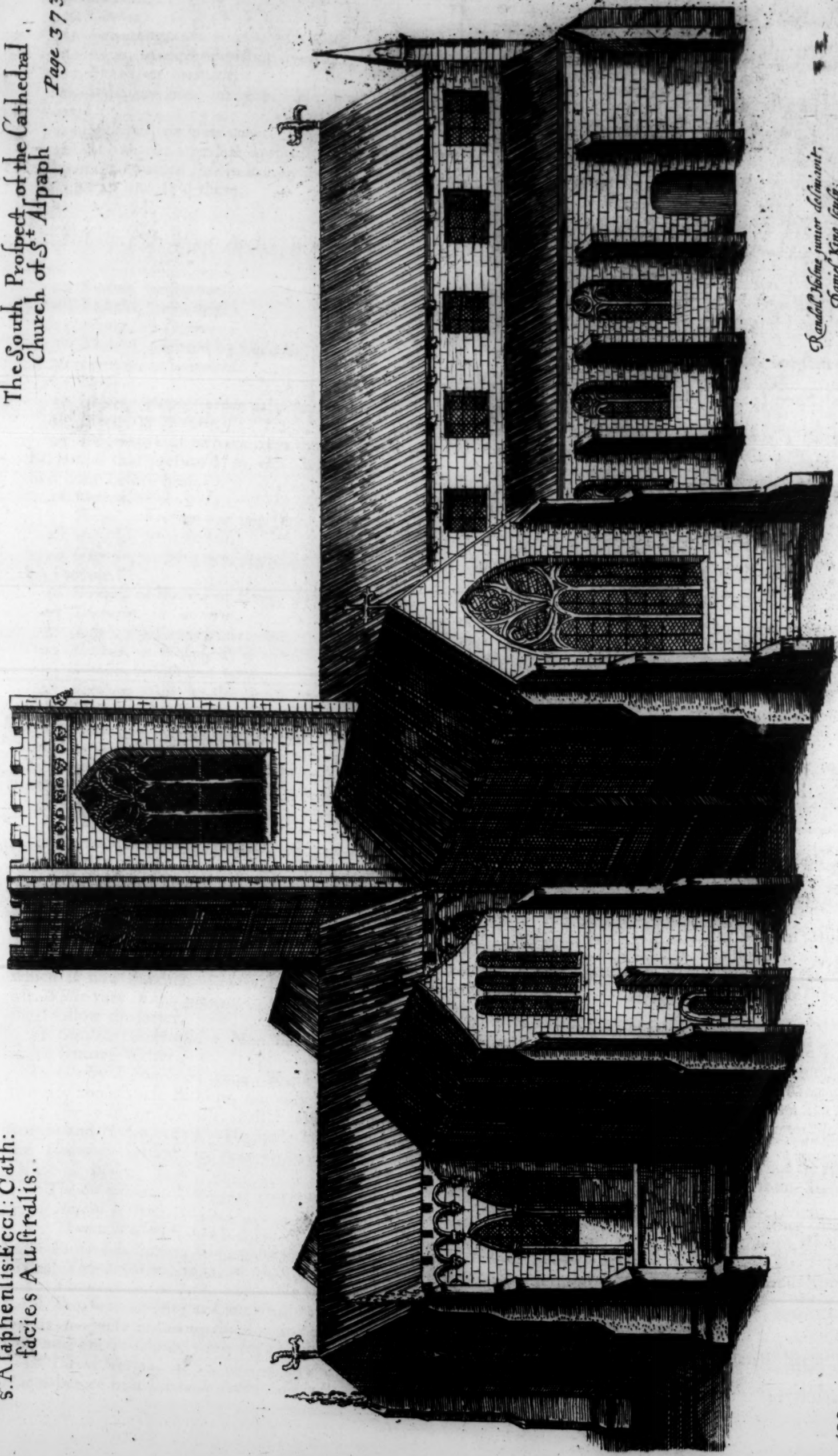
90 *Richard Milbourne*, 1615, translated hence to *Carlisle*.

91 *William*



s^t. Asaphenlis Eccl: Cath:
facies Australis.

The South Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of s^t. Asaph . Page 373



91 William Laud, 1621, rebuilt the Chapel of Aberguilly, and dedicated it to St. John Baptist, in Memory of the College of that Saint in Oxford, where he had been bred. He also repair'd the Episcopal Palace at Aberguilly, and was then translated to Wells, thence to London, and lastly to Canterbury, and lastly murder'd by the Rebels for his Loyalty.

92 Theophilus Field, 1627, translated hither from Landaff, and from hence to Hereford, and said to have su'd hard to be again translated to a better See.

93 Roger Mainwaring, 1635. He was imprison'd and much persecuted by the Rebels of those Days.

The See vacant 7 Years.

94 William Lucy, 1660.

95 William Thomas, 1677, translated hence to Worcester.

96 Laurence Womach, 1683.

97 John Lloyd, 1686.

98 Thomas Watson 1687, of whom Mr. Willis gives this Account, that in 1699, he was depriv'd for pretended Charges of Simony, having been all the time he held the See much malign'd, and not long after his Election intolerably affronted by the Rabble. He has laid out much in Charity; being a wealthy Man.

99 George Bull, 1705.

100 Philip Bisse, 1710, translated to Hereford.

101 Adam Attley, 1712.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd. Sable, on a Cross Or, 5 Cinquefoiles of the first.

St. A S A P H's

Cathedral Church, in Flintshire, in Wales.

THIS Place was first made a Bishop's See by the Holy Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow in Scotland, who being driven out of his own Country, as John of Tinnmouth writes, by some wicked Kinsmen to King Mark, in the year 543, by divine Revelation fled to Menavia in Wales, where the Holy Bishop David then flourish'd. Having staid with him some time, he had a commodious Place for a Monastery assign'd him by Cathwallon Prince of Wales, near the River Elwy, which he erected into an Episcopal See, and gather'd in his Monastery 965 Brethren, living under Monastical Discipline, and serving God with great Abstinence. Of that Number, 300 who were illiterate, he appointed to till the Ground and look after the Cattle of the Monastery; 300 more for preparing Diet and other necessary Employments within the Monastery; and 365 who were learned, to perform the divine Service daily; being so divided, that when one Parcel of them had done, another immediately begun, so that the Church was continually employ'd, without any Intermission.

His Church was first built of Timber, and afterwards of Stone, one Malgo, a powerful Man in those parts having first oppos'd it, till he was struck blind, and being afterwards restor'd to his Sight by the Prayers of St. Kentigern, he bestow'd many Lands upon the same. The Bishop of this See was at first in Latin call'd Elguensis, or Eluensis, from the River Elway, and the Welsh name of the Place is Llan-Elwy. This Bishoprick was always Poor; yet the Bishops thereof had 5 several Mansion Houses, till Bishop Parfew, in the Reign of King Edward VI, made away with those Houses and alienated the

Lands of the Bishoprick, wasting all that belong'd to it. The Church was often burnt by reason of the continual Wars between the English and the Welsh.

This Diocese contains no one whole County, but part of Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Shropshire, wherein are 121 Parishes, most of them in the immediate Patronage of the Bishop. It has only one Archdeaconry, being that of St. Asaph, united to the Bishoprick, for the better Maintenance thereof, and it is valu'd in the King's Book at 187 l. 11 s. 6 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of St. A S A P H.

1 ST. Kentigern, above spoken of, to whom is assign'd the Year 560.

2 St. Asaph, Disciple and Successor to Kentigern, a Man of such singular Sanctity, that the Place was ever after call'd by his Name.

Who succeeded St. Asaph does not appear, but there is a long Interruption; and Huntingdon, who writ about the Year 1150, mentions only 3 Bishopricks in Wales, being those of St. Davids, Bangor, and Landaff; so that the next Bishop we find is,

3 Gilbert inserted by Le Neve, from Wharton, 1143; omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

4 Geoffry, of Monmouth, by some surnam'd Arthur, 1151. He writ in Latin the British History from Brute, which some have so much endeavour'd to decry, as if it had been a mere Fiction of his own, tho' it sufficiently appears that he translated the same from the Welsh.

5 Richard, 1154, in Le Neve, from Wharton, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

6 Godfrey, again in Le Neve from Wharton, said to have quitted in 1175, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

7 Adam, 1175.

8 John, 1183, in Le Neve from Wharton, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

9 Reynier, 1186. He perswaded many of his Diocess to take up the Cross, to go fight against the Saracens, and was noted for Acts of Charity.

10 Abraham, 1220, says Heylyn, Le Neve, 1225.

11 Howel ap Ednevet, 1235, Le Neve says 1240.

12 Anian, 1248.

The See vacant 2 Years, according to Godwin and Heylyn, Le Neve places this Vacancy before Anian.

13 John II, 1267, in Le Neve from Wharton, not mention'd by Godwin and Heylyn.

14 Anian II, 1268, a Dominican Friar, went with King Edward I. into the Holy Land.

15 Llewelin ap Llewelin ap Yuyr, otherwise call'd Leroffin de Bromfeild, and by Le Neve, Lionline de Bromfeild, 1293, he was a great Benefactor to his Church.

16 David ap Blethin, 1319.

17 John Trevaar, a Dominican, 1352, plac'd later by Heylyn.

18 Ephraim, omitted by Le Neve.

19 Henry, the Date not known, omitted by Le Neve.

20 Llewelin ap Madoc ap Ellis, 1357, by Le Neve call'd Leoline.

21 William de Spridlington, 1376.

22 Laurence Child, 1382.

23 Alexander Back, a Dominican, 1390.

24 John Trevaar, II, 1395. He pronounc'd the rebellious Sentence of deposing King Richard II, and went to Spain to justify that vile Act; yet, at his Return,

C c c c c

turn, revolted from the King he had basely endeavour'd to set up, proving himself a Man of no Principles.

- 25 Robert, 1411.
- 26 John Lowe, 1433, translated to Rochester.
- 27 Reginald Peacock, 1444, translated to Chichester.
- 28 Thomas, 1450.
- 29 Richard Redman, 1484, says Heylyn, Le Neve, 1472.
- 30 David ap Owen, 1503, he built the Bishop's House at St. Asaph, as it now stands.
- 31 Edmund Brikhead, 1513.
- 32 Henry Standish, 1519.
- 33 William Barlow, 1535.
- 34 Robert Parfew, alias Warbington, 1536, He, as was said before, ruin'd the Bishoprick by his Extravagencies, alienated many Lands, and committed all imaginable Waste, yet was translated to Hereford.
- 35 Thomas Goldwell, 1555.
- 36 Richard Davis, 1559, translated to St. Davids.
- 37 William Huges, by Heylyn call'd Thomas, 1573.
- 38 William Morgan, translated hither from Landaff, 1601. He translated the Bible into Welsh.
- 39 Richard Parry, 1604.
- 40 John Owen, 1629.
- See vacant 9 Years.
- 41 George Griffith, 1660.
- 42 Henry Glemham, 1667.
- 43 Isaac Barrow, translated hither from the Isle of Man, 1669.
- 44 William Loyd, 1680, and translated to Coventry and Lichfield.
- 45 Edward Jones, translated hither from Cloyn, in Ireland, 1692.
- 46 George Hooper, 1703, translated to Bath and Wells.
- 47 William Beveridge, 1704.
- 48 William Fleetwood, 1708, translated to Ely.
- 49 John Wyne, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :
Sable, Two Keys in Saltier Argent.

BANGOR.

Cathedral Church, in Carnarvan-shire, in Wales.

WHEN this Place was first made a Bishoprick does not plainly appear; but so much is plain, that it is one among the ancientest in Britain, notwithstanding Godwin says he finds no Bishop here before the Norman Conquest; for there is no doubt but that St. Daniel was Bishop of this Place in the Year 516; but the Succession from him, as well as his Predecessors, if any, are not to be found. However, the Cathedral there is dedicated to him. One Bishop Bulkeley ruin'd this Bishoprick, not only alienating the Lands, but even selling the Bells, for which Sacrilege he is said to have been struck blind.

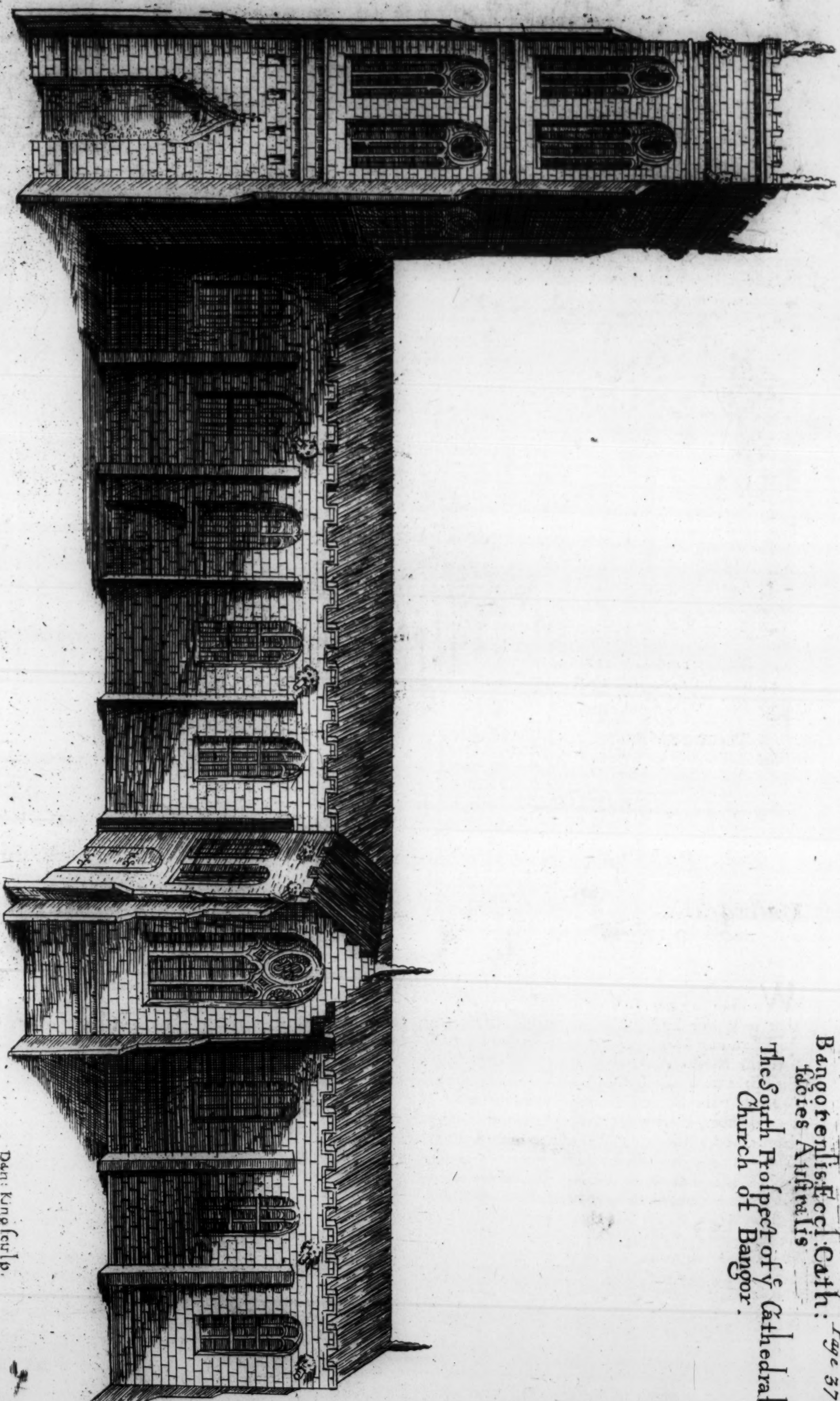
This Diocese contains the whole County of Carnarvan, the Isle of Anglesey, and part of Denbigh, Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, and in them 107 Parishes, whereof 36 Impropriated. It has 3 Archdeacons, viz. of Bangor, Anglesey and Merioneth, one of which is added to the Bishoprick, for its better Support, that being valu'd in the King's Books 131 l. 16 s. 4 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of BANGOR.

1 ST. Daniel, who sat in this See in the Year 516, and was assisting to the Holy Bishops Germanus and Lupus, in extirpating the Pelagian Heresy. After him for some Hundreds of Years we have no Account of his Successors, till

- 2 Heres, 1109, translated hence to Ely.
- The See vacant about 11 Years, says Le Neve.
- 3 David, 1120.
- 4 Maurice, 1139, Godwin says, the See was long void after him; others mention it not now.
- 5 William, a Man very religious and of great Learning, but the Time of his Promotion appears not.
- 6 Guido, or Guianus, 1177.
- The See vacant about 4 Years, says Le Neve.
- 7 Alban, 1195.
- 8 Robert of Shrewsbury, 1197, taken Prisoner, says Godwin, in his Cathedral Church by King John, and ransom'd for 200 Hawks.
- 9 Caducan I, 1215, he quitted his Bishoprick and became a Monk, and writ certain Homilies, which he entitl'd *Speculum Christianorum*.
- 10 Howell I, 1236.
- 11 Richard, 1250, Le Neve says, 1241. He excommunicated Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, for making his Brother Prisoner, contrary to his Oath, and liv'd many Years on the Charity of the Abbat of St. Albans, to spare his Bishoprick, much wasted with the Wars.
- 12 Anian, 1267.
- 13 Caducan II, 1306.
- 14 Griffith, 1316.
- 15 Lewis, 1320.
- 16 Matthew, 1334.
- 17 Thomas de Ringstead, 1358.
- 18 Gervase de Castro, 1367, he was a Dominican Friar.
- 19 Howell II, 1370.
- 20 John Gilbert, a Dominican, 1374, translated hence to Hereford.
- 21 John, Bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, translated hither 1376.
- 22 John Swafham, Godwin and Heylyn place these two last Johns distinctly, Le Neve makes but one of them.
- 23 Richard Young, 1400, translated hence to Rochester.
- 24 Lewis II, of whom nothing certain.
- 25 Benedict Nichols, 1408, translated hence to St. Davids.
- 26 William Barrow, 1418, translated hence to Carlisle.
- 27 Nicholas, or John, uncertain whether, 1425.
- 28 Thomas Cheriton, 1436.
- 29 John Stanbery, 1448, he was a Carmelite, and translated hence to Hereford.
- 30 James Blakedown, translated hither from Ireland, 1452.
- 31 Thomas Ednam, 1464.
- 32 Henry Dean, 1496, translated hence to Salisbury.
- 33 Thomas Pigot, 1500.
- 34 John Penny, 1504, translated to Carlisle.
- 35 Thomas Skevington, 1505, built most of his Church, and left the finishing of it to his Executors.
- 36 John Capon, alias Salcor, 1534, translated hence to Salisbury.

Bangorensis Eccles. Cath. Page 374.
 facies Australis
 The South Prospect of Cathedral
 Church of Bangor.



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37 John Bird, 1539, a Carmelite, translated hither from Offory in Ireland, and from hence again to Chester.

38 Arthur Bulkeley, 1541, this is he above mention'd, who alienated all the Lands of his Church, and at last sold the Bells, and going to the Sea side to see them ship'd, was struck blind and never saw after.

The See vacant above 2 Years, says Le Neve.

39 William Glyn, 1555.

40 Rowland Merick, 1559.

41 Nicholas Robinson, 1566.

42 Hugh Bellot, 1585, translated hence to Chester.

43 Richard Vaughan, 1595, translated to Chester.

44 Henry Rowlands, 1598, he gave five Bells to his Church, in lieu of those his Predecessor Bulkeley had sold.

45 Lewis Bayly, 1616.

46 David Dalbin, 1631.

47 Edmund Griffith, 1633.

48 William Roberts, 1637.

49 Robert Morgan, 1667.

50 Humphrey Lloyd, 1673.

51 Humphrey Humphreys, 1689, translated to Hereford.

52 John Evans, 1701.

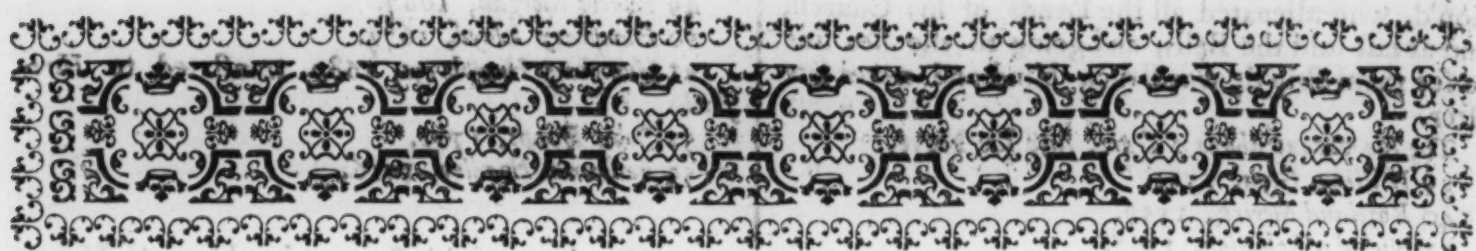
53 Benjamin Hoadley, 1716.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, a Bend, Or, Guty de Poix, between two Mulletts, Argent.



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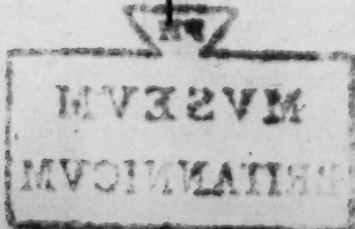
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